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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS



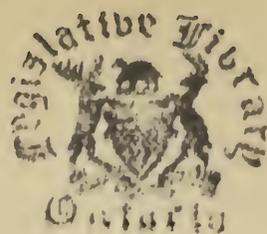
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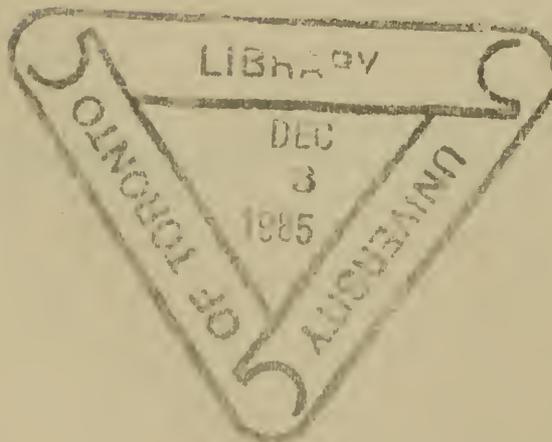
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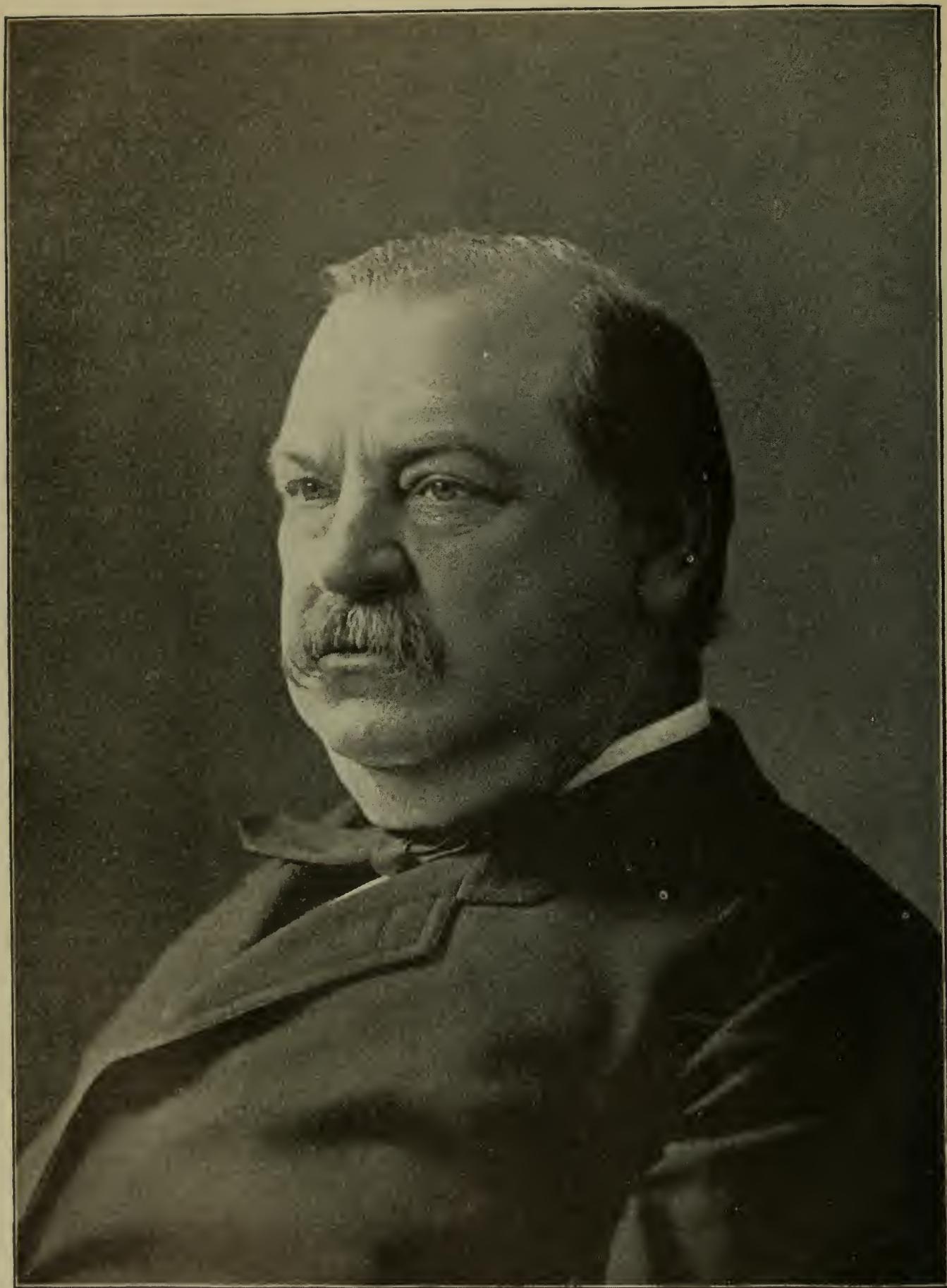
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(From a late photograph taken by Pach, New York.)

EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VI.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1892.

No. 31.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our
Tedious
Campaigns.*

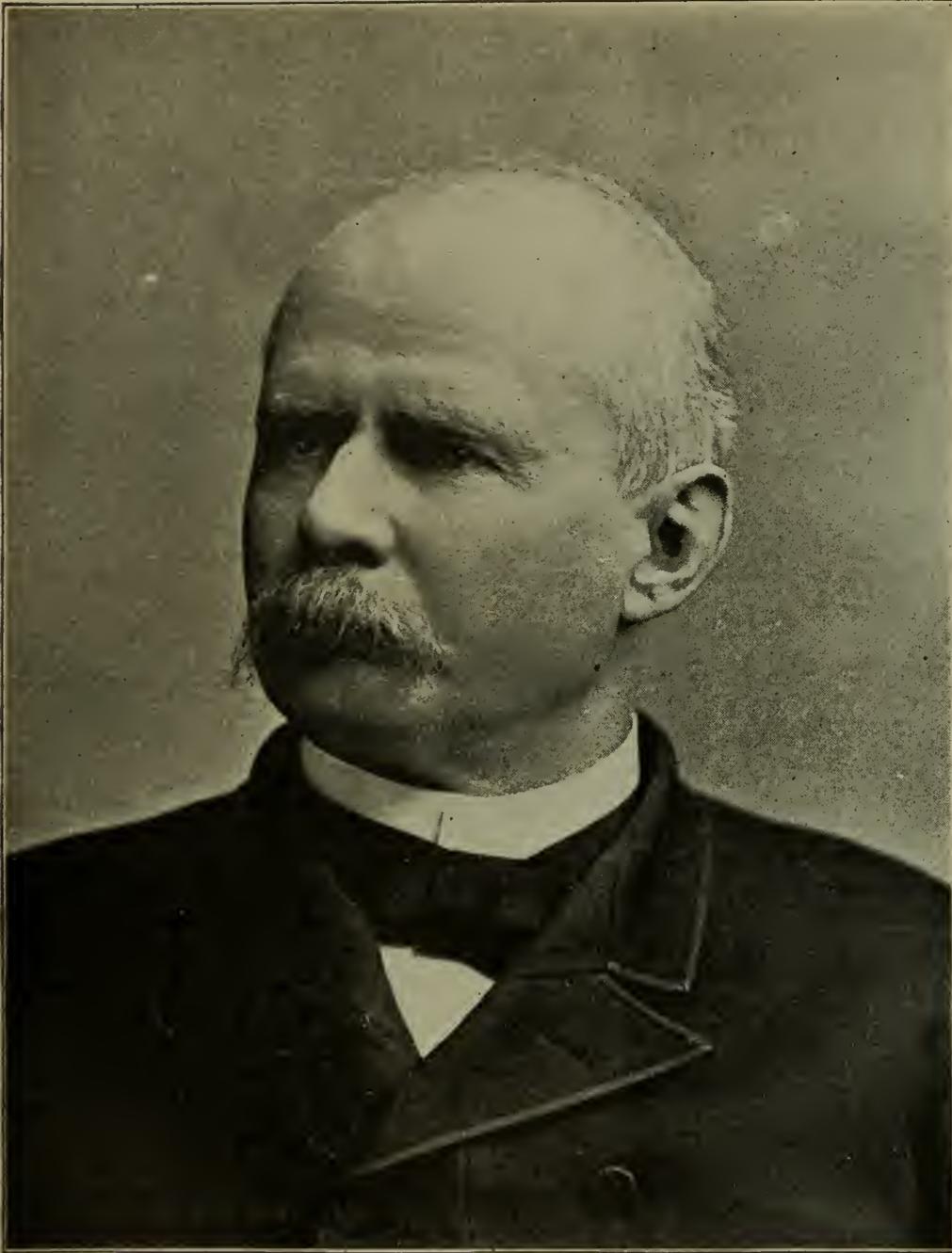
There is a striking contrast between the rapidity with which political campaigns are fought out and their results made effective in England, and the long period through which the process is distributed in this country. The Salisbury Parliament was prorogued on June 28, and the election of a new House of Commons was ordered to take place within the first three weeks of July, while the writs required the assemblage of the Parliament on August 4. Thus within a few days after the elections have resulted in their favor, the Liberals will be in active exercise not only of the legislative but also of the executive power. In this country, the interval of some twenty weeks that usually elapses between the great conventions that frame platforms and select candidates and the elections in November, makes the formal campaign too long and wearisome, and subjects the party organizations to undue strain and temptation. The machinery becomes too elaborate and formidable. Campaigning becomes too much a matter of dollars and executive details. Instead of helping public opinion to form itself and express itself in a proper fashion, these over-organized party machines are tending to become inimical to a normal and wholesome play of public opinion such as ought to dominate the situation.

Then, even if the Democrats should be successful, after this deliberate campaign, in securing Mr. Cleveland's election, they must wait seventeen weeks longer, after the people have given their verdict, before the vast power of the Presidency is transferred from the vanquished to the victor. Moreover, unless the unusual expedient of a special session should be adopted, the new Congress to be chosen in November would not assemble at Washington until a period of fifty-six weeks has been consumed in waiting. The methods of our federal system fairly require a measured and deliberate rate of movement in our electoral processes; but there would be no loss or danger in the adoption of quicker and less cumbersome ways. At least, the custom of later nominations would be advantageous. It would be better for the country if September rather than June were the convention month. The business of Congress was prac-

tically suspended for several weeks by the recent conventions, which for obvious reasons ought not to have been held until the session had been completed and its work had gone upon record.

*Mr. Cleveland's
Nomination.*

So swift is the march of events, and so little contemplative is the mood of our people, that the great conventions are already like ancient history. Their results have been accepted as a matter of course, and their dramatic details, which so engrossed the nation's attention a month ago, are almost forgotten. There is general agreement in the opinion that both of the principal parties made decisions in accordance with the better sentiment of their adherents. Mr. Cleveland was overwhelmingly the choice of the Democrats of the country. If this had not been so the opposition of the New York delegation would have defeated him. Powerful efforts were made to convince the convention that the selection of Mr. Cleveland in the face of a unanimous protest from the New York delegates would mean the certain loss to the Democratic party of that necessary State. But the convention was skeptical. It is true that the representatives of the protesting Syracuse convention were not admitted to a share in the formal work of the Chicago body; but the May movement had made it clear that the Hill men and the Tammany "braves" were not the only Democrats in the Empire State; that in point of fact Mr. Cleveland was far from being forlornly friendless in his own State, and, indeed, that his alleged unpopularity there was largely mythical. An instructed delegation working under the unit rule may seem very formidable, but it is shorn of much of its influence when it is found to misrepresent the sentiment of the voters at home. Mr. Hill's great February delegation held together at Chicago in splendid form, and did everything for their candidate that mortal men could have been expected to do. But their cause had become discredited in the period between February and June, and they waged a bootless fight. Mr. Hill had become impossible, and there was no rallying ground for the opponents of the "man of destiny."



(From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.)

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS,
Democratic Nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

*As to
Convention
Tactics.*

The parallel between the strategies of the two great conventions was strikingly similar. In each, there was a candidate and an opposition. Mr. Blaine was not a candidate at Minneapolis in the sense in which the word is commonly used at conventions, and his name was only used as a focus for the opposition to Mr. Harrison. All that the Harrisonian leaders had to do was to muster their forces and assure themselves of their own strength by a test vote early in the convention. They quickly found that they had a majority of the delegates, and the knowledge of this fact was enough to hold all their men in line. For why should any desert when the victory was assured? Similarly, at Chicago, Mr. Whitney's perfectly simple and straightforward tactics speedily evolved certainty out of a

seemingly chaotic situation. He proved to the Cleveland men, to their entire satisfaction, that if they would only keep together the day was theirs, because they had the requisite strength. It is sometimes thought by outsiders that this business of convention management is full of impenetrable subtleties and mysteries. But Mr. Whitney, who general-ized the Cleveland cause at Chicago with a mastery so universally acknowledged, and Mr. Depew, who was generalissimo for the Harrisonians at Minneapolis, would both disclaim having done anything that was not altogether plain, obvious and frank, and perfectly comprehensible to the average citizen. Mr. William C. Whitney came away from Chicago with enough new prestige and popularity completely to turn the head of a man less normally balanced. All factions bowed to his leadership, and nobody seemed to be more spell-bound with admiration than the defeated Tammany men themselves.

*Tammany
and Its
Crack Orator.*

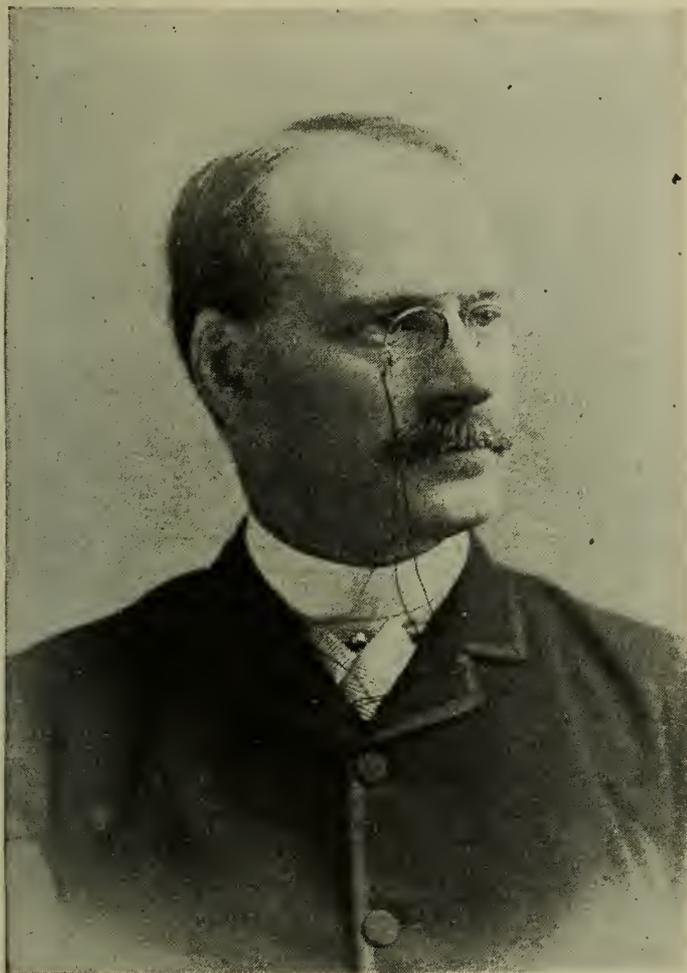
If Tammany failed in its main purpose at Chicago, it was enabled, nevertheless, to maintain a very striking, and, upon the whole, a very dignified position. It was not humiliated by the admission of the Syracuse contestants, and it was fortunate in being able to command, from its own ranks and from sympathizers in other delegations, the most effective and brilliant oratory that was heard in the convention. Its favorite spokesman was its own Bourke Cockran, who is one of the New York members of Congress, and whose speech representing the view of his organization was by far the most powerful one, considered as an effort in political oratory, that all the conventions of the year have evoked. Mr. Cockran is a man in the vigor of his early middle age, being barely forty years old; and if he continues in the careful study of politics and oratory—and should add thereto the ambition to become a statesman—he may hope to make a high mark

in our public life. But he will commit a grave mistake if he sells his talents to the over-zealous and facile service of so unscrupulous an organization as Tammany. He would do better to espouse the service of his party as a whole. Public opinion is of no consequence to a body organized on the absolute and military model. Mr. Cockran has, doubtless, at least read a recent article in a leading periodical credited to the pen of Mr. Richard Croker—though quite commonly said to have been written by Mr. Cockran himself—which gives an authoritative account of Tammany's organization. Mr. Cockran is fitted to do battle in the wide, free political arena, where great oratory has its legitimate field; and he ought not to be content with making brilliant apologies for so shameless and inexcusable a political conspiracy as Tammany actually is. Tammany, be it



HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN, OF NEW YORK.

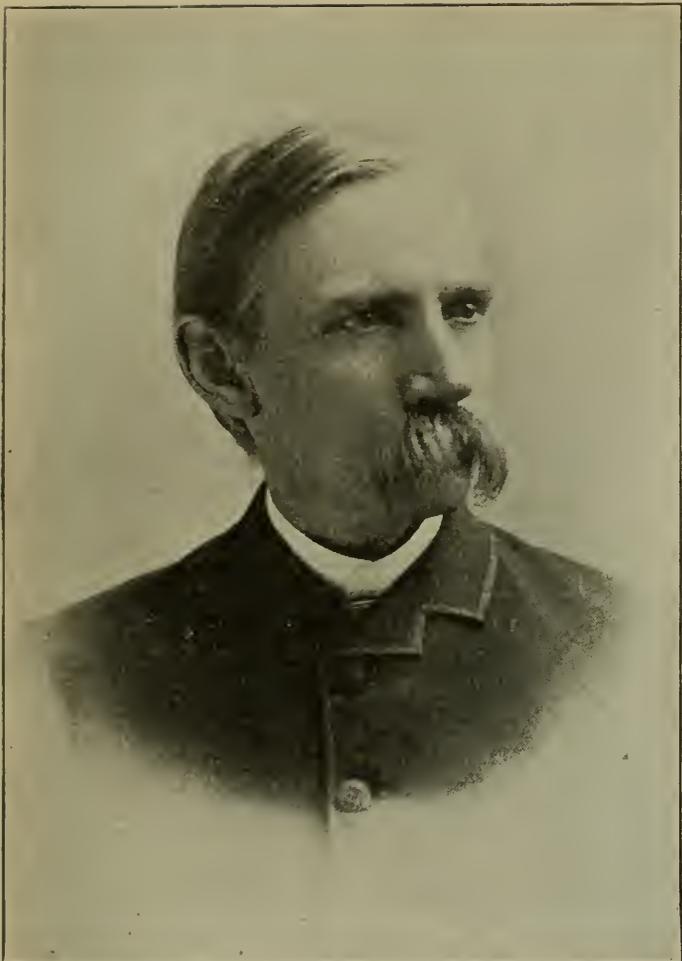
Patrick Collins on the closing day brought in a resolution for smaller conventions in future. It is true that the Chicago convention was scandalously mismanaged so far as the distribution of admission tickets was concerned. In all that belonged to the strictly local aspects of the affair, the Chicago gathering was as ill-ordered as the Minneapolis gathering was superbly planned and executed. It is not strange that there should be sharp protests against convention abuses, and especially against a packing of the galleries with thousands of shouters whose presence is intended to interfere with calm deliberation. Dr. Andrew D. White, whose views are given elsewhere in this number of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, states most completely the case against the galleries. General Collins, President White and the other protestants against the mob aspects of the national conventions are doubtless right in the main; yet we must be allowed to hope the reaction may not be too sweeping. It has not been sufficiently pointed out that no real attempts have been made, hitherto, to secure quiet and order in the convention halls. The long periods of applause, when thousands of men yell like maniacs and disport themselves with the measured but furious frenzy of a lot of Soudan dervishes, are carefully arranged and precisely timed as to occasion and exact duration. The galleries are not to blame, for these demonstrations have come to be as artificial and meaningless as the howling of hired mourners at an oriental funeral, and



HON. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, OF NEW YORK.

said in passing, having declared at Chicago that New York could not possibly be carried for Cleveland, is now professing great enthusiasm for the ticket.

The Bigness of Our Political Conventions. Those who sat in the vast wigwam at Chicago through the turbulent sessions of the convention, with storms of a tropical violence raging outside and twenty thousand people vociferously taking part in the proceedings within, while the amiable chairman with his *dolce far niente* manner languidly fingered the gavel as he chatted with the guests of honor on the platform,—can never forget the mighty show. Gen.



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

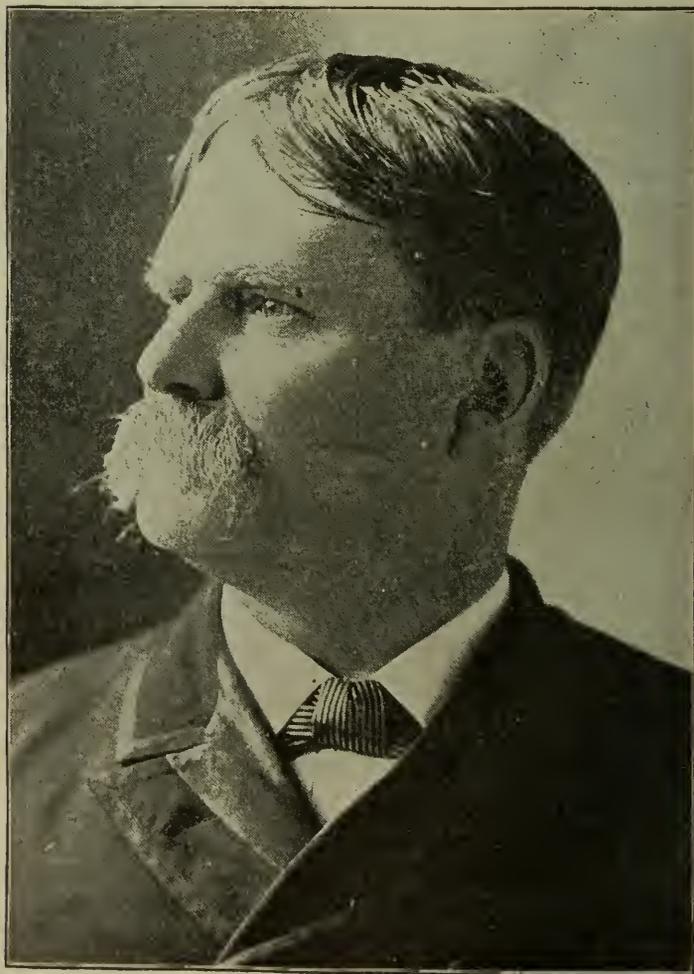
the political leaders can stop them if they choose to do so. No burst of spontaneous enthusiasm ever produces shouting that lasts more than two or three minutes. All the rest is "worked up." There is inspiration in an assembly of American freemen many thousands strong who have gathered from every State, district and county, and from almost every town and hamlet in the Union. The great conventions should certainly be brought under better regulation; but it would be a pity to attempt to prevent the concourse of political clubs and party workers by the thousand, in addition to the delegate body. The Chicago convention degenerated at times into a mob-governed assembly; but, after all, the thousands of spectators seemed to be average Democrats, and they wrought no irreparable harm. Eight or ten thousand people could be managed, if the tickets were suitably distributed. The great convention is an education to young citizens who are privileged to attend it, and it should be open to the public so far as may be possible in view of its deliberative character and its important business.

*The Tariff
and the
Democracy.*

The most pointed and stirring incident in the Chicago convention was the controversy over the tariff plank of the platform.

The committee on resolutions, after great deliberation, had brought in a report in which the subject of

the tariff was covered in paragraphs so carefully guarded and qualified as to make it appear that the party's position was that of moderate protection. Mr. Neale, of Ohio, offered as a substitute a short, ringing resolution denouncing "Republican protection as a fraud," and placing the Democratic party in the position of an advocate of a strictly revenue tariff. This terse plank, moreover, declared that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, who seems to have been largely responsible for the platform, defended the committee's report, and Mr. Henry Watterson took the floor as chief spokesman for the substitute. The amendment was adopted with genuine enthusiasm; and the position of parties is therefore clear and unmistakable on this issue. The Republicans are for the protective features of the tariff and the Democrats are against them. It is a bold and unequivocal position that the Democrats have now taken as a free-trade party. This resolute front may add to their strength in some quarters while, like all bold and aggressive positions, it must of course cost something in other directions. The ardor of the galleries for the substitute resolution was very obvious. The platform is in the same spirit as Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress in 1887, in which he attacked the tariff with a vigor that aroused the country. Of course it would not be fair to interpret the platform as meaning that the Democrats, if



HON. HENRY WATTERSON, OF KENTUCKY.

in possession of all the branches of the government, would immediately sweep away every protective schedule from the tariff and substitute a revenue tax on tea, coffee and a few other staple imports, on the British principle. But we are to understand that they would bring about such a change as soon as they thought it could be done without serious disaster to existing industries.

*The Democratic
Position
on Silver.*

The Democratic convention shrank from the danger of a free-silver plank, and imitated the Republicans in adopting a conciliatory and ambiguous indorsement of a bi-metallism to be so safeguarded that no harm to anybody should ever result from it. The attitude of the

silver dollars, by voting for the Stewart bill; but they were entirely aware that the measure could not become a law, and they were merely posing for the elections this fall. In the South and West the free-silver heresy is so strong that many a Democratic congressman has feared to go back and face his constituents without having made a satisfactory record at Washington on the coinage question.

*Do the
Republicans
Favor a
"Force Bill?"*

The most careful study of the Republican platform on the question of a "free and honest popular ballot" does not make it clear whether or not there was intended an indorsement of the Lodge bill or some similar measure for the federal supervision of presidential and congressional elections. The plank simply demands that "the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State." But it studiously omits any allusion to federal regulation. The Democrats, who declare that the Republican attitude makes the so-called "Force bill" the dominant issue of the campaign, would seem to be taking a good deal for granted. Nobody could well twist the plank into a demand for strong federal control of elections, except by reading it in the light of the unsuccessful efforts made to enact the Lodge bill in the last Republican Congress. But in view of that measure, the country had a right to expect a clear and straightforward utterance this year. Let us quote the "plank" in full as adopted at Minneapolis:

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballots shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

This is simply a general declaration in favor of the protection of the ballot in *all* public elections. There is no mention made of any special means to be taken to secure justice in *federal* as distinguished from State, county, municipal, township or school district elections. Yet the Democratic platform, adopted some two weeks later, devotes a long chapter to denunciation of the "Force bill," and makes the following allusion to the Republican plank quoted above:

The Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Demo-



SENATOR W. F. VILAS, OF WISCONSIN.

platform on the coinage question is, however, really a very significant one when it is remembered that a tremendous attempt was made to have an out-and-out free-silver plank inserted, and that this pressure was successfully resisted. In nominating Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic party understood perfectly well that they were erecting a barrier against such free-coinage measures as the Bland bill and the Stewart bill. So far as the two great parties are concerned, the silver question cannot be made a square issue in this campaign. The great majority of Democrats in both Houses of the present Congress have, since the nominations, put themselves on record as favoring the immediate opening of the mints to the free coinage of

cratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure.

The Democratic platform-makers chose to read into the Republican declaration a definite policy, which the Republicans had not avowed in plain words. Nevertheless, the tone of the speeches at the Minneapolis convention, and the recent history of the party's legislative programmes, would fairly indicate some purpose to take up the Lodge bill again if a Republican Congress should be elected.

*An Explicit
Statement
Desirable.*

The New York *Sun*, followed by some other Democratic organs, insists upon making the "Force bill" the one issue of

the campaign. But its purpose evidently is to obscure the tariff issue, which both sides have practically agreed to hold up as the real matter in contention, just as the Irish question has been the real battleground in the British elections. Nevertheless, the question of the African vote in the South will have its important place, and the Republican party has not done itself credit in its attempt to evade the issue. It could have said in its platform: "We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law that shall bring federal elections under the control of the general government in order to secure the unhampered exercise of the franchise to every citizen, especially to the citizens of African descent in the South." Or it could have said: "Much as we deplore what we deem to be a practical disfranchisement of Republican voters of African descent in the Southern States, we do not regard it as at present expedient or wise to demand a federal control of elections; and we, therefore, exhort all citizens everywhere to do their utmost to make all public elections fair and just, under the existing and time-honored system of local management and control." In our opinion, the party would have added much to its strength if it had adopted the second of our proposed substitutes. But if it had adopted the first, it would at least have had credit for the courage of its convictions. Instead, however, of declaring the one thing or the other, it has used mere phrases to cover up its real intentions, and it deserves nothing but censure for its evasion. Both races in the South had a right to expect a clear expression, and both parties in the North had a like right. From the point of view of mere vote-catching, nothing could be more stupid than the position in which the party is placed. There is only one fair inference, and that is that the Republican leaders were inclined toward federal supervision, but were afraid to say so frankly. The policy is not one that the country is prepared to indorse. It prefers that the whole question of races in the South should, for a period of years at least, be left by common consent to the South itself, to be worked out through experience and through the soothing and healing processes of time. The day is coming when the colored men themselves will ask deliverance from threats of an outside interference that can only do them harm. It is a "home rule" question, pure and simple. The best thing for Ulster,

as for every other section and element in Ireland, will be a home government for Ireland. In like manner, the best thing for the colored race, as well as for every other element in the South, will be a once-for-all abandonment of the idea that any good thing is ever to come from Northern interference by way of Washington. This may be a hard saying to some conscientious white men in the North, and to some unfortunate colored men in the South; but it is clear, honest truth. And in the end there is health and saving grace in the unadulterated truth, however bitter it may taste at first.

*Some Incidents
and Personages
at Chicago.*

The Democracy had taken full possession of Chicago for convention purposes when the sudden death in that city of Mr. Emmons Blaine brought the sorrowing father and mother from Maine to attend the funeral. The generous expression of sympathy with the distinguished Republican statesman, unanimously voted by the Democrats, was a tribute from party foes that must have touched him deeply. It was one of the most memorable incidents of the convention. An occasion such as this mammoth gathering always adds greatly to the fame and subsequent influence of a few men who display qualities of superiority as leaders or as impressive speakers. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, won laurels as a brilliant orator, but was voted by everybody a singularly inefficient presiding officer. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Watterson, Mr. Cockran and ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, were, in addition to Chairman Wilson, the gentlemen who perhaps more than any others won new favor by contact with the multitude. It is a rare man whose subtle spell of personality can touch so vast a throng. Senator Vilas had made his mark in preceding conventions. Senator Daniels, of Virginia, was one of the most eloquent speakers, as he was also one of the most picturesque figures, of the convention.

*The Nominee
for
Vice-President.*

The Vice-Presidency is an honor that should be held in higher appreciation by public men, and it is a position that should be taken very seriously by the country. Two Vice-Presidents since the war have served almost full terms in the White House. A public man who aspires to the Presidency violates sound traditions when he refuses to obey the call to serve as Vice-President. In recent days such eminent men as Logan, Hendricks and Thurman have taken this view, and have accepted nominations to the Vice-Presidency as a patriotic duty. It was a high honor that the Democracy conferred upon the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, when he was named as Mr. Cleveland's colleague. He is not well known to the country, but it is remembered of him that he represented the Greenback party in Congress some ten or twelve years ago, and that he was the particular Assistant Postmaster-General in Mr. Cleveland's administration who retired some forty thousand Republican postmasters and filled their places with new men of his own political faith. Personally, Mr. Stevenson is vouched

for as an amiable and agreeable gentlemen. It had been expected that ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, would be put on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, but the anti-Cleveland elements in the convention chose to support an Illinois candidate. Among Democrats in general Mr. Stevenson's nomination is very well received.

What "might have been" at Omaha. The People's party, on the eve of its assembling at Omaha, announced its intention to offer the country a genuine sensation and to lift the political situation well out of traditional ruts, by nominating Judge Walter Q. Gresham for the Presidency. Judge Gresham is an Indiana Republican of great prominence. He was a distinguished general of volunteers in the civil war, and afterward was made a United States judge in his own State. President Arthur, having appointed



HON. JAMES G. FIELD, OF VIRGINIA,
People's Party Nominee for Vice-Presidency.

him Postmaster-General and afterward Secretary of the Treasury, restored him to the federal bench again before retiring from the White House. In 1884 and 1888 Judge Gresham was strongly urged as the most available Republican candidate for the Presidency. Several decisions and actions in his judicial capacity affecting the management and control of railways, notably his dealings with the Wabash system, have given him a great popularity with the so-called "anti-monopolists." If a man of Judge Gresham's record and standing could have been induced to leave his old party and assume the rôle of a Moses for the new movement, there would have been a great stirring up of dry bones. The People's party would have carried several States, and would have upset all calculations in a number of others. The Omaha gathering was raised to the highest pitch of expectancy by assurances



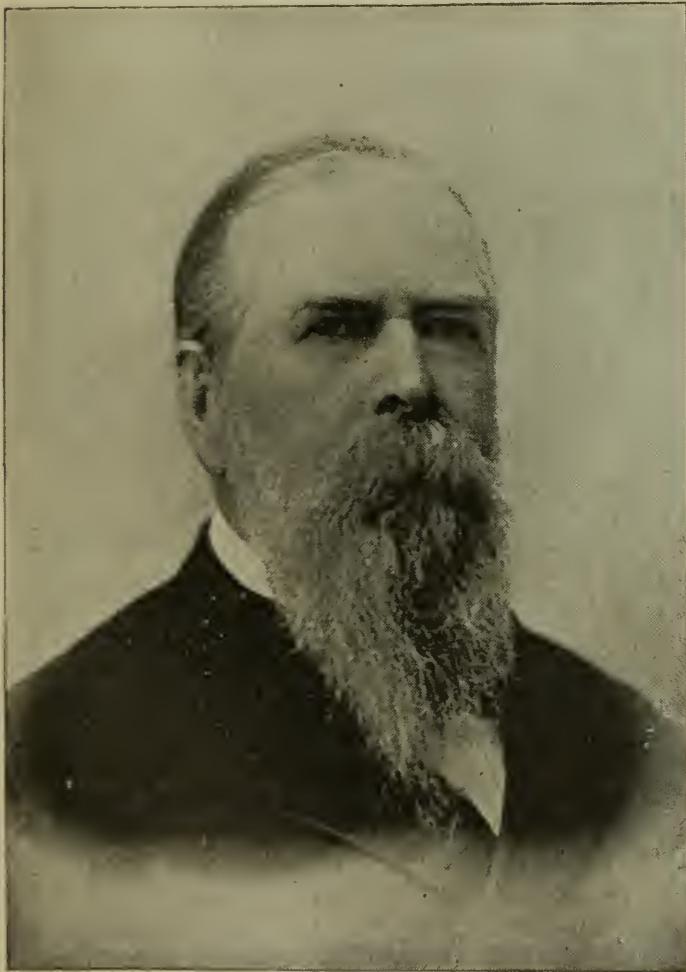
HON. JAMES B. WEAVER, OF IOWA,
People's Party Nominee for Presidency.

from leading members of the party that the Judge would accept a unanimous nomination. Unquestionably he could have had the warm support of all the delegates. But everything was spoiled by the Judge's final refusal. There ensued the usual convention struggle, resulting in the nomination of Hon. James B. Weaver, of Iowa. As a matter of policy, Mr. Weaver's nomination was a mistake. A new party can only rise to strength by leading away masses of men from other parties. But the masses will not readily flock to new standards, except under the generalship of some trusted leader who goes with them. There are plenty of Republicans and Democrats who could be brought into the third-party fold if their own political heroes should say "come." But Mr. Weaver has belonged to the group of third-party "come-outers" for so many years that his name is not one to conjure with in either of the old camps. He is a public speaker of great force and ability; but his nomination suggests too strongly the abortive third-party movements of the past to excite much hope or enthusiasm. He is not exactly the sort of a Moses who can frighten Pharaoh into fits, or bring convincing plagues upon the monopolistic oppressors of Israel. The wicked politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties breathed easier and ate with better appetites when the Gresham bogie disappeared and they found their familiar old enemy, General Weaver, in the lead of the People's movement.

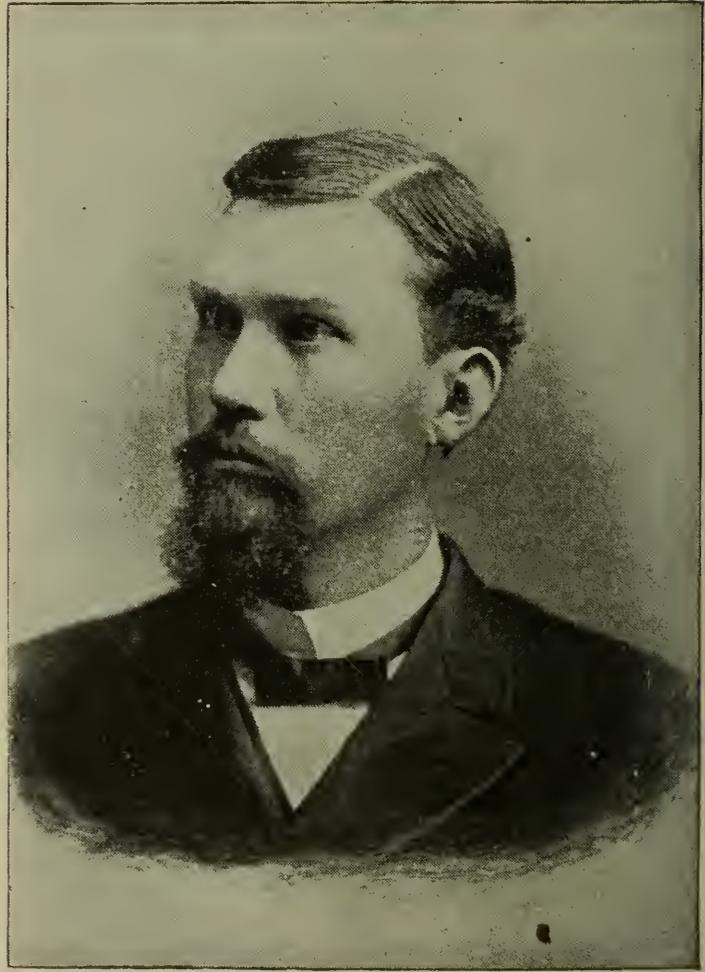
*The Meaning
of the
Movement.*

Yet the movement is not to be treated with disdain. It is not a perfectly well articulated or formulated movement; nevertheless it stands for a class of social-economic reforms that have a real meaning. The People's party demand the nationalization of railroads and of various other corporate or monopolistic services; and they will some day bring these questions to a front place. They are advocating a series of monetary measures that are more significant in their motive—which is to weaken the position of banks and money brokers—than in the details of their *modus operandi*. This party is the only one of the four in the field that is squarely committed to immediate free-silver coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio.

monetary questions, the tariff, immigration, alien land-holding, railroads, mob law, public money and sectarian schools, arbitration and a seventh day of rest, and comparatively little to say on the prohibition issue. There was a debate on silver, and the free-coinage plank originally reported was finally forced out of the platform. Our prohibition friends are now the declared enemies of a protective tariff, are by implication in favor of free coinage, are committed to the doctrine of the direct issue of treasury notes for money, are with the People's party in demanding government control of railroads and telegraphs, are against all alien land-holding, and are in favor of woman's suffrage. The People's party, by the way, does not mention this suffrage question, and



GEN. JOHN BIDWELL, OF CALIFORNIA,
Prohibitionist Candidate for Presidency.



REV. J. B. CRANFILL, OF TEXAS,
Prohibitionist Candidate for Vice-Presidency.

*The Prohibition
Party
in 1892.*

The Prohibitionists are a doughty and unterrified folk, but this is not their year. Their convention at Cincinnati undertook to widen the range of the Prohibitionists' creed so far as possible, and most of the delegates would have been glad to fuse with the People's party if that organization could have been induced to put in its platform a resolution favoring the total suppression of the liquor traffic. The Cincinnati meeting was large and full of militant ardor, and it adopted a platform that has a great deal to say about

the Prohibitionists are alone in their support of the reform. Questions like prohibition cannot be kept burning at white heat all the time, and the supporters of the Cincinnati convention must be content to occupy fourth place in the public's attention through the pending campaign. General John Bidwell, of California, who is their nominee for the Presidency, is an estimable gentleman of high standing and wide experience, and Mr. Cranfill, of Texas, who is the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, is one of the orators of the Southern temperance movement.

*The
Troubles at
Homestead.*

The eventful month that these pages have to summarize has furnished one topic that can only be taken up with reluctance and pain. So shockingly unnecessary have the troubles at Homestead been, that it is with something of indignation that one approaches a consideration of them. It would seem as if experience ought to have taught employers and workmen at Homestead enough to have adjusted the wage scale for less than 10 per cent. of the men engaged there without a resort to methods that would have disgraced the so-called dark ages. The wrath of a fair, sensible man is kindled, because neither side seemed disposed to behave kindly or considerately at the outset, nor deeply solicitous to avert a situation that must inevitably tempt men to violence, and bring sorrow into hundreds of innocent homes. Both parties knew perfectly well the fearful responsibilities they were assuming. The points of disagreement between them were not vital. The existing scale, the retention of which the men insisted upon, was one that the company could have continued to pay without any very appreciable loss or difference. Yet the new scale that the company insisted upon was not an unreasonable revision in view of changed circumstances, and it left the pay of the men better than when the old scale was adopted three years ago. Legally, the company had a perfect right to say: We will offer such and such wages; we will not confer with our men on the wages question; we will not recognize their trade union; we will lock them all out after such a date if they do not choose to accept our terms, and in utter disregard of them and their families and their little homes on the hillside we will bring in new men from other neighborhoods and will proceed to do as we wish in our own works. But morally it had no right to say anything of the kind. Its doctrine turns back the dial fifty years. The ethics of trades unionism and of these conflicts between capital and labor have made some progress; and nobody has more fully recognized the mutual duties of employers and men, at these critical moments of strain, than has Mr. Andrew Carnegie himself in his published articles. The laws of the nation protecting iron and steel manufactures, and the laws of Pennsylvania giving advantageous charters of incorporation to commercial enterprises, have enabled Mr. Carnegie and his associates to bring together under one control a series of establishments that constitute the greatest iron and steel plant in the world. The nation and the State have dealt so broadly and generously by them, and they have so prospered under conditions which have enabled them Midas-like to turn iron into gold, that they would seem to have owed it to the nation and State to keep peace with their men and to avert the public scandal and disgrace of an open war in Homestead between their employees and their hired companies of private soldiery. Mr. Frick and his partners, so far as we can see, kept quite within the letter of their rights; but it would have been a much more gentlemanly thing, and in far better taste, not to have permitted the outbreak of the troubles they fully anticipated. There are plenty of

employers who have the superb business talent of knowing how to prevent such troubles. A little more of tact, humor and friendliness, and a little less of square-toed insistence upon his very obvious lawful rights ought to have rendered it quite possible for Mr. Frick to effect a peaceful settlement.

*The
Conduct of
the Strikers.* Of course the strikers made haste as fast as possible to put themselves in the wrong. They almost invariably do so. A moderate and properly conducted strike is a contradiction of terms. A strike in a great establishment like Carnegie's is war—it is something infernal, and there is no keeping it within decent bounds. The situation did not justify the men in taking extreme

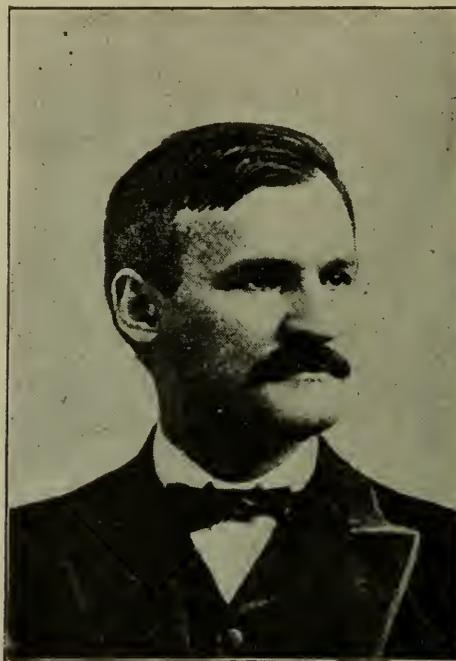


MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

measures. They should have demanded arbitration on the points at issue; and then, if Mr. Frick refused to arbitrate, or to discuss, or to negotiate, or to be anything else than imperative and arbitrary, they should have made their protest in a dignified way, appealed to the enlightened and humane opinion of the country, and gone peaceably to work on the new scale. When as strikers they possessed themselves of firearms, they forfeited all title to sympathy. They had not a shadow of excuse for trespassing on the company's property. The very fact that they armed themselves and acquired dynamite condemns them absolutely. If Mr. Frick had been proposing to bring to Homestead a mercenary army to compel these

strikers to resume work against their will, they would have had an excuse for taking arms in self-defense—providing there were serious doubt of the ability of the civil authorities to protect them. As matters stood, their assumption of arms had the look of murder about it, and their storing of dynamite put them on the plane of anarchists. Their conduct is a foul blot upon the respectable history of trades unionism, and it costs the just cause of labor an amount of sympathy and friendliness that years of good behavior can hardly restore. The attack upon the Pinkerton watchmen was that of a mob seized with homicidal frenzy. Pinkerton watchmen are no better and no worse than other watchmen. The strikers had no just grievance against them. The question whether or not the "Pinkerton men" should be legislated against is purely one of public policy, involving the dignity and welfare of the State. Should not the State be so fully prepared to maintain peace and order, directly and in its own name, that it could well forbid the employment of special bodies of armed private guards, considering them a menace rather than an aid to peace and order? That is all there is of the question. But the strikers had no more ground for attempting to massacre the guards hired through the Pinkerton agency than for blowing up the Homestead schoolhouses with dynamite. Various labor organizations have announced that they will now proceed to form military companies and to drill diligently in order to be able, when similar occasions arise in the future, effectually to massacre all "Pinkerton men," and presumably to force recalcitrant employers to accept strikers' terms. All such propositions are treasonable under our laws, and should be treated as such. They are anarchistic plots against existing social rights and institutions; they are con-

spiracies to commit murder, and they are treason against the State. America will see fair play; and it wants neither a Pinkerton soldiery in the pay of millionaire corporations, nor drilled anarchists exploiting



GOVERNOR PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Winchesters and dynamite and instituting reigns of terror in the sacred name of labor.

*The
Sluggish
Commonwealth.*

The State of Pennsylvania, which is the *tertium quid* in the Homestead insurrection, surprised the country by the slowness and reluctance with which it entered upon the exercise of its sovereign function and plain duty. The commonwealth exists, primarily, for the sake of maintaining public order. After some days of triumphant anarchy the State aroused itself and quiet was restored. It would have been well if there had been a swifter assertion of the majesty of the law and the supremacy of the commonwealth. But when the State moved, there was no thought of resistance to its authority.

*Arbitration
the Only
True Remedy.*

Where is the remedy to be sought for such disastrous dead-locks between labor and capital? Look first at the nature of the trouble. Our old-fashioned schoolmasters were fond of asking their green pupils to explain what would happen if an irresistible force encountered an impenetrable and immovable body. Associated capital, aided by our corporation laws, may in a given region and industry do away altogether with a competitive demand for labor. Thus the workman may find only one buyer in the market for his skill and muscle. In like manner the labor unions may be so well organized that the one buyer of labor is practically obliged to deal with one seller. How shall the resulting dead-lock be adjusted? Something suggesting the encounter of the irresistible force with the immovable obstacle has happened. Both parties occupy positions theoretically impregnable, yet theoretically ruinous.



MR. HUGH O'DONNELL, OF HOMESTEAD,
Chairman of Strikers' Advisory Committee.

The manufacturing plant is worthless without workers, and the men will starve unless they have work. There is no such thing as a basis of agreement between the two parties that would appear ideal and perfect to both. There must be concessions and compromises. If the differences cannot be adjusted by mutual consent, there remains the palpable resort to arbitration as a *modus vivendi*. Arbitration may be voluntary or it may be compulsory. Voluntary arbitration is best, but it presupposes the existence, in good working order, of the rudimentary principles of Christianity. For, without them, men will refuse to arbitrate just at the moment when arbitration is most necessary. Vital Christianity was not in large stock on either side at Homestead; otherwise, so relatively small a margin of difference as lay in dispute would have been adjusted without strain by an easy process of voluntary arbitration. Since practical Christianity and good business sense, both of which agree in pointing to voluntary arbitration as the obvious remedy for dead-locks like the Homestead affair, are not sufficiently diffused among employers or employed to save the public peace and order, it follows that for certain purposes the law ought to provide a plan of compulsory arbitration.

*Why Arbitration
Should be
Compulsory.*

The law has permitted Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick to consolidate great interests and to perpetuate their unified power by means of incorporation. Why should not the law say that all corporations employing more than a specified number of men should, under certain carefully defined conditions, be obliged to arbitrate points of difference arising between them and their workmen, and to accept the results of such arbitration? If capitalists object to such restrictions, there is nobody to compel them to avail themselves of the advantages of incorporation. Hiding behind corporation methods, employers are learning to shirk that personal and individual responsibility that formerly mitigated some of the horrors of industrial conflict. The demand for compulsory arbitration in the case of large employing corporations is reasonable, and it is necessary for the well-being of the State. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has some rights that deserve consideration; and all this social turmoil and great cost of military interference at Homestead would have been avoided by the simple expedient of a law compelling Mr. Frick to justify his new scale, upon demand of the men, in a court of arbitration. If he had been sustained, the men could have done nothing else than go back to work peaceably. If they had chosen to rebel against the court's decision, the sharp condemnation of public opinion, backed up by the force of the civil authorities, would have made their position hopelessly weak. Property massed in the corporate form holds at present an undue advantage over mere individual men. The creature is tending somewhat to overshadow the creator. The workmen at Homestead had better abandon their insane and criminal resort to weapons of violence, and use the grand weapon that their position as sovereign

American freemen gives them. Their remedy is at the ballot. Organized and unorganized labor should pass the word along their lines to cast no votes for any candidate for the legislature or the governor's chair who will not pledge himself not only in favor of the exclusion of "Pinkerton mercenaries," but also in favor of a law compelling large industrial corporations to arbitrate questions of difference with their men, and to abide by the results for a year—at the end of which either party may seek and obtain a new arbitration. Is this plan revolutionary? Well, so are privately supported armies revolutionary, and so are anarchistic outbreaks revolutionary. The fact is that inasmuch as the huge amalgamations of corporate power and wealth are a new evolution in our indus-



MR. HENRY C. FRICK,
Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company.

trial system, and inasmuch as certain phases of the existing solidarity of workingmen's bodies are a new evolution, it is quite time that we should have a corresponding evolution of the law governing corporations and regulating the relations between capital and labor. The corporations will fight against any new measures to control them and to make them better peace-keepers, and will proclaim vociferously that doctrinaire socialists and destructive anarchists are trying to despoil them and to take away their heaven-born right to do as they will with their own. But their arguments will be humbug. Their rights are to be respected, but they are only earth-born;

and they must not be run counter to those rights and interests of living men that are indeed heaven-born and inalienable. Let the workmen quit fighting and go peacefully to their places; but let them do some new and hard thinking and some effective voting. The establishment of the new land courts in Ireland, which have the power to intervene between landlords and tenants and fix the amount of rents, are an innovation a hundred times more radical than our proposed court of arbitration to adjust the questions at issue between corporations and their employes. Workingmen have this moderate and lawful remedy in their own hands, for they are invincible at the polls when they choose to exercise their political power for their own well-being.

*The Liberal
Victory
in England.*

The British elections have been held, with the main result that was generally anticipated—Mr. Gladstone's success in securing an opposition presumably strong enough to displace Lord Salisbury's ministry. The majority is much smaller than the Liberals had expected, and not half as great as mathematical deductions from the course of the by-elections had indicated. The Conservatives worked desperately and took advantage of every possible minor issue and local diversion. They will not yield gracefully; and it is understood that Lord Salisbury and his ministers will face the new parliament on August 4 and decline to resign their posts and emoluments until the House has passed a specific vote of want of confidence. Thus the actual transfer of power may not be made until after several days of friction and debate, in which the Unionists will try their best to make Mr. Gladstone disclose the details of his Home Rule bill, hoping thus to secure the disaffection from him either of the Irish members on the one hand, or else of a portion of the English and Scotch Liberals on the other. But Mr. Gladstone is likely to surmount these obstructions in brief order and win his well-earned premiership. What he may do after that will appear in due time, and prophecy at this moment would be absurdly useless. The Gladstonian Liberals in the House are a little more numerous than the regular Conservatives, and the main body of Irish Nationalists, who are thus far in full harmony with Mr. Gladstone, are about seventy strong, as against only forty-four of the Chamberlain Liberal Unionists, who are in full alliance with the Conservatives. Besides these four

groups there are nine Parnellite Irish members, and four English Labor members. The Conservatives and Unionists number 314, and the opposition as a whole is 356. But nobody knows how the four "Laborists," as they are now called, or the nine Parnellites will array themselves. Mr. Gladstone bids



(From a photograph by H. E. Simpson, Toronto.)

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

fair to have a small but reliable working majority for his principal purposes.

*Incidents of
the
Elections.*

Among the interesting incidents of the elections was the great reduction of Mr. Gladstone's support in his own constituency of Midlothian (Scotland) on account of his understood sympathy with the disestablishment of the "Kirk," the State church of Scotland. Mr. John Morley's narrow escape from defeat at the hands of the voters of Newcastle was another unpleasant surprise for the Liberals. The success of Sir Charles Dilke in getting back into parliamentary life in the face of the best public sentiment of all parties and

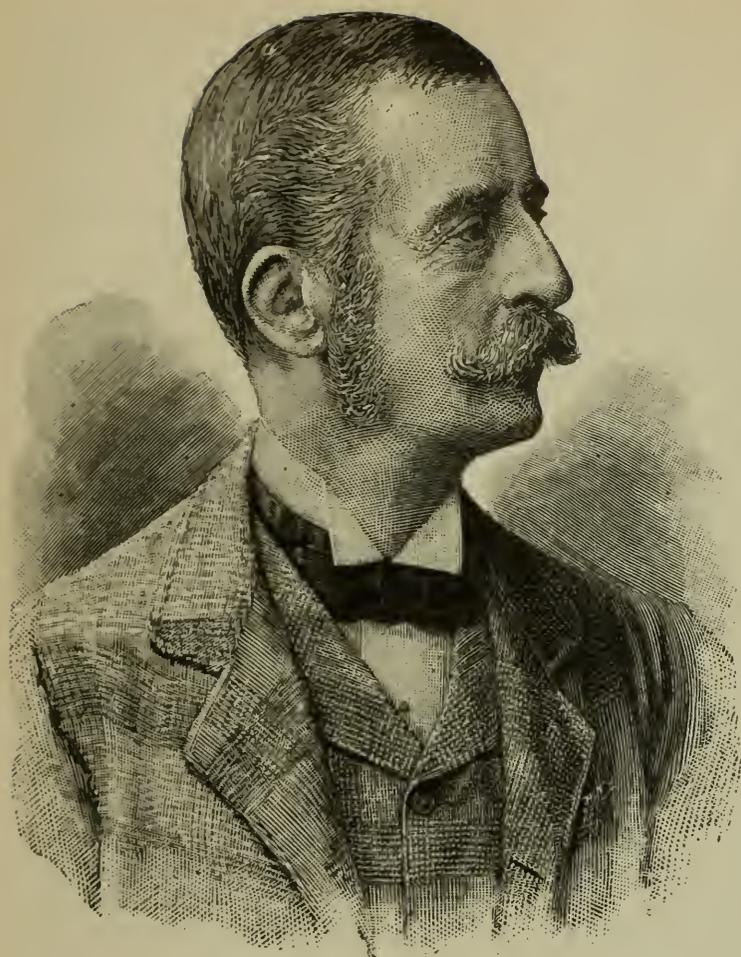
elements is neither creditable to that gentlemen's sense of decency and good taste nor is it any gain to the Liberal cause. Sir Charles had promised to eschew public life until he had cleared his reputation. He returns to Parliament in contempt of that promise. A pleasanter incident is Mr. Edward Blake's entry upon a British parliamentary career. Mr. Blake has earned the reputation of being the most talented statesman Canada has produced in our day. A year or more ago he voluntarily withdrew from Canadian parliamentary life. At the invitation of the Irish party he consented some weeks ago to go to Ireland and become a candidate. He will be a powerful reinforcement on the Irish benches of the House of Commons, and will be of service in the task of keeping the Irish members in line with Mr. Gladstone's policy. The curious fiasco of Mr. Henry M. Stanley's attempt to get into Parliament as a Chamberlainite from a London constituency was one of the sensations of the campaign. Mr. Stanley will have small sympathy on this side of the water. With Henry M. Stanley posing as an enemy of Irish Home Rule, with William Henry Hurlbert's notorious misrepresentations of the Irish question in the interest of Tory landlords, with George Washington Smalley sneering perennially at Mr. Gladstone in the *New York Tribune*, and with Harold Frederic playing the part of facile journalistic tool for the desperate scheme to rehabilitate Sir Charles Dilke, we have a very sorry quartet of American meddlers in English politics; and it is scant credit they do to the opinions and convictions of the Republic that they so egregiously misrepresent. Their performances are a source of mortification to the mass of right-thinking Americans.

Mr. Stead's comments upon the final result of the great battle of the ballots do not reach us in time for use in this number of the REVIEW; but his sketch of the situation and the outlook, written and sent us as the elections were fairly coming on, is the more interesting now that we can read it in the light of the results. It is as follows: "The one prediction which at the end of June was almost universally believed to be safe was that Mr. Gladstone would have a majority sufficient to establish a Liberal Government in Downing Street. The precise figures varied indefinitely, but that the great law of Swing-Swang would assert itself once more was regarded on all hands as a foregone conclusion. Mr. Gladstone, the Unionists expected, would have a majority of from 40 to 50, reckoning the Irish Home Rulers as Gladstonians. The Liberal expectations varied from 70 or 80 to 160. The most exact and detailed calculation as to the probabilities of the polls was that made by my successor at the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who ciphered it out at a Liberal majority of 94. These calculations were based upon the results of the bye-elections, which had gone in almost unbroken series for the Liberals. If the general election were to go as the byes have gone, the Liberals would have been safe for a three-figure

majority. Against this there had to be put three considerations which might vitiate the calculations of the experts of electoral meteorology: (1) The fact that the six years' work of the Government had now for the first time been brought fairly before the electors; (2) the disturbing influence of the split in the Irish ranks; and (3) the realization of the possibility that Lord Rosebery may not be able to curb the scuttling tendencies of the "Little Englanders" of his party. Add to these disturbing elements the fact that the Liberals were too sanguine to work with desperation.

The Insincerities of Party. "It can hardly be said that the great issues which are decided at the General Election have been kept free from the disturbing influence of mere *ad captandum* appeals which have little or nothing to do with the main question. To read many of the speeches it might be imagined that the most important question before the country was whether or not the Government acted fairly in rendering it impossible for Londoners to vote on Saturday. That was the Liberal red herring, which seemed to be prodigiously admired by many of the more cunning wirepullers, whose estimate of the intelligence of the workingman appears to be as low as their own appreciation of the ethics of electioneering. To try to substitute a vote of resentment at the infliction of a personal inconvenience, for a deliberate judgment on the question as to which of two policies is best calculated to promote the interests of the commonwealth, may appear to be good electioneering; but as it is bad morality it will not be found to be the best policy.

The Orange Scarecrow. "The Unionists had their red herring, which was only a shade less disreputable than the Gladstonian claptrap about the Saturday polling. The Ulster bogie has been overdone. There is no doubt a perfectly fair and legitimate use to be made of the reluctance of Belfast to acquiesce in the establishment of an Irish parliament in Dublin. But to make the exaggerated nervousness of a few intelligent well-to-do North of Ireland men—who, all told, are not as numerous as the Londoners who live within sight of my office window—the pivot of a great Imperial question, is not exactly an attempt to see life sanely and to see it whole. Whatever may be the importance of Belfast and its appurtenances, the wishes of its inhabitants are not and ought not to be the determining factors in the great controversy. Ministers, however, imagined that they could make some running out of the comparatively trivial detail, and it has been exaggerated beyond all the bounds of reason and common sense. It is a similar temptation to that which led their opponents to make such a monstrous fuss about Mr. O'Brien's breeches. Such reliance upon what is accidental and of the fringe, to the o'ershadowing of what is vital and of the essence, does not indicate a very high conception of the intelligence of King Demos on the part of his courtiers.



THE DUKE OF ABERCORN,
Chairman of the Ulster Convention.

*Theatricals
in
Politics.*

"No wise man underrates the importance of sensationalism in politics, or, for the matter of that, in any other department of life. But seldom has any political party relied so much upon a theatricality on the eve of a General Election as the Unionist administration did in the case of the Ulster convention. This convention was a remarkable tribute to the importance of what may be described as the magic lantern in politics. It was very cleverly organized, regardless of expense. Seventeen thousand pounds, it is said, were spent in getting together twelve thousand delegates at a cost of nearly thirty shillings a head, in order to throw, as it were, upon a great sheet, a vividly colored picture of one of the permanent elements of difficulty in the Irish problem. The difficulty exists. But the way in which it has been presented to the public by the sensational artists of Belfast bears about the same relation to the true facts that the picture on the screen bears to the actual image on the slide in the lantern. The spectacle was an imposing one, and the appeal of the Protestant minority was artfully made to the strongest latent instincts of Englishmen and Scotchmen. But it is rather too late in the day to attempt to conjure with the old watchwords of ascendancy and intolerance. British democracy could only admit the plea of 'Protestant Ulster' by repudiating the

principles on which every English-speaking community outside Ireland is at present organized.

*Home Rule
as in
London.*

"The manifestoes of the Liberal leaders left the question of the exact nature and scope of the Home Rule to be offered to Ireland in a condition of judicious and carefully-guarded obscurity. The Irish are to have a parliament and an executive, which is to have full control of all local Irish affairs, but it is to be a strictly subordinate statutory assembly, whose acts will be subject to the veto of the Crown, which, being interpreted, means the majority of the House of Commons. The Irish members are to remain in the House of Commons. Beyond that all is veiled in uncertainty, and every one is left to interpret Home Rule in his own way. There is only one safe formula of Home Rule, and that is Home Rule in Ireland as in London. As London has its County Council, which will soon have its own executive and control its own police, the Irish will have their parliament; but there will be no more reason then for excluding the Irish members from Westminster than there is now for banishing the representatives of the metropolis. And whatever the more reckless advocates of complete independence may say, Mr. Parnell was of opinion that it did not matter much what limitations were placed on the Parliament in Dublin so long as the Irish brigade at Westminster was maintained at its full strength.

*The Rival
Manifestoes*

"Mr. Gladstone's manifesto was not a very rousing or inspiring document. The only passage in it which touched the nation was the closing reference to the fact that it was the last appeal which he would probably ever make to the suffrages of his countrymen. Lord Salisbury's appeal to the nation, which was wisely addressed to the electors direct, was even more disappointing than Mr. Gladstone's. It was long, somewhat verbose, and made far too much of the protest of Ulster. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury coined a single telling phrase or memorable sentence. What is much more serious, neither address was calculated to remind the electors of the Empire, of which they are the trustees, of the immeasurable issues which depend upon their vote in the vast continents beyond the seas. Yet the chief importance of Home Rule lies in the effect which it will have upon the future of the English-speaking world in continents the very existence of which was ignored in the electoral manifestoes of the rival leaders.

*A Colonial
Appeal.*

"The best, much the best, appeal to the nation, both for the Empire and for Home Rule, was that which was made by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of the Cape. As it was ignored by the press, which published acres of verbiage from party hacks, it may be well to quote a word or two from the utterance of this Imperial statesman:

'Your people do not know their greatness. They possess one-fifth of the world, and do not know that it is slipping from their grasp. They spend their time in dis-

cussing personal trivialities, or the question of the compensation for beer houses, *et hoc genus omne*.

‘Although you are the greatest people that the world has ever seen, you have one great fault. You do not know your strength, your greatness and your destiny, and you waste your time dabbling in minor local matters, as the repair of the parish pump or the squabbles of petty factions. Home Rule, you say, will lessen that absorption in trivialities and parochialities. It will do much more if you but grasp it firmly and see what it leads to.

‘For Home Rule leads to federation, or it leads to disintegration. There is no other alternative. Grasp that idea firmly; recognize that in the American Constitution you have the solution to the most of the questions that are troubling you, and how can you say that the unity of the English-speaking world is doomed forever to be an idle dream?

‘As for the immediate issues, take care that the Empire suffers no harm. For what does the Empire mean? It means the generalization throughout the world—or so far as the red line of British dominion extends—of the advantages of which you yourselves possess. Paint as much of the map of the world red as you can, and do not wash out the red when once it has been laid on, for that British red signifies the reign of industrialism as opposed to militaryism, of free trade as opposed to protection, of religious liberty as against religious persecution, of fair play between man and man, and a fair chance for the honest man to make his way. It means keeping open the unoccupied territories where your increasing population may have a chance to thrive and not to starve. We are at work in South Africa. The telegraph is already as far north as Zambesi, and will soon extend northward to the great central lakes. I hope that when we are advancing in the south on the Zambesi you will be not retreating in the north from the Nile.’

*Rosebery
and the
Foreign Office.*

“The week before the polls opened a damaging report was circulated to the effect that Lord Rosebery did not intend to take office in the new ministry—supposing that Mr. Gladstone came back with a majority. The rumor, at first scouted as preposterous, gained some degree of credence from the circumstantial manner in which it was circulated. It was stated that it was fully understood that Lord Kimberley was to be the new Foreign Secretary if Mr. Gladstone had a majority of more than fifty. If his majority was under fifty Lord Rosebery could not be dispensed with. But if it was over fifty Lord Kimberley was to be Foreign Secretary. The reason for this was said to be the determination of a small but pertinacious section of the Radical party to attempt to buy the friendship of France by the evacuation of Egypt. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Labouchere were alleged to be the authors of this design, relying upon the notorious desire of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley to get out of Egypt at the first feasible opportunity. The publication of this report created much consternation in the Liberal ranks. It would handicap Home Rule too heavily to saddle the Home Rule party with a proposal to revolutionize the foreign policy, in order to pursue the *ignis fatuus* of an alliance with a power whose only avowed object is to bring about a convenient occasion for making a European war, in which she might regain her lost provinces.

*The Grand
Old
Dialectician.*

“Mr. Gladstone’s election address may not have been up to his former high level; but the interview which he had with the deputation from the London Trades’ Council on the Eight-Hours Day was simply beyond praise. The past master in the art of tongue fence had his visitors at his mercy. His questions were as rapier thrusts, and when the deputation left he had done more to let the sawdust out of the Eight-Hours Bill than could have been effected by a long parliamentary debate. Nothing could have been better, both in matter and in manner, and it was quite refreshing to find Mr. Gladstone was still capable of saying No, plainly, simply, and without a circumbendibus. He does not practice that much; but on occasion he can put his foot down as heavily as any of the children of men.

*Nonconformists
and the
Election.*

“Mr. Disraeli makes one of his wire-pullers in ‘Coningsby’ exult over his shrewdness on discovering the political importance of the Wesleyan. The politicians as a class have only waked up to the importance of the Nonconformists of all sorts at this election. The chief hopes of the Unionists were staked upon the chance that the bitter cry of the non-Episcopalian Protestants in Ireland might touch the heart of the English Nonconformist. But the Nonconformist seemed little moved by the plea from Ulster. There were fifty Congregationalists seeking election, thirty-eight Wesleyans and nearly a score of Quakers, and they were also to a man Gladstonian Home Rulers. Whatever the election may have brought forth, it seems to be beyond doubt that there will be more Nonconformist M. P.’s in the next House of Commons than in any previous Parliament.

*An Example
for
Homestead.*

“The immense power of good that can be wielded by the Christian Church if it would bestow a little more attention upon the great and crying needs of the human race has been happily illustrated by the successful intervention of the Bishop of Durham in the coal strike, which has cost the north country some three millions sterling. The strike, which from the first was most ill-advised and suicidal, lasted for months, and might have been going on to-day but for the personal intervention of the Bishop in the interests of peace. Dr. Westcott may write many commentaries on the Pauline Epistles; but nothing he can write will equal the good which he did when, with Christian love and consecrated common sense, he stood up as a daysman between the disputants and restored industrial peace to his distracted diocese. The miners resumed work at the full reduction of 10 per cent. originally demanded by the employers, who, however, had raised their demands to 13½ per cent. in the course of the strife. The reconstitution of a living church in actual touch with the world is the greatest want of the day, and such action as that of Bishop Westcott shows that after all the belt may not be so hopelessly off the old driving-wheel as some pessimists would have us believe.”

*Women
in
Politics.* The manner in which ambitious ladies in England join in their husbands' electoral canvass is wholly puzzling to the average American. Mrs. Henry M. Stanley is, as everybody knows, a charming lady, and her remarkable performances on the stump, full of the most extravagant laudations of her husband's greatness and his title to immortal fame, are a sort of thing so utterly foreign to anything that could possibly happen in American politics as to be incomprehensible on this side of the Atlantic. Lady Dilke, in like manner, is reported to have speechified through Sir Charles' canvass in the Forest of Dean, and to have assured her hearers that her husband was by all odds the greatest and the ablest man in England. And these are but two instances out of many. As an American contrast, we have Mr. Cleveland's simple but conclusive reply to letters addressed to his wife, asking permission to use her name in the formation of ladies' Democratic influence clubs. He wrote as follows :

Mrs. Cleveland has referred to me your letter informing her of the organization of the "Frances Cleveland Influence Club." It is by no means pleasant to dissent from the methods which sincere friends adopt when their efforts not only demonstrate their friendliness, but when they also seek to subserve the public good and are, therefore, engaged in a patriotic service. It is, however, impossible for us to approve of the use of Mrs. Cleveland's name in the designation of the clubs designed to do political work. We trust you will not undervalue our objection, because it rests upon the sentiment that the name now sacred in the home circle as wife and mother may well be spared in the organization and operation of clubs created to exert political influence.

Perhaps no wife in the history of our American politics ever gave closer attention to all that con-



MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY.

cerned the political fortunes and career of her husband than Mrs. John A. Logan, and her knowledge of politics, both theoretical and practical, made her the most indispensable adviser and assistant the lamented Illinois Senator ever possessed in all his long years before the public. But it would be hard to imagine Mrs. Logan as fighting her gallant husband's battles in rancorous disputations on the hustings, after the fashion of the English ladies who have ambition for their husbands. Her influence was exerted in a wholly different way. The esteem in which Mrs. Logan is held, it should be remarked in passing, is shown in the full newspaper accounts of remarkable fêtes and receptions given in her honor at

Minneapolis a month ago. She is, perhaps, the best representative who could possibly be named of an American woman in politics in a strictly American manner.

*Bismarck
and "that
Young Man."*

The marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck in Vienna has been the signal for an outburst of Bismarckian wrath, which threatened at one time to have somewhat deplorable consequences. The old Chancellor went to the Austrian capital to be present at the wedding, but was refused an audience by the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose discourtesy was probably due to a hint from Berlin. Prince Bismarck, who had been received with popular demonstrations all the way through Southern Germany, and who was welcomed with enthusiasm in Vienna, bitterly resented this slight, and, as his wont is, took no pains to conceal his chagrin. In innumerable interviews he expressed his disgust at the mistake he made in recommending General Caprivi to the Emperor, and denounced the policy of the government in good set terms. He did not even spare the Emperor, to whom he constantly referred as "that young man" whose conduct was imperiling the safety of Germany and the peace of Europe. Oddly enough, he announced that the Kaiser was succumbing to the English influences which surround his mother, and declared that it was much more to Germany's interest to make friends with Russia than with England, seeing that England in all probability after the general election would become the supporter of France. According to Bismarckian precedents, the Prince ought to have been arrested and sent to Spandau to wait his trial; and for a moment it seemed as if "that young man" was thinking of doing unto Bismarck as Bismarck had done unto Dr. Geffcken. A menacing article appeared in the Ministerial organ, but fortunately it was not followed up by any action. Bismarck is merely as Napoleon was at St. Helena, with the disadvantage of having his remarks reported from day to day instead of having them bottled up by an attendant Boswell for publication after his death. "He says! What does he say? Let him say!" is the only remark which "that young man" should make when the ex-Chancellor of Germany growls out his protest against the imperial boycotting to which he is subjected.

*The Czar
at Kiel.*

The Czar has met the Kaiser at last. He paid the long postponed return visit at Kiel, where the Imperial interview seems to have passed off very well. At the same time that Czar and Kaiser were drinking each other's healths at Kiel, the Grand Duke Constantine was being received

with enthusiasm at Nancy, whither he had repaired to attend the fêtes and to remind the French that the ghost of the Franco-Russian alliance is not yet finally laid. Even in Paris, however, it is now understood that the Czar has no intention of drawing the sword. He has too much to do at home. His ambition is, not to sully his reign by a single war. He has succeeded hitherto, and there is no reason why he should not be



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

equally successful in the future. In the warfare against the famine that threatens to become chronic there is a nobler field for the energies of the Empire than in helping France to slaughter Germany in order that Elsass-Lothringen may once more be called Alsace-Lorraine.

*The
Belgian
Elections.*

The Belgian elections have been held, with results not reassuring to the Clericals. The Clerical ministers have not been turned out, but their majority has been so reduced that all hope of obtaining a two-thirds majority necessary for the revision of the constitution has been abandoned, unless the King comes to the rescue, which is not impossible. It would be a pity if the experiment of the Referendum should not be tried in Belgium as well as in Switzerland. There seems to be no serious opposition to universal suffrage, and the Socialists at Brussels were delighted with the result of the voting.

*The Pope
and the
Republic.*

The Pope's action indorsing the French Republic has practically destroyed the Royalist cause in France. Of the Royalist deputies, who number eighty, only eight could be found to protest against the Papal summons to cease their fooling and use their energies for something more practical than the vain attempt to galvanize into life a monarchy as dead as Queen Anne. When the Comte de Mun grounded arms and saluted the Republic at Leo's bidding, even the Orleanist princes must have seen that all was up. The action of the Pope was bold and statesmanlike. What a pity it is that there is no Supreme Pontiff who can write to Leo XIII as peremptory a summons to cease wailing over the loss of his useless and embarrassing temporal power, and to apply himself to the defense of the true interests of the Church in Italy! For is not the Vatican doing exactly what the Pope condemned in the French Royalists? Is it not wringing its hands over the dear dead past, to the sacrifice of the living issues of the present?

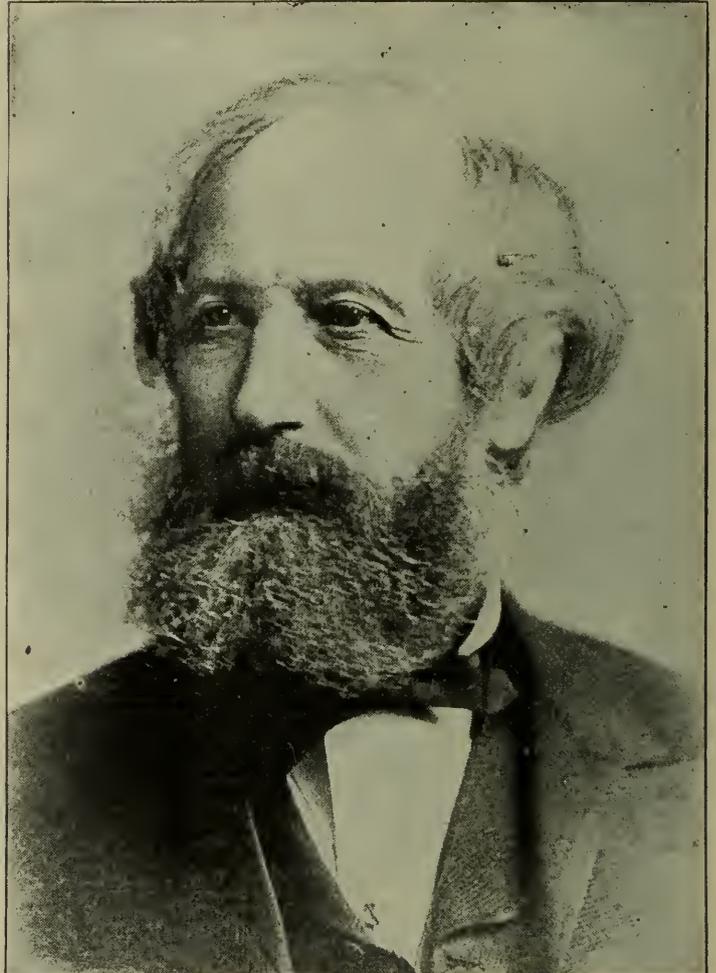
*Some Recent
Appointments.*

The recent appointments of President Harrison have won high commendation. Hon. John W. Foster's promotion in the State Department to the high Cabinet place left vacant by Mr. Blaine's retirement was with one accord, including Mr. Blaine's own voice, pronounced the best possible thing under the circumstances. Gen. Geo. D. Johnston, of Louisiana, a Democrat, has been named for the Civil Service Commission—an ideal appointment. Hon. Andrew D. White's nomination for the Russian mission is universally praised. The transfer of Mr. Snowden from Athens to Madrid and of Mr. Beale from Persia to Greece are among the diplomatic changes. Mr. George Shiras, of Pittsburgh, a lawyer of national fame and spotless repute, has been nominated for the vacant place on the Supreme Bench.

*Four
Lamented
Americans.*

Among our illustrations are portraits of four Americans who have passed away since the last number of the REVIEW presented its obituary record—each of whom was widely known and each of whom moved in a sphere of activity and association quite distinct from those occupied by the others. Mr. Cyrus W. Field has left a name that will always be remembered for his great achievement in projecting, undertaking and completing the Atlantic cable. He lived to a great age, in the enjoyment of world-wide renown, ample wealth and the friendship of the great men of all countries. He was the most distinguished of a group of brothers, each of whom stands almost pre-eminent in his walk of life. Professor Dwight, of New York, is another of the four. He made the Columbia Law School the best known and most popular institution of its kind in this or any other country, chiefly through his marvelous gifts as an expositor of legal principles and his winning sympathy with the neophytes of his profession. Mr. Emmons Blaine is another. His very sudden death gave pain to a host of friends in his own social and business

circles, but it was felt as an especial shock in the political world because of the warm interest in which the bereaved statesman, his father, is generally held. Following as it did not long after the death of Mr. Walker Blaine, and other bereavements in the circle of the Blaine family, the death of this eldest remaining son, almost without any warning of illness, brought a weight of new grief to Mr. Blaine that might well have crushed a younger and stronger man. The fourth of the group whose portraits we publish is the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, D.D., who as a



(From a photograph by Falk, New York.)

THE LATE CYRUS W. FIELD.

Welsh lad of ten years went with his parents into what was then the wilderness of central Ohio, in the year 1821. He graduated at Miami University in 1833 (the institution which afterward graduated both of the present Republican candidates, Messrs. Harrison and Reid), and entering the Presbyterian ministry, he began a career of eloquent and useful service, which continued without intermission for nearly sixty years. Through some fifty-seven years he was connected as a missionary or superintendent with the American Sunday School Union; and probably no other man has ever formed as many new Sunday schools as Mr. Chidlaw. In the best sense he was one of the makers of Ohio. He had gone in June to visit his native Wales; and he died there in July, on the threshold of his eighty-second year.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

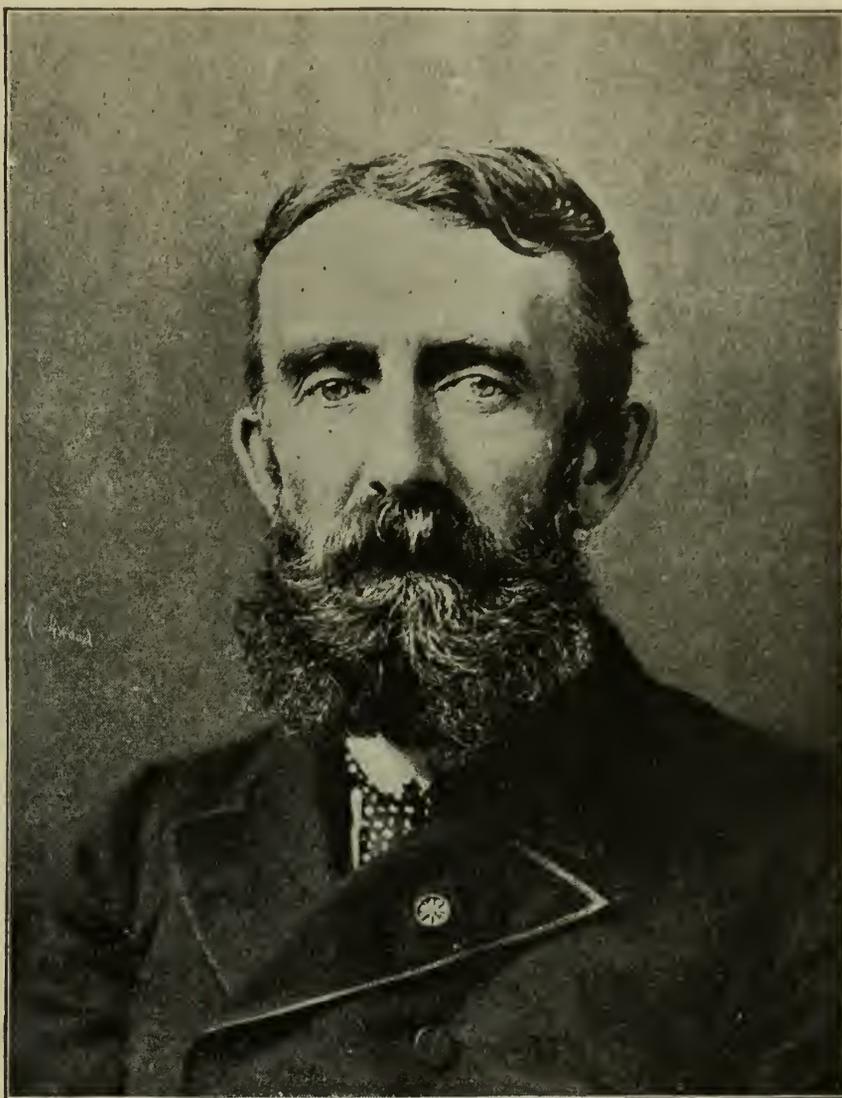
June 16.—Southern Minnesota visited by a destructive tornado....Mr. Gladstone informs a deputation from the London Trades Council that he cannot take up the Eight-Hour question, but must devote the remainder of his life to the cause of Home Rule....Mr. William B. Prescott re-elected president of the International Typographical Union.

June 17.—Ten thousand delegates to the Ulster convention in Belfast protest against Home Rule....The President of Venezuela resigns....The Michigan Supreme Court renders a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Miner Electoral law; the case to be taken to United States Supreme Court.

June 18.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney assumes leadership of the Cleveland forces in Chicago....Mr. Gladstone addresses a gathering of Non-conformists at Clapham....Indictments against the Maverick Bank Directors quashed in Boston... General E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, returns home....The King of Dahomey places himself under the protection of Germany.... Demonstration at Dresden in honor of Prince Bismarck.

June 19.—The Liberals win the municipal elections at Rome Prince Bismarck is enthusiastically received by the people of Vienna...The Governor of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul is deposed by the adherents of Da Fonseca....Militia sent to the Minnesota Company's mines, Tower, Minn., to quell a possible riot among the laborers....Delegates from the Syracuse convention are refused permission to contest the seats of the New York delegation to the Chicago Democratic convention.

June 20.—Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, chosen temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention....



HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, OF NEW YORK,
Appointed United States Minister to Russia July 21, 1892.



THE LATE REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, DIED JULY 13, 1892

President Harrison sends a message to Congress recommending retaliation against Canada for her discriminations against American vessels....President Harrison is officially informed of his renomination....The Greek cabinet resigns....Premier Giolitti announces that the Italian financial situation is greatly improved.

June 21.—The first session of the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago....Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Margarethe Hoyos are married in Vienna....Ravachol, the French anarchist, is brought to trial charged with committing five murders... Mr. Whitelaw Reid is officially notified of his nomination... Issue of an ukase authorizing the exportation of all grains and their products from Russia with the exception of rye, rye flour and bran.

June 22.—The permanent organization of the Democratic National Convention is effected with Representative William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as chairman....Ravochal found guilty of murder and sentenced to death....The McCarthyite leaders issue an appeal to Irishmen in America for aid....Formation of a new Greek cabinet with M. Tricoupis as Prime Minister.... Lord Rosebery resigns the chairmanship of the London County Council.

June 23.—The National Democratic Convention nominates Mr. Grover Cleveland for President on the first ballot, the vote for the highest three candidates being: Cleveland, 616 $\frac{1}{8}$; Hill, 113; Boies, 103; Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, nominated by the convention for Vice-President; The convention adjourns....Mr. Gladstone issues his election address.

June 24.—The nineteenth annual session of the National Charities and Correction Conference opens at Denver.... Mr. Balfour issues his election address.... Disastrous floods in Illinois.

June 25.—The Iron League discharges fifteen hundred employees who are identified with the Knights of Labor.... Spontaneous combustion causes a fire in the Department of Engraving and Printing in Washington.... Twelve people are killed in a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Harrisburg.... Captain Henry Borup, U. S. A.,



(From a photograph by Sarony, New York.)

HON. THOMAS H. CARTER, OF MONTANA,

Appointed Chairman of the National Republican Committee July 16, 1892.

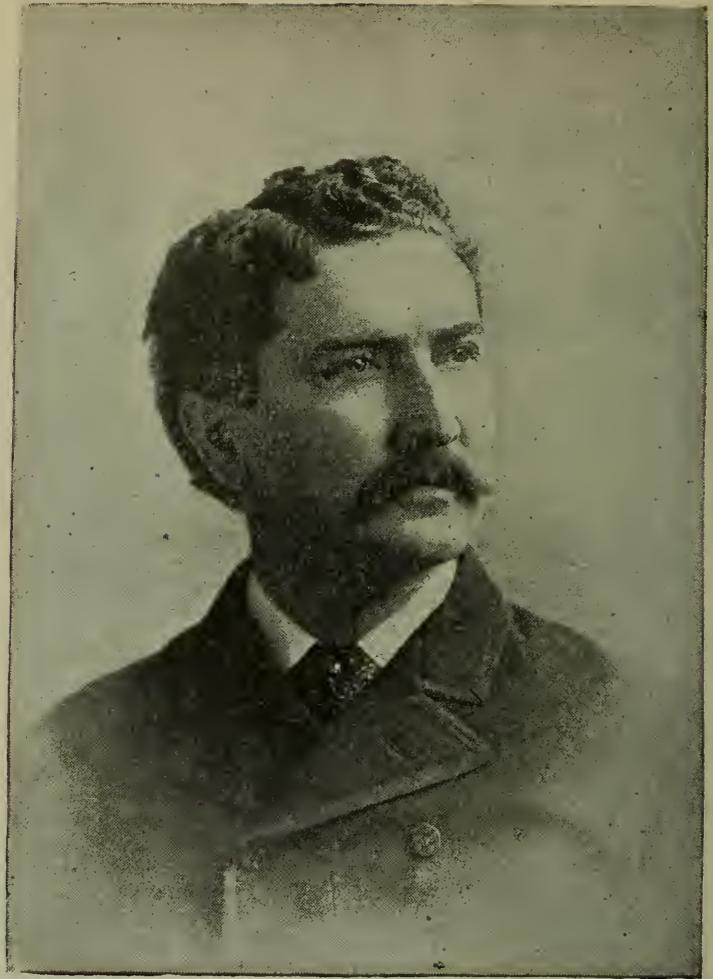
is accused in Paris of selling to Germany and Italy documents concerning French defenses; He is recalled by the United States Government pending investigation of the charges.... Mr. Gladstone while driving through Chester is injured in the eye by a missile.

June 26.—The first series of elections for the Mexican President held.... Bismarck enthusiastically received at Kissingen.... A number of persons drowned and much damage done to property by storms in Iowa and Illinois.

June 27.—The Republican National committee, in session at Washington, D. C., unanimously elects Mr. W. J. Campbell, of Illinois, as chairman.... Lord Salisbury issues an election address.... An expedition starts from New York to the relief of the Peary Arctic explorers.

June 28.—The British Parliament dissolved.... The Second Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire opens in London.... The Louisiana legislature passes a resolution urging Congress to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.... The new battle ship Texas launched at Norfolk, Va.

June 29.—The National convention of the Prohibition party is opened in Cincinnati.... The Senate passes the Pension Appropriation bill; total amount appropriated,



HON. WILLIAM F. HARRITY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Appointed Chairman of the Democratic National Committee,
July 21, 1892.

\$144,950,000.... The nomination of Hon. John W. Foster as Secretary of State confirmed by the Senate.... The Norwegian cabinet resigns.... Mr. Gladstone opens his Midlothian campaign.



THE LATE MR. EMMONS BLAINE, DIED JUNE 18, 1892.



PRINCE FERDINAND, OF BULGARIA, AND HIS BETROTHED, PRINCESS MARIE, OF EDINBURGH.

June 30.—The Homestead Steel Works near Pittsburgh, Pa., are closed; three thousand workmen idle....The Chautauqua Assembly begins its nineteenth season of summer work....The Norwegian Storthing adjourns for an indefinite period....The Berlin Academy of Sciences confers the Helmholtz gold medal upon William Thompson, the celebrated English scientist.

July 1.—The Prohibition National convention nominates Mr. John Bidwell, of California, for President of the United States, and Mr. J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, for Vice-President....The Stewart-Morgan Free Silver bill passed in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 25....King Humbert, of Italy, asked to appoint an arbitrator to take part in the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Behring Sea....The British elections begin...Lord Randolph Churchill is returned to Parliament without opposition....The Inman Line steamship City of Chicago goes ashore on the Irish coast, near Kinsale, in a fog.

July 2.—The People's Party National convention is opened at Omaha, Neb....Six thousand acres of territory near Antelope, Cal., swept by flame.

July 3.—The twenty-second annual season of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association formally opened....The city of Paterson, N. J., begins its centennial celebration....The Catholic Sioux Congress opened at the Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., six thousand Sioux Indians being present....The long contest between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York *Tribune* settled by a vote on the part of the Union, of 500 to 20....Many people injured in a fight between Parnellites and McCarthyites in Ireland.

July 4.—The day celebrated throughout the country....The People's Party convention, in session at Omaha, Neb., adopts its platform and nominates Hon. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, as its candidate for President of the United States, the vote being: Weaver, 993; Kyle, 265; and several scattering....The city of Quincy, Mass., celebrates its centennial....General Peixoto's term of office as President of Brazil is extended until the end of 1894.

July 5.—The People's Party convention at Omaha, nominates Gen. J. G. Field, of Virginia for Vice-President of the United States....Mr. W. J. Campbell declines to serve as chairman of the Republican National Committee....The thirtieth University Convocation of the State of New York opened at Albany.

July 6.—The attempt to land a force of Pinkerton men at the Carnegie works, Homestead, Pa., results in a riot, in which several strikers and detectives are killed and many wounded; Governor Pattison refuses to call out the militia....The Summer School of Methods of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens at Ocean Grove, N. J....The tercentenary of the founding of Dublin University celebrated....Insurgent forces in Venezuela defeated.

July 7.—The Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies is opened in Madison Square Garden, New York....At

Homestead the locked-out strikers repair the damage done to the steel company's plant.

July 8.—Many educational bodies hold sessions at Saratoga, N. Y....Justin McCarthy defeated for Parliament by a small majority.

July 9.—The Stewart-Morgan bill for the free coinage of silver favorably reported to the House of Representatives without amendment....The second session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada closed....St. John, N. F., nearly destroyed by fire.

July 10.—The Italo-American Exhibition to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America is



MR. P. H. COWELL,

Senior Wrangler University of Oxford.

opened at Genoa, Italy....The Christian Endeavor Convention, in session at New York, adjourns, to meet next year at Montreal, Can....Election riots in Irish towns....The cholera spreading in Russia; over thirty-two deaths from the disease in Astrachan....Mount Etna again breaks forth in eruption....Governor Pattison orders out the National Guards of Pennsylvania to go to Homestead, to aid the sheriff of Allegheny County...Texas decides to take no part in the World's Fair.

July 11.—In a fight between union and non-union workmen in the Cœur d'Alene mining regions, Idaho, a number of men are killed....Mr. Gladstone closes his Midlothian



THE LATE PROFESSOR THEODORE W. DWIGHT, DIED JUNE 29, 1892.

campaign....The French Ministry is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the Dahomey question....Ravachol, the anarchist and murderer, executed at Paris.

July 12.—Pennsylvania troops enter Homestead and take possession of the Carnegie mills....President Harrison makes an address before the National Education Association at Saratoga....M. Burdeau appointed French Minister of Marines in place of M. Cavaignac....The Chamber of Deputies grants the extra credit of 800,000 francs asked by the government for France's expenses at the World's Fair....St. Gervais-les-Bains destroyed by an avalanche from Mont Blanc; over 150 lives lost.

July 13.—In the House of Representatives, the Rules Committee's resolution to consider the Stewart-Morgan Silver bill rejected....Mr. Gladstone re-elected to Parliament by a majority of 690 votes, 3,941 votes less than his former majority....The French Parliament prorogued.

July 14.—The proviso for closing the World's Fair on Sunday passed in the Committee of the Whole and was confirmed by the Senate....Martial law enforced in Shoshone County, Idaho....The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the trouble at Homestead finishes its investigations.

July 15.—The election returns in England indicate an ultimate Liberal majority of about fifty....The convention of the National Education Association at Saratoga adjourned....Both Etna and Vesuvius in violent eruption.

OBITUARY.

June 16.—Victor Tesch, Belgian Minister of State.

June 17.—Major Cyrus S. Halde- man, of Boston, formerly a prominent Pennsylvania politician....M. Protitch, one of the three regents of Serbia....Count Hermann Puckler, an intimate friend of Emperor William II....Lady Elizabeth Louise Monck, wife of Lord Monck, ex-Governor-General of Canada.

June 18.—Emmons Blaine, eldest son of ex-Secretary Blaine....Dr. Charles Cullis, leader of the faith-cure movement in Boston....Rev. Dr. James W. Mendenhall, editor of *The Methodist Review*....William Edward Hooper, well-known banker of Boston....Major R. C. Jackson, ex-president of the Tennessee Railroad....H. Wheeler Combs, of New York, formerly a prominent politician of Baltimore.

June 19.—Marc J. Pendleton, a well-known actor....L. L. Dillwyn, member of the British Parliament.

June 20.—Commander Edward E. Stone of the retired list of the United States Navy....James K. Edsall, Attorney-General of Illinois....Captain John B. Bowditch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

June 21.—Colonel Henry Douglass, of the United States Army, retired....Professor Albert Wolff, sculptor.

June 22.—William Gunnison, an old abolitionist, of Baltimore, Md.

June 23.—Ex-Congressman Thomas R. Cobb, of Illinois.... Pierre Ossian Bonnet, mathematician.

June 24.—The Earl of Harewood.

June 25.—Dr. Eduard Herbst, formerly Austrian Minister of Justice.

June 26.—Amédée Ernest Barthé- lemy Mouchez, the well-known French naval officer, scientist and writer....J. Muir Wood, music publisher.

June 28.—Henry-Weld Fuller, of New Rochelle, N. Y., brother of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court.

June 29.—Theodore W. Dwight, professor emeritus of the law of contracts and of maritime and admiralty law in Columbia College Law School.

July 1.—Judge Edward Duffy, of the Court of Common Pleas, of New York City.

July 3.—Major I. Falls, of San Francisco, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and leader of the charge of Cedar Mountain.

July 4.—Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Drum, late Inspector-General of the Department of Dakota....Senor Martinez del Campo, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, London.

July 7.—John Henry Sellman, one of the most prominent Republicans in Maryland.

July 11.—Cyrus W. Field.

July 13.—Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, a well known Presbyterian Minister of Ohio, prominent in Sunday school work.

July 15.—General Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K. C. B., Equerry to the Queen of England....Thomas Cooper, of London, Eng., the former chartist leader.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

Mr. Gould, of the "Pall Mall Budget."

THE increasing importance of caricature in politics is shown by two notable publications which appeared on the eve of the British election. One is the "Elector's Picture Book," published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, being



MR. F. CARRUTHERS GOULD.

compiled principally from caricatures which Mr. Gould has contributed to the pages of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Pall Mall Budget*. Mr. Gould is quite in the first rank of English political caricaturists. As an artist he is not in the same category as Mr. Tenniel; but as a caricaturist, especially in hitting off the characteristics of those whom he selects for his victims, he has a wider range and a much more biting pencil than the "Grand Old Man" of *Punch*. There is a tendency in Mr. Gould to harp too much upon one characteristic; for instance, the upper teeth of Mr. W. H. Smith become almost as monotonous as Mr. Chamberlain's eye-glass. Mr. Gould is a good hater, and he takes good care not to spare the objects of his antipathy. Mr. Chamberlain, who is a favorite subject of Mr. Gould's pencil, is by no means a favorite with Mr. Gould as a politician. On the whole, however, Mr. Gould's humor is playful, and he differs very much from most caricaturists in being a keen politician.

The other publication is by no means as interesting as the "Elector's Picture Book;" it is the "Coming (?) Gladstone," and is the work of a very fervent, not to say bigoted, Unionist. The author is the one who was responsible for the "Irish Green Book," a publication which has now reached its fortieth thousand.

The caricatures which we present this month relate chiefly to the American and British campaigns. *Judge* emphasizes the situation in which the Democrats have been placed by the renomination of President Harrison, representing Mr. Dana, Mr. Watterson and other of the party's great editors as in despair on finding that their "thunder" powder was all used up in 1888. J. Keppler, Jr., in his spirited cartoon "They're Off!" conceives of the pending contest as a great race between "High Protection" and "Tariff Reform;" and Bengough, of *Grip*, changes the scene from the turf to the pugilistic arena, where these issues are being "fought to a finish" by their respective champions.

The English caricatures, to say the least, are apropos—they all deal with Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his long political life Mr. Gladstone has been contorted by your caricaturist into almost every conceivable form, and has been put through exercises compared to which wood-chopping is but child's play. The latest attitude he has been made to assume is that of tempting the British Lion with a Home Rule bone. And there is much truth in this German representation by *Kladderadatsch's* artist. For, considering Mr. Gladstone's narrow and uncertain majority, the feat of feeding the flesh-and-blood lion in its cage is scarcely more difficult than that—which the "Grand Old Tamer" is billed to perform—of forcing a Home Rule bill through the House of Commons. *Judy*



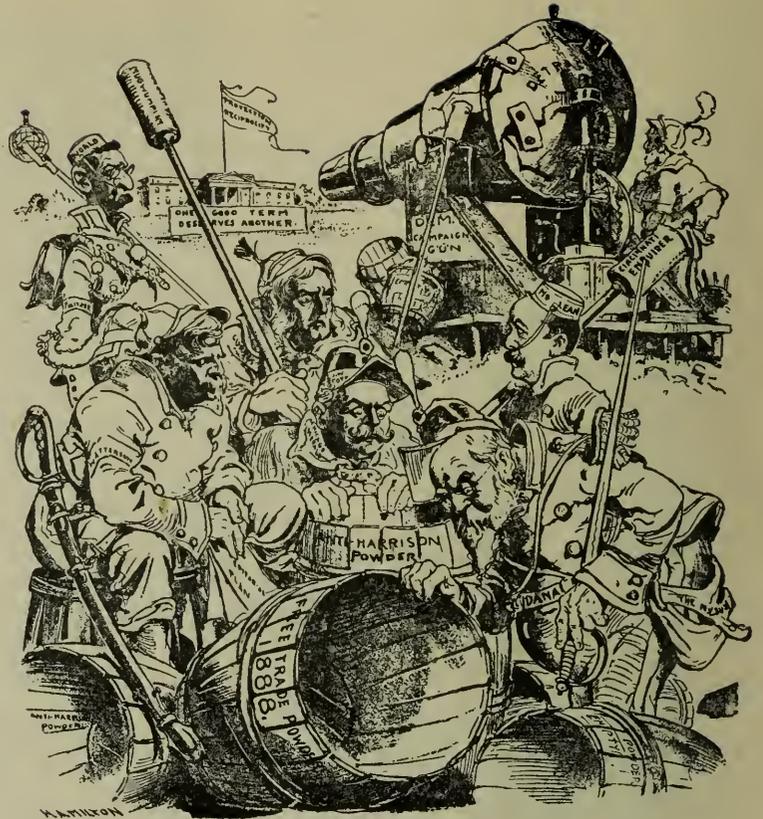
A specimen of Mr. Gould's Work.—From the "Elector's Picture Book."

represents Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Harcourt as attempting to cross the chasm between themselves and power on a *pons asinorum* of their own design and construction—the base of the *pons* formed of a slender and shaky piece of timber labeled “Home Rule.” In the second of the cartoons which we reproduce from *Grip*, Mr. Gladstone is found in a heated controversy with an Ulsterman who insists that the Right Honorable gentleman’s “Home Rule” scheme means to “Protestant” Ulster simply “Rome Rule.” The fierce opposition which Mr. Henry M. Stanley, lately of the United States, has encountered in the British elections as Liberal-Unionist candidate for Lambeth is forcibly suggested in the fourth cartoon on page 27.



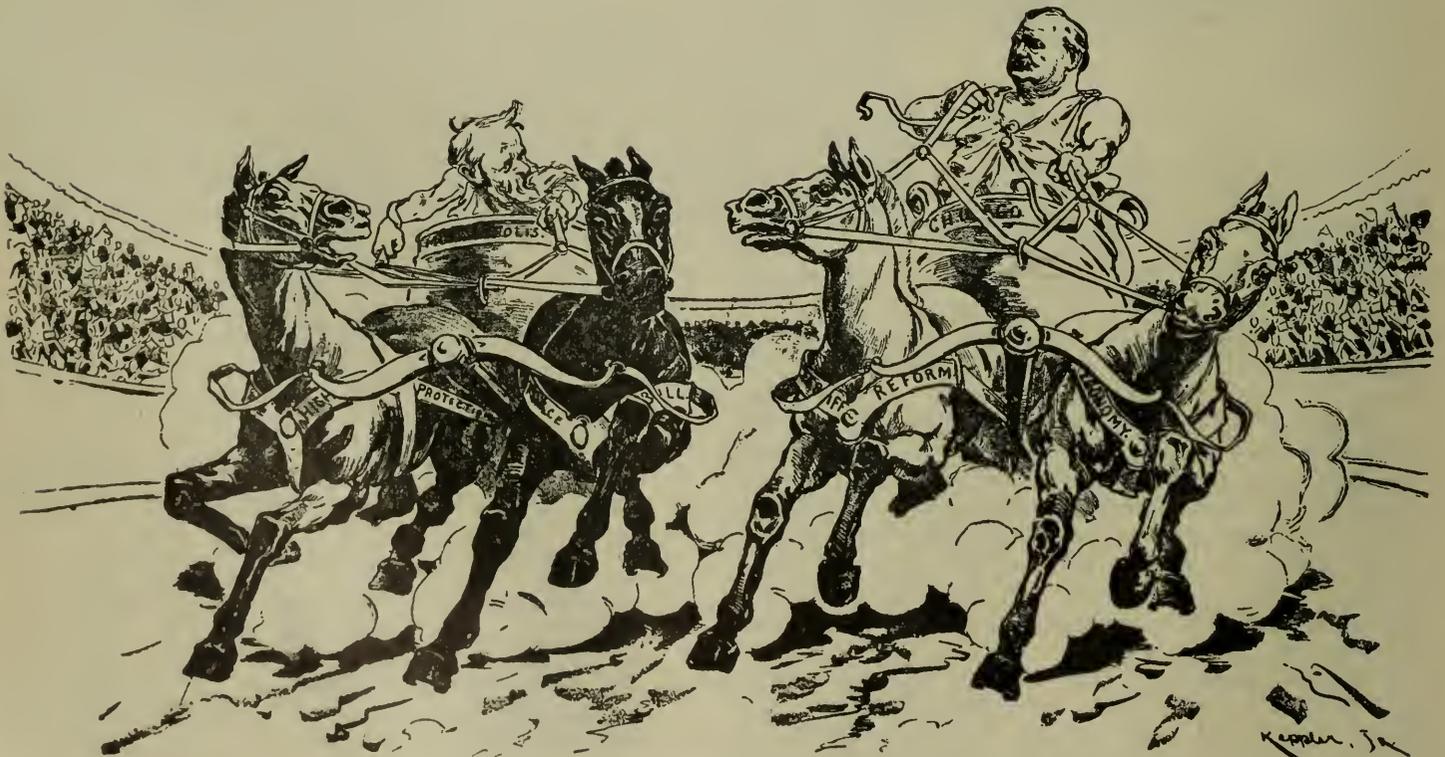
A STRAIGHT FIGHT TO A FINISH ON A PLAIN ISSUE.

From *Grip* (Toronto), July 9, 1892.



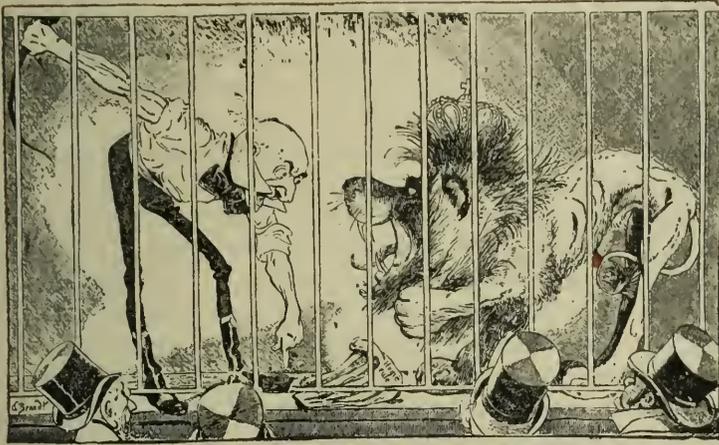
IN DESPAIR—THEIR POWDER WAS ALL BURNED UP IN 1888.

From *Judge*, July 2, 1892.



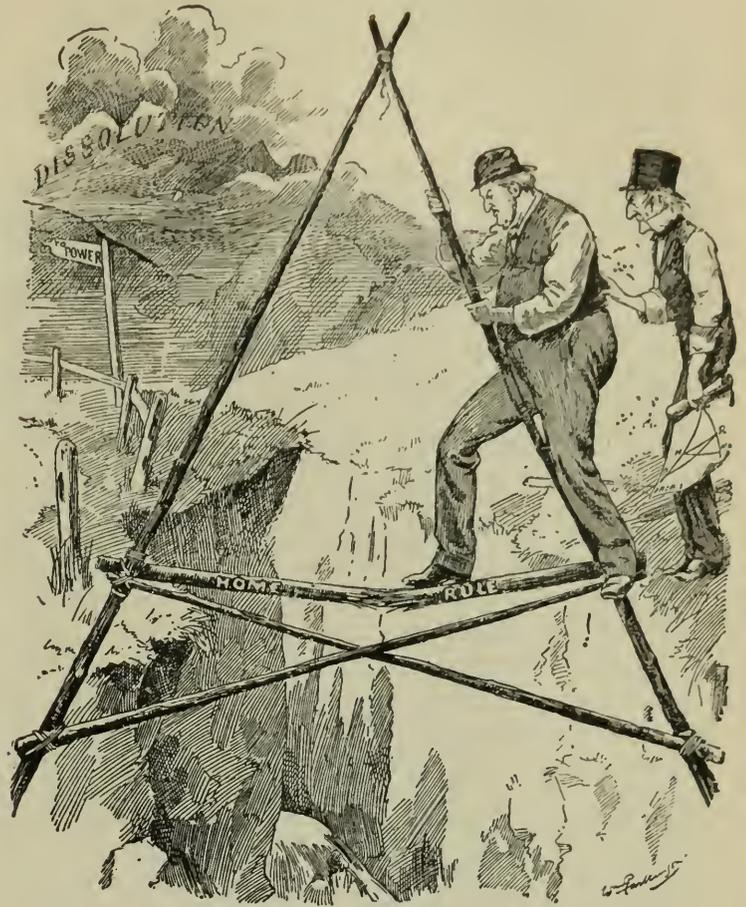
“THEY’RE OFF!”

From *Puck*, July 13, 1892.



FOR THE COMING ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Lately the well-known tamer has made his reappearance, and has taken to feeding the British lion in his cage. One is anxious to see how it will all end, as the lion always prefers fresh meat to old.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), June 19, 1892.



PONS ASINORUM.

From *Judy* (London), June 22, 1892.



THE INITIAL DIFFICULTY.

ULSTER: "You say that letter is mint for an H; I say it manes R—an' be the glorious, pious an' immortal mimory av King William, I'll fight till me last breath, before I submit to your shame!"—From *Grip* (Toronto), May 21, 1892.



IN DARKEST LAMBETH, OR STANLEY'S TERRIBLE JOURNEY THROUGH THE GLADSTONIAN FOREST.

From *Grip* (Toronto), June 9, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND: A CHARACTER SKETCH,

BY GEORGE F. PARKER.

I. TRAINING—RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

FOR ten years Grover Cleveland has been in the full blaze of publicity. There is scarcely a nook or corner of his life that has not been traversed. He has probably been brought more into contact with his countrymen and in a more familiar way than any other man in the history of politics in so brief a time. As a rule, rise to prominence is gradual. Beginning with some small office in a neighborhood, the average man in public life "works himself up." But here is one who sprang almost at a single bound into the very highest honors. It was only seven or eight months after he had assumed the duties of a municipal office in a comparatively small city until he was nominated for the office of Governor of the greatest State in the Union, while the circumstances surrounding the canvass for this office and the phenomenal majority with which he was elected brought him at once into notice. When such a man appeared in public life, and he a resident, too, of a State which had long dictated to his party, it was only natural that he should at once be looked upon as a probable candidate for the Presidency. But in spite of this it is hard to believe even now that the leap from a quiet, unobtrusive, active though energetic professional career in Buffalo to the great office of President of the United States was made in a little less than three years. There is nothing in history like it, and he would be a rash man indeed who would undertake to predict that any such thing would ever occur again.

But this sudden prominence came to a man who, well fitted though he has proved himself to be for the office, had to demonstrate this fitness at every turn. He had no easy task, either, to do this and at the same time to perform, even to his own satisfaction, the exacting duties of the great offices to which he was called one after the other in such quick succession. All the traits of such a man were, of course, familiar to his friends and neighbors in the quiet town in which he lived; but neither he nor his character or fitness was known to the great outside public.

Mr. Cleveland never had even the most remote idea that anything like a great and overwhelming responsibility would ever come to him. Like the great mass of men who make up the business and professional world, he had gone in and out among his neighbors doing his work, and doing it faithfully and well, satisfying his conscience, his friends and his constituency when his duties had been of a public character. Neither seeking nor expecting prominence, he had no biographers; almost devoid of the vanity that induces men to push themselves into prominence, or that prompts them to keep every "scrap and scrimption" that may have been written

about them, this man started in public life even with the world, so far as knowledge of him by the latter was concerned. He had no self-prepared biographies, no literary bureaus, and had made few speeches that had been reported or published.

A greater interest, therefore, attaches to the character and career of a man of this kind than to any other. If he had come up in the usual way through the Common Council, the State Legislature, or the Lower House of Congress, a great mass of gossip and knowledge would have been accumulated about him. But he was simply a plain, unpretending lawyer, who had little to do with or for the public. His business had been satisfactory and remunerative. He had done his duty to his clients, but his ways of doing it were not such as to point him out to the local newspapers as a man who must always be watched lest he should say or do something that would make him noted or notorious.

When, in December, 1882, Mr. Cleveland went to Albany to be sworn in as Governor he was probably known by fewer people in his State, both in personal appearance and in character, than any man who had ever been elected to this office. In spite of this fact, in two years he had gained such a position by reason of his service; the sturdiness of his character had become so well recognized; his fitness for the public post which he then held, and that to which he had been elected by the suffrages of his countrymen, had been so well demonstrated that, when he went to Washington to assume on March 4, 1885, the duties of the most august dignity in the world he had already become one of the best known of men. Much of this was due to his position, but more of it to the fact that he was a man of plain, simple traits, with no illusions about himself; without any of those concealments which some men find profitable, and with a conscientious regard for the right rarely equaled in any walk of life. By this time many people had observed his deportment and his habits of work and thought. His mental and moral characteristics had become as familiar as his figure.

During the intervening years, acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland's character and characteristics has naturally become much closer than with any other man in the country. As year after year has been passed in public service or in private life scarcely less public, the qualities noted and emphasized during the first two years of work and knowledge have become more and more prominent. There has been little change in the first general estimate made of him. Everybody knew from the first that he was a man of unwearying industry, persistent application and determination sufficient to carry him over any and all

difficulties. They know these things now still better. Not one of these traits has been developed since his entrance into public life. He did not become a student of public questions merely because he was made Governor or President. He was a student before. So far as he was concerned, it was only opportunity that came, and that he was able to meet it was, of course, due to his ability and training, how ever little the public might know of them.

It is, however, fitting, at this time, when he is again a candidate for the highest honors the world can bestow, that an attempt should be made to enumerate the elements that have enabled him to fill with acceptance such a lofty place, and to gain a unique position in the affections of his countrymen. I have already given some attention to the difficulties incident to such a summary or estimate. No two men look at a character with the same eyes any more than they do at a landscape. Each has his own point of view. Each sees something that the other does not; so that an estimate made by one man of another must of necessity be imperfect. By the very nature of the case, it must be subject to criticism, because no other man can be expected to take exactly the same view. This may be due to the fact that this other man has had no opportunity to see this character just as the friendly writer himself may have looked upon him; but it is, nevertheless, a difference that must be recognized by both writer and reader.

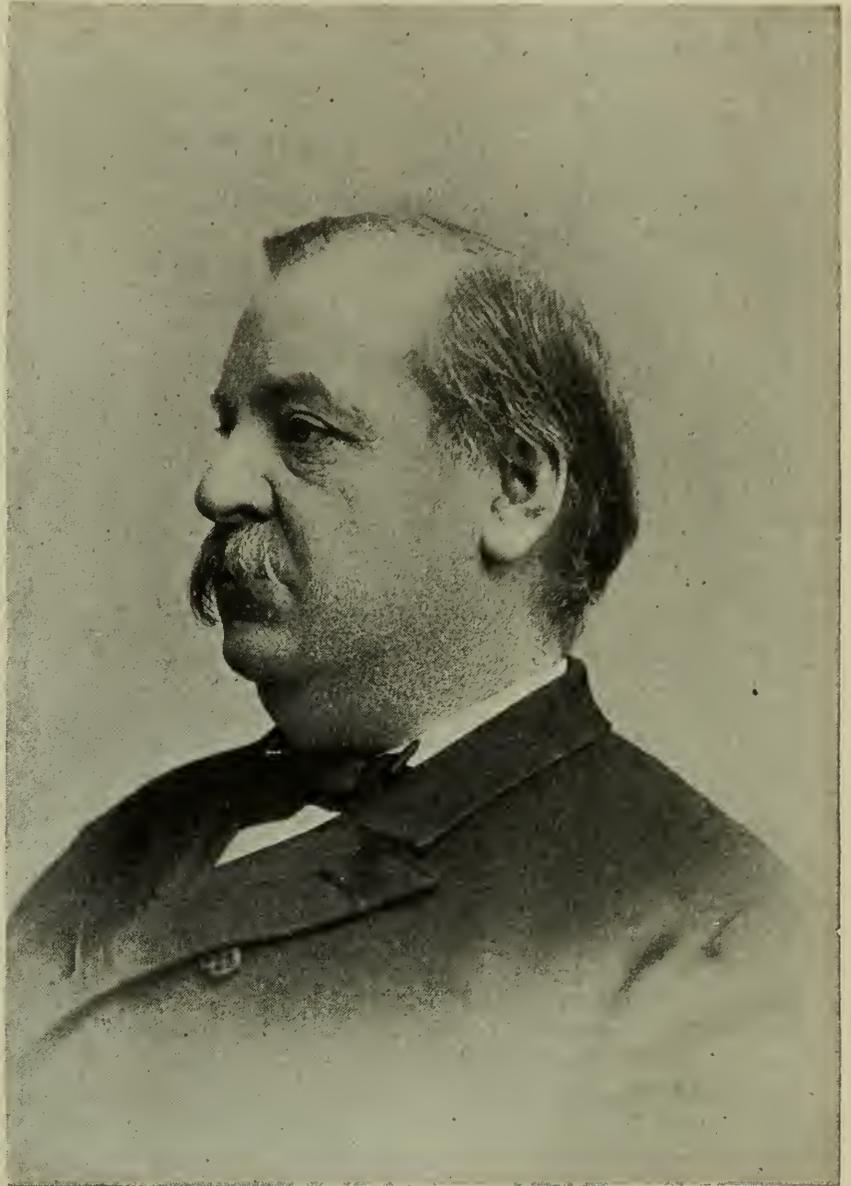
II. HABITS OF WORK—SOME PECULIARITIES.

Mr. Cleveland has always been a hard and systematic worker. He is not a man who waits for moods. When he has something to do, he does it. Whether it be getting a case ready for court, the making of an argument, the preparation of a speech, or the dispatch of the great mass and variety of executive business that may come to his attention as an official, he never waits for to-morrow to do to-day's work. If he has letters to write that ought to be written to-day, "ought" with him means "must."

When in 1863 he became an assistant to the District Attorney of Erie County, he formed the habit of working until late in the night—a habit that then became so fixed that he has never since been able to break it. He then found that, as a great burden was put upon him day by day, he must sit down after hours to draw indictments and prepare cases for court the next morning. Consequently, he continued his labors until late in the night or early in the morning hours. Always a sound sleeper, he is one of those fortunate individuals who do not need so much of it as the average man engaged in intellectual occupa-

tion. He always found that in those late night or early morning hours, his ideas came to him better than during the busy hours of the day.

But it is not for this reason alone that he has acquired and maintained this habit. It was the necessity for doing two men's work that has led him to give sixteen hours a day to his labors rather than eight.



MR. GROVER CLEVELAND.

No doubt, if left to his own volition, he would do like other men, and would enjoy the leisure to come from shorter hours; but he has never yet been able to avail himself of this. In his early professional work, as already narrated, he was compelled to employ his time to the utmost. After he had been sheriff, his professional advancement was rapid, so that he never found time then, in the great increase of business that came to him, to give himself any rest.

The same thing was true when he became Governor. Thrown unexpectedly into an office with duties of which he was not familiar, cast into a kind of life that made it necessary to learn many new things, he kept up his old habits. He simply went to

work and learned how to do these things. His good sense and ability came to his aid ; but, with him, hard work has, after all, been the secret of his success. He went through the Governorship in just this way. During the two years he was there, night after night he considered pardon cases, bills sent him from the legislature and all the varied business that belongs to a great executive office. He never shirked anything, as some Governors before him had done. Whenever a thing had to be done, he either did it himself or saw that it was done satisfactorily by somebody, and even in the latter case he might review the work in some such way as to assure himself that it had been done properly. Only upon such terms as these would he consent to give his approval to any measure, to make an appointment, or to grant pardon even for the smallest offense.

When he went into the Presidency, the demands upon him were still greater. In spite of the fact that he had there a cabinet that considered and adjudicated the great mass of public business, he soon found that there were as many questions that must be considered entirely by himself, and a conclusion reached upon them, as he had found while in the Governorship of the State of New York. In order to do this, and to give the necessary attention to the day duties of his office, he was compelled to filch time from the night to consider carefully and to his own satisfaction the great mass of legislative and executive business.

The result was that his average time of going to bed during the four years of the Presidency was probably two o'clock in the morning. Hours and hours after everybody else had left the Executive Mansion, he would be still pouring over papers in a rapid but most methodical way. No detail was too small to engage him, if he thought that the question at issue deserved or demanded attention. In fact, a question that many men might pass over by taking the opinion of a clerk or certainly that of a cabinet officer, would seem to him as urgent as the conclusion or ratification of a treaty, or the veto of a great legislative measure, and would often get as much of his attention. The big things would take care of themselves, while the little ones must have attention from him, or they would, in many cases, be entirely neglected.

Many a convict owed his pardon to the careful study of his case made by the President of the United States in the wee sma' hours of the morning, when the great mass of his countrymen were asleep. Many a big or little jobber found his way to the Treasury blocked merely because the President deemed it his duty to sit up until daybreak in order to put a stone in his path, and thus to protect the taxpayers from spoliation.

He was greatly assisted in his work by a memory of a peculiar kind. He has not one of those phenomenal verbal memories that enables him to recall everything, good or bad, that he has ever read ; but if he goes over a series of papers or documents, however large the collection or great the variety of subjects that it may treat, he can then turn them face up,

and as he runs them over again one by one can recall every important incident in them. Forming his opinions clearly as he goes along, writing with facility, thinking clearly, reaching a conclusion in every question upon grounds of a purely moral character, he was thus enabled to write veto messages when necessary, to prepare memorandums or applications for pardon, and in general to reach its conclusions with such promptness that very little of his own time was consumed with each case. The questions considered in this way were those that the ordinary President would never have called to his attention, and in the aggregate they gave him an amount of work that he was only able to do by reason of having a good constitution and by unwearied devotion to what he deemed his duty.

Take the matter of pardons. During his term of office, he filed more than 400 memorandums in such cases, each of which required work, whether the applications were granted or denied. Here was a man who had robbed a national bank ; there one who had forged a government note ; again, it would be a poor Indian out on some of the reservations, probably condemned to death for some comparatively venial offense. In the greater of these cases, he would probably reach his conclusion more easily than in that of the poor Indian. Many times, in going over a case of this kind, he would find something which did not seem to him clear — something that the Pardon Clerk had perhaps passed upon almost without question. It would probably be some knotty point of law or fact, which might only attract the attention of a judge watchful for every point. Many and many a time, while such a study was going on, the President would stop his examination of the case, send not only for the ordinary papers prepared in the Department of Justice for the use of the President in such cases, but for the original record containing the testimony, running perhaps into hundreds of pages of type-written matter. Then he would sit down and go over it as carefully as if he were a judge deciding whether the evidence would warrant him in holding an accused man for trial.

This was merely his way. He felt that when any man's life or honor were at stake, and a great nation in its confidence had put upon him the duty of protecting the rights, even of the humblest individual, he would do it, no matter what labor involved nor how it affected his personal comfort. Indeed, everything of this kind, however petty, which might seem to the ordinary comparatively insignificant, had stirred his conscience. He had a duty to do, and no power on earth could keep him from doing it, or from bringing to bear upon this the same judgment and discretion that he would give to the determination of some policy of administration.

Wonder is sometimes expressed at the great popular feeling that has shown itself for this man during the last four years. But there is nothing strange about it. It is merely the natural, inevitable result of doing his duty at every point, and to his appreciation of the great honors that have been conferred upon him,

together with their resulting responsibilities. However intimately any man may be acquainted with a public character, none can really know him better or recognize in general more thoroughly the large traits of his character than do the multitude of his countrymen. The popular heart is always looking for such men; the popular appreciation is always certain when they are found. These do not need to be told of all these personal traits, nor to know all the ins and outs of a man's habits or character, or all the various elements that have entered into his life, in order to appreciate and know him. This is why Grover Cleveland has been the only President of our later day who has retired from office and still retained the confidence and love of his countrymen each day increasing in measure.

Mr. Cleveland has always made his work more difficult for himself by answering letters with his own hand, as well as by doing all work—legal and otherwise—in this way. Accurate as he is in expressing his thoughts, he has never practiced the art of dictation. While Governor and President, the great mass of his letters was, of course, disposed of by his private secretary, Colonel Lamont; but with retirement to private life, he again took up his old habit of answering them autographically. The number of these that he has written during the past three and a half years is almost infinite. In spite of the fact that most of his correspondents have written him only to give him an idea of the political sentiment of a State or district, and have insisted that their letters needed no answer, the mass of correspondence of this character that he has treated as personal has probably been larger than that of any other ten men in public life.

Then, too, there has been a class of letters that he has always felt called upon to answer as fully as possible. He has been everywhere recognized as the apostle and representative of Tariff Reform, and the disciples of it have labored apparently under the impression that it was necessary for him to do much of the work. So he has written letter after letter, treating almost every phase of the question, and has thereby done much to keep that great problem before the people of the country in an intelligent way. It is an interesting fact, too, that no two of these letters have treated the question from the same point of view; and when it is borne in mind that he has always shown himself utterly indifferent to their fate, and has consequently kept no copies, the result is most surprising. This comes from no great knack of memory which enabled him to recall exactly what he had said upon a previous occasion, but from the fact that he treated the question in each case as if this phase of it were new to him, as well as to his correspondent and the public, which it was almost sure to reach. He has thus been able to demonstrate not only a wonderful familiarity with the question in all its phases, but to treat it as it affected the interests of an industry or a district.

Since his entrance upon public life Mr. Cleveland has not been what may be termed a general reader.

He reads much and studies a great deal, but naturally most of both reading and study have of late years been devoted to political questions. He has never given much time to novels, though from his earliest days he has been a lover of poetry. While he seldom quotes it in his public addresses, he often recalls the days when he was a student of the best English poets, and fondly recounts the pleasure he found in their reading and study. He has a good general knowledge of the political history of his country; few men of mature years have a better. He knows especially well the traits of the public men who have made his country what it is. He has apprehended correctly the character, individually as well as collectively, of these men in every period of our history; and when he has occasion to speak or write about them, he does not do so at random. He then takes up his studies anew and gets himself into what may be termed the atmosphere of the men and of their times.

During the past few years he has had little opportunity to read merely for pleasure—consequently, nearly all of it has been done with a purpose. He reads few newspapers, but goes over these few well and thoroughly, so far as he is interested. He has a horror of the average sensational news page—filled as it is with matter hurtful to the morals of the individual and to the home. He deprecates this tendency, and in many of his speeches has referred to it with deep feeling.

But in spite of the fact that he does not read many papers, he finds out what many of them are saying. During recent years, he has been compelled to accept other people's reading, so far as this related to the details of many political questions. As he does not care much more for the compliments that the newspapers shower upon him in such numbers than he does for the occasional bitter criticism, so he has never used any of the accepted means for keeping himself informed as to what the papers may say of him. He has never patronized a clipping bureau, nor asked his friends to keep him supplied with such matter.

Yet few men know more editors of newspapers, and certainly none knows more of the character of more newspapers than he does. How he does this is a mystery, and yet there is scarcely a paper of importance anywhere that he does not know something about it, or have an idea of its editor, though he has seldom seen the one, and has never come into personal relations with the other. This comes no doubt from meeting so many men and from the faculty he has cultivated of getting from them what they know or what has occurred in their immediate neighborhoods of interest to the world in general, and especially the knack of getting a great deal of political information from a brief interview.

III. AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

As a rule, men in public life have kept themselves in thorough training as speakers by reason of the offices they have either sought or held. Many have had legislative careers; others have been successful



by C.M.B. ill.

Samuel B. Dickerson

Mr. Richard D. Webb

Mr. F. Maymont

Mr. Whitney

Charles S. Fairbanks

Samuel C. Armstrong

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.

(From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.)

stump speakers, who have talked freely and fully upon almost every subject. Quite as a rule, too, they are partisans. Whether or not their efforts are devoted to the consideration of questions purely political, they are, generally speaking, almost entirely lacking in the judicial quality. Many are ranting tirades against individuals or causes, while such speeches are seldom carefully prepared, and still more rarely reported with anything like accuracy.

But during the whole of his public life—throwing out of view the early professional position as a prosecutor, and his service in the sheriff's office—every important speech has been carefully prepared, and when it has been published at all, has been reported with almost absolute accuracy. He has always deemed it his duty to give his hearers the best ideas that he had. Carefully writing his addresses, revising them when necessary—although he has great facility in careful and precise expression—he has been enabled to appear before the public with a serious argument deliberately expressed as his latest opinion upon the question under consideration. The fact that his public career has been comparatively brief, has contributed to this result, but this fact, of itself, explains many things in the man's character. It indicates that he has never been a self-seeker. He has waited until things have come to him, rather than go out on the highways of political life to seek them. In fact, there has never been a time in his career when he could with truth be subjected to the charge that he was seeking a public position. However small, it has come to him, and however large he has still pursued the same policy. Writing to a young friend immediately after his election to the Presidency, he could, therefore, say with truth: "I never sought an office of any kind in my life, and if you live and follow my advice, I am certain that you will thank me for it some day." He has, therefore, felt perfectly free to express his opinion. If he has felt that it was necessary to lecture a legislative body or a political leader, he has never been afflicted with the idea that such a body or man could have a political rod in pickle for him. So he has maintained the youthful habit of telling the truth, and he has done it with such bluntness that everybody could recognize it as a truth that he was determined to impress upon his hearers, and so far as his own duties went to carry into effect.

Mr. Cleveland's speeches are almost entirely devoted to practical questions. While he seldom takes up any problems in which sentiment does not bear a great part, nearly everything that he has said shows that he is merely giving the conclusions of a man of intellect and high character—conclusions that come as the result of hard study and a knowledge of human nature, and of the conditions that he has observed. In many cases it has been necessary for him to make a study of special trades, or methods, or ideas in order to treat intelligently some question to be discussed. Even then the quality most valuable was his strong common sense. He never pretends to an intricate knowledge of everything relating to a particular question, but has a talent amounting to

genius for discovering salient points and for treating of general principles in a plain, straightforward way. In all cases he does this so thoroughly and well that his hearers recognize that he is giving them the result of his best thought, and many times see that he is instructing them in the higher branches of their own business on matters which they themselves ought to know better than he in all their bearings and inferences.

The power to do this comes from the habit of thoroughness, maintained even when his life was filled with many duties and honors. From the very beginning he had the faculty of going to the bottom of things, and now when he makes a speech on any question, even though it be one with which he may not be familiar in all its bearings, he goes directly to his task, studies it with as much care as a school boy might con his lessons, and never takes a position upon it until he has satisfied himself of the correctness of his view. It is, therefore, no wonder that a man who applies such tests as these to himself should have become popular with the people of his country. Most men are so circumscribed in their ideas; their purposes are so narrow, the localism with which they are surrounded is always so apparent, that they cannot be expected to take large views of the public questions with which they have to deal. In fact, very few of them treat of new and serious problems. They go on year after year reiterating the same old ideas, recounting the same stories without making progress, and naturally they are passed in the race of life, and while comparatively young find themselves justly classed as Bourbons and reactionaries.

Mr. Cleveland has never been subject to any such a charge, because he has kept himself thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas and the impulses of his age. If he makes a speech or writes a letter about any public question, it is only after due deliberation. If he then gives the impression of feeling cock-sure of his opinion on some problem, it is because he has a right to do so from having formed it by a careful study of it in all its relations.

Mr. Cleveland's manner before an audience is pleasing. He has enough confidence in himself to put him at his ease. He either has the natural gift for it, or has acquired the knack of getting into close sympathy with his audience. This is not done by any of the means usually employed by the off-hand speaker. Whenever he speaks extemporaneously at all, he does it well; but he seldom permits himself to speak unless he has had reasonable notice and time for preparation. As he never talks at random, he naturally does not care to trust himself to the spur of the moment, however, full he may be of the subject of which he is to treat.

Few men have a better faculty of acting what they speak. On some occasions he has done this with great effect. His speech before the Reform Club, in December, 1890, had in it a great deal more of the humorous element than he generally indulges in. As, with his usual deliberation, he made thrust after thrust at the men he was criticising, he imitated with much success the tone of voice and manner of each.

Of course, no man would do this who had not had an opportunity to see and know the peculiarities of a great number of public men, but Mr. Cleveland has had this and has improved it, perhaps unconsciously, to his own advantage.

While he has not changed his manner of speaking since he retired from the Presidency, he has certainly enriched it. This is probably the result of giving more time to the study, not only of the questions upon which he has treated, but to the manner of delivery. But he has always had that earnestness of manner, and has dealt so seriously and universally with questions that are interesting, that this careful preparation, added to his exalted position among his countrymen, have been elements contributing to give him this command over an audience. He is not an orator who attempts to move his hearers by appeals to all the emotions; with him appeal lies rather in good sense and reason.

He has little about him of the ordinary stump speaker. While he might, no doubt, if he had cultivated it in his earliest days, have attained excellence in this, as he has in many other lines of work, he never did so; and would perhaps look upon himself as placed at a disadvantage if he was expected to make such a canvass. In the first place, his speeches are short. He has made none that would occupy an hour in delivery—even in the cool and deliberate way in which he speaks. Of late there has been something of a tendency toward elaboration, although this does not indicate that he is coming to use more and more words to express an idea, but that because of his position and the importance of the questions he treats, his view has become so enlarged that it cannot now be given in the few pithy sentences formerly employed.

Each sentence is given its proper weight. He does not declaim, in spite of the fact that his memory is so accurate as to carry him through even his longer speeches almost without the change of a word. He seldom interpolates, although it occasionally happens that, at the last moment, some happy thought will come to him, and he will insert it after the printed slip has been given to the newspapers; but these cases are rare, and much of the influence which he has wielded since his retirement to private life has been due to the fact of this careful preparation, and to his care to give his hearers, and the vast body of readers behind them, always the best thought that he had on the topic treated.

IV. OPINIONS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

There will be found in his opinions a consistency of view that is quite remarkable. Whatever the question, his habit of expressing his opinion upon it only after careful study, has enabled him to know what he wants to say without the necessity of changing or shifting. While I have no intention of quoting at any length from his writings and speeches * now ac-

cessible in something like connected form I venture to give a few short extracts, illustrating his ideas on some of the more important issues with which he has been so prominently identified. Among these is the question of Civil Service Reform, the agitation for which reached an important stage just as Mr. Cleveland was entering actively upon public life. Indeed, the Congressional elections of 1882, which turned out of place and power a Congress that had shown a great contempt for this question, called attention to the matter in such a way that at the second session of the same Congress, the basis of the present Civil Service law was adopted.

Mr. Cleveland was then Mayor of Buffalo, and a candidate for Governor of the State. In a letter to the New York Civil Service Reform Association, in which he set forth his views on this question, he said:

“If places in the public service are worth seeking, they should be the reward of merit and well-doing, and the opportunity to secure them on that basis should be open to all. Those holding these places should be assured that their tenure depends upon efficiency and fidelity to their trusts, and they should not be allowed to use them for partisan purposes. The money they earn they should receive and be allowed to retain, and no part of it should be exacted from them by way of political assessments.

“It seems to me that very much or all of what we desire in the direction of civil service reform is included in the doctrine that the concerns of the State and nation should be conducted on business principles, and as nearly as possible in the same manner that a prudent citizen conducts his private affairs.”

In his first message to the legislature of New York he recommended the adoption of the present State Civil Service law. And in his second and last message, congratulating the people of the State upon the successful inauguration of the new system, he took occasion to say:

“New York, then, leads in the inauguration of a comprehensive State system of civil service. The principle of selecting the subordinate employees of the State on the ground of capacity and fitness, ascertained according to fixed and impartial rule, without regard to political predilections and with reasonable assurance of retention and promotion in case of meritorious service, is now the established policy of the State. The children of our citizens are educated and trained in schools maintained at common expense, and the people, as a whole, have a right to demand the selection for the public service of those whose natural aptitudes have been improved by the educational facilities furnished by the State. The application to the public service of the same rule which prevails in ordinary business, of employing those whose knowledge and training best fit them for the duties at hand, without regard to other considerations, must elevate and improve the civil service and eradicate from it many evils from which it has long suffered.”

Going from one dignity to another, Mr. Cleveland has merely retained the same principles, the same demand that the business of politics should be conducted on the same principles as any other kind of business. This was probably never better defined than in the following extract from his letter to Dorman B. Eaton,

* “The Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland,” edited by George F. Parker. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company.

accepting the resignation of the latter as a member of the Civil Service Commission of the United States :

"I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness instead of upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case, a reasonable intelligence, and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land, are the credentials to office ; in the other, the way is found in favor, secured by a participation in partisan work often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment."

In his first message to Congress, he took occasion to answer some criticisms that had been made upon the working of the law under his own administration. He recognized, what few of the more extreme among the advocates of civil service reform could, how many difficulties there were in the inauguration of a new system so long as the adherents of a single party only were considered. He discovered better than most men what advantage had been taken of the law by men who had secured their places under the most odious features of the old system so much reprobated by every real friend of civil service reform. This definition was so concise that it will bear repetition here :

"The allurements of an immense number of offices and places, exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office holding growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests, and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

"Civil service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

"Parties seem to be necessary, and will long continue to exist ; nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages, not disconnected with office-holding, which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in

subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be retained simply because they are in place.

"The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work."

He has consistently held the views thus expressed while holding three important offices and since his retirement from the Presidency. There is nowhere an intimation in address, letter or message that he has any regrets for the position that he has taken, or that he is other than a devoted advocate of this important reform.

It is not inapt either to refer to his position on questions of taxation and revenue. In his speech accepting the nomination for Mayor of Buffalo, he said :

"I believe that much can be done to relieve our citizens from their present load of taxation, and that a more rigid scrutiny of all public expenditures will result in a great saving to the community. I also believe that some extravagance in our city government may be corrected without injury to the public service."

The day after his inauguration as Mayor, he sent to the Common Council a preliminary message which bears the same relation to a municipal office as does an inaugural address to that of the Governorship or Presidency. In this he enlarged upon the principle already alluded to by declaring that :

"We hold the money of the people in our hands to be used for their purposes and to further their interests as members of the municipality ; and it is quite apparent that when any part of the funds which the taxpayers have thus intrusted to us is diverted to other purposes, or when, by design or neglect, we allow a greater sum to be applied to any municipal purpose than is necessary, we have, to that extent, violated our duty. There surely is no difference in his duties and obligations, whether a person is intrusted with the money of one man or many. And yet it sometimes appears as though the office holder assumes that a different rule of fidelity prevails between him and the taxpayer than that which should regulate his conduct when, as an individual, he holds the money of his neighbor.

"It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the government of our city may be accomplished by bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit ; that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account to them touching the manner of its expenditure, and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns."

In his first message as Governor, he said :

"Let us enter upon the discharge of our duties fully appreciating our relations to the people and determined to serve them faithfully and well. This involves a jealous watch of the public funds and a refusal to sanction their appropriation except for public needs. To this end all unnecessary offices should be abolished, and all employments of doubtful benefit discontinued. If to this we add the en-

actment of such wise and well-considered laws as will meet the varied wants of our fellow-citizens and increase their prosperity we shall merit and receive the approval of those whose representatives we are, and, with the consciousness of duty well performed, shall leave our impress for good on the legislation of the State."

During the canvass of 1884 Mr. Cleveland made only two set speeches, one of them at Newark, N. J., in the county in which he was born. In that speech he said :

"In common with other citizens they [*i. e.* the workmen] should desire an honest and economical administration of public affairs. It is quite plain, too, that the people have a right to demand that no more money shall be taken from them, directly or indirectly, for public use than is necessary for this purpose. Indeed, the right of the government to exact tribute from the citizen is limited to its actual necessities, and every cent taken from the people beyond that required for their protection by the government is no better than robbery. We surely must condemn, then, a system which takes from the pockets of the people millions of dollars not needed for the support of the government, and which tends to the inauguration of corrupt schemes and extravagant expenditures."

In his inaugural address as President, he further enlarged upon this question :

"It is the duty of those serving the people in public place closely to limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow-citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity."

It is not necessary to enlarge upon this question. Since the message of 1887, he has been looked upon as the one man who represented this demand for fiscal reform ; and I have given these extracts only for the purpose of showing that the message in question was no new thing ; that he did not have to train himself or to be trained in order to reach the conclusions therein enunciated. That message was merely the logical working of his mind, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself he took occasion to direct the attention of his countrymen to a mighty evil with a courage and an intelligence that have never been equaled in the history of our country.

It may not be improper also to append two short expressions of his views on a political question which has gained a good deal of importance during the past two years by the successful effort made, in the House of Representatives during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, to pass what is known as the Force bill. He has never had occasion to speak much on this question, simply because since the time of his appearance in politics, such a thing as the Force bill was an impossibility. It was he who first took his countrymen en-

tirely away from the war period. But when he has expressed his opinion on this question, there has never been any doubt about his position upon it, as will be shown by these extracts :

From a speech delivered at Montgomery, Ala., in October, 1887 :

"Your fellow-countrymen appreciate the value of intimate and profitable business relations with you, and there need be no fear that they will permit them to be destroyed or endangered by designing demagogues. The wickedness of those partisans who seek to aid their ambitious schemes by engendering hate among a generous people is fast meeting exposure ; and yet there is and should be an insistence upon a strict adherence to the settlement which has been made of disputed questions and upon the unreserved acceptance of such settlement.

"As against this I believe no business considerations should prevail, and I firmly believe that there is American fairness enough abroad in the land to insure a proper and substantial recognition of the good faith which you have exhibited. We know that you still have problems to solve involving considerations concerning you alone—questions beyond the reach of Federal law or interference, and with which none but you should deal.

"I have no fear that you will fail to do your manful duty in these matters ; but may I not, in the extension of the thoughts which I have before suggested, say to you that the educational advantages and the care which may be accorded to every class of your citizens have a relation to the general character of the entire country as intimate and potential as your production and the development of your mineral resources have to its material prosperity?"

From his speech in Philadelphia, January 8, 1891 :

"When we see our political adversaries bent upon the passage of a Federal law, with the scarcely denied purpose of perpetuating partisan supremacy, which invades the States with election machinery designed to promote Federal interference with the rights of the people in the localities concerned, discrediting their honesty and fairness, and justly arousing their jealousy of centralized power, we will stubbornly resist such a dangerous and revolutionary scheme, in obedience to our pledge for "the support of the State governments in all their rights."

There is scarcely a speech or a letter of Mr. Cleveland's in which he has not emphasized the responsibility of officials to the people. From his entrance into public life as Mayor of Buffalo—since which time his public utterances are all well known—he has never failed to insist upon this as the one vital and important element in our politics. In accepting the nomination for Mayor, he said :

"There is, or there should be, no reason why the affairs of our city should not be managed with the same care and the same economy as private interests. And when we consider that public officials are the trustees of the people, and hold their places and exercise their powers for the benefit of the people, there should be no higher inducement to a faithful and honest discharge of public duty,"

In accepting the nomination for Governor of the State of New York, he said :

"The importance of wise statesmanship in the management of public affairs cannot, I think, be over-estimated. I am convinced, however, that the perplexities and the mystery often surrounding the administration of State concerns grows, in a great measure,

out of an attempt to serve partisan ends rather than the welfare of the citizen.

"We may, I think, reduce to quite simple elements the duty which public servants owe, by constantly bearing in mind that they are put in place to protect the rights of the people, to answer their needs as they arise, and to expend, for their benefit, the money drawn from them by taxation."

And in the closing paragraph of his first annual message to Congress in December, 1885, he reiterated with almost pathetic emphasis his opinion on this question when he said :

"I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship, or the accomplishment of selfish aims, is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land."

V. THE COURAGE OF HIS OPINIONS.

Mr. Cleveland has never failed to show the courage of his opinions on an important question. This is shown not only in the expression of his views on questions of taxation and revenue, but on almost every other with which he has had to deal. From that day in June, 1882, when he sent to the Common Council a message vetoing an ordinance awarding a street contract, he has never hesitated to speak to his countrymen with all the force that his character and position could command. At that time he used this plain language :

"This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to the action of your honorable body now under consideration shall be plainly stated. I withhold my assent from the same, because I regard it as the culmination of a most barefaced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to squander the public money.

"I will not be misunderstood in the matter. There are those whose votes were given for this resolution whom I cannot and will not suspect of a willful neglect of the interests they are sworn to protect ; but it has been fully demonstrated that there are influences, both in and about your honorable body, which it behooves every honest man to watch and avoid with the greatest care.

"When cool judgment rules the hour the people will, I hope and believe, have no reason to complain of the action of your honorable body. But clumsy appeals to prejudice or passion, insinuations, with a kind of a low, cheap cunning, as to the motives and purposes of others, and the mock heroism of brazen effrontery, which openly declares that a wholesome public sentiment is to be set at naught, sometimes deceive and lead honest men to aid in the consummation of schemes which, if exposed, they would look upon with abhorrence.

"If the scandal in connection with the street-cleaning contract, which has so aroused our citizens, shall cause them to select and watch with more care those to whom they intrust their interests, and if it serves to make all of us who are charged with official duties more careful in their performance, it will not be an unmitigated evil.

"We are fast gaining possession in the grades of

public stewardships. There is no middle ground. Those who are not for the people, either in or out of your honorable body, are against them and should be treated accordingly."

Indeed, no man in our history has felt so free to lecture the legislative bodies with which he had to deal, or the people who were exploiting some doctrine, as Mr. Cleveland has done. Sometimes it has been when he could wield great power, and then again he has pursued the same course when he was only a private citizen. His public career bristles all over with this kind of courage, which is indeed bravery of the highest order. He has not stopped to think about the personal effect of such lectures to legislative bodies or of plain-speaking letters to the promoters of political movements. If he makes up his mind that a proposed project or a practice is wrong, or that the ideas back of a given movement are dangerous, he does not stop for a moment to consider the effect for his own political chances. Indeed, there is nothing to indicate that such a thing ever enters his mind. When he sees an abuse, he evidently looks upon it as something that ought to be corrected, and he concludes that if he has any power in the matter he will exercise it at once and as positively as he can. He vetoed the bill reducing fares on the elevated roads to five cents, when most men would have declared that he was taking his political life in his hands. In this case, and perhaps in many others, probably greatly to his own surprise, he found that the thing he had done merely because he himself had deemed it right, had made the same impression upon the public mind. As a result, he was stronger after such action than before.

So it was during the Presidency with his veto of pension and public building bills. He never stopped to inquire whether he would or would not get the votes of men who had been soldiers or of the great number of people dependent in one way or another upon the success of such legislation. No man in his senses would charge that he was an enemy of the deserving soldier. If proof were needed his entire record would enable him successfully to meet such a charge, as from the earliest days of his career he has shown the utmost tenderness for everything that bore the slightest relation to the defenders of the Union during the war. But he thought he saw a great wrong in many of the private pension bills presented to him ; so, while he signed some 1200 of them, he took occasion to veto perhaps one-fifth of this number. These were the bills that would not stand the rigid investigation to which he subjected them. Whatever the committees of both Houses of Congress did, he, by delving deeper than any of them—though no deeper than they ought to have gone—discovered that many of them were unworthy of support.

It is difficult to particularize where there are so many cases of this great civic courage, but his position on the free coinage of silver ought perhaps to be cited as another and conspicuous one. For a great many years there has been a demand which seemed many times to be general in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old and recognized

ratio. The question had been much juggled with, until the minds of many men not inclined to support schemes looking to the debasement of the coinage had become confused. But from the beginning Mr. Cleveland saw clearly the effect that would follow the adoption of this scheme, and even before he assumed the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency, he embraced an opportunity to give his views on the question. He was not an enemy of silver, or of its use as money; but he was opposed to the Government taking this product and giving it an artificial value or a position that it did not deserve, and that he knew would be hurtful to the interests of the country. In his first annual message he repeated and enlarged his arguments at length, with the result that during his entire administration no serious consideration was given to the question of the free coinage of silver. Almost the moment that he left office this old demand arose again, and it was only a little more than a year after his successor was inaugurated until he had signed a silver bill which was perhaps the most pernicious and dangerous one ever presented to an American President, and is now so regarded by the Senator whose name it bears. There are not many people who would question what Mr. Cleveland would have done if he had been President when such a bill reached him.

While this bill was under discussion a public meeting was called in the city of New York, to consider the attitude of the business men of the city of his residence. To this gathering he sent a letter of less than 200 words which has been, perhaps, the most efficient document of its length ever written by a public man in this country. It may not be amiss to quote some of it, even at this day:

"It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest peril would be invited by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of this currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if, in the present situation, we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage."

It would be difficult for any man to compress into the same space more sound sense and plain speaking than in this letter, and yet no one had the least reason for surprise that Mr. Cleveland had written such a letter. It is true that he was a private citizen, but he was nevertheless asked in this capacity to join with his neighbors in opposing the adoption of a certain policy. It was in no way incumbent upon him to send any answer at all. If he was looking for new honors, he had only to say nothing, and a presidential nomination would come to him without question. But he did not think of nominations or elections. He saw an opportunity to do good, and he embraced it without delay. There were those even at the time who predicted that the writing of this letter would greatly strengthen him with the country, but there were

many thousands more, whose judgment and opinions might have been deemed just as valuable, who asserted that Mr. Cleveland had merely committed political suicide.

The truth is that the letter in question changed the course of public sentiment, and bids fair to change the course of history itself. His service to the cause of honest money could not be computed, and yet, after the lapse of a little more than a year he has been able not only to command an almost unanimous nomination of his party for the Presidency, but to defeat any and all efforts to carry out the policy against which he then committed himself. Too much credit cannot be given to the statesman who, in an emergency like that, threw the weight of his great name into the balance.

But this act was only typical of his whole career. Whether he has been called upon to use his influence in a local, a State or a national contest, nobody has ever questioned what his position would be on the great questions of the day. If any question arises looking to the preservation of the public honor or credit, if any reform of abuses is agitated, good men everywhere will know where they find Mr. Cleveland.

VI. SOME OF HIS NOTABLE SAYINGS.

It has fallen to the lot of few public men to contribute to current discussion and to political literature so many strong, virile sayings as Mr. Cleveland has done during the past ten years. Such sayings are merely the natural result of the vigorous thought of a strong man. He never strains after effect, or writes or speaks merely for the sake of talking. He probably never sat down with the deliberate intention of trying to write a sentence that should be epigrammatic in form, but as he has always said just what he thought on every question, regardless of any effect it might have on his own fortunes, he has developed the faculty of expressing himself with directness, plainly, without evasion, to the point, and with no attempt whatever at style or fine expression.

So many phrases and words used by him have passed into political literature that a larger number of such are credited to him in a recent encyclopedia of American literature than to all other Presidents together. From his attitude on Civil Service Reform have come the phrases "Offensive Partisans," "Pernicious Activity" and "Obtrusive Partisanship." It was natural that his horror of corrupt methods in politics and his inherent honesty should lead him to characterize bribery as "a pernicious agency" and to declare that "The franchise is not debauched in the interests of good laws and good government." Always a consistent friend of labor and the laboring man, it was only natural for him to declare that "Labor is the capital of our workingman," and that "Honor lies in honest toil." His early training as the son of a clergyman would suppress surprise that he should declare that "A citizen is the better business man if he is a Christian gentleman;" or that "Our public life can no more be higher and purer than the life of the people than a stream can

rise above its fountain or be purer than the stream from which it has its source." The man who declared in October, 1884, that "Every cent taken from the people beyond that required for their protection by the government is no better than robbery" might naturally be expected to describe our present tariff laws as "The vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation," and to denounce, as he did in his last message, "The communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness." It would be hard to make sensible people believe that the man who declared it his purpose to make "The pension roll a roll of honor" is the enemy of the soldier; and it was logical that he should make the definition that "The true soldier is a good citizen," or that he should declare that "The best soldier should be the best citizen."

There are some newspapers that "Violate every instinct of American manliness and in ghoulish glee desecrate every relation of private life," but it is not every President of the United States who either would or could say it so directly and emphatically. Some Senators of the United States may have had to go to the dictionary to find out what "innocuous desuetude" meant, but the phrase will nevertheless long remain as an accurate statement of the conditions he described. "Though the people support the government, the government should not support the people," is concise as a definition and accurate as a truth in political economy, as is also his declaration that "The government is not an almoner of gifts among the people." So, becoming indignant at the attempt of Congress to pass the direct tax bill, he referred to it as "a sheer, bald gratuity." Even in his professions of partisanship he says many things very concisely. In accepting the nomination for mayor of Buffalo, in October, 1881, he declared: "I am a Democrat," which, though not an epigram, is at least an earlier statement of the profession of faith claimed for a long time by a man who repeated it many years later. But when he enunciated the theory that "Party honesty is party expediency," he certainly gave his political friends watchwords that may well bear quotation.

It was left for his private secretary and faithful friend, Daniel S. Lamont, to give form to the saying: "Public office, a public trust;" but this was merely the sententious phrase of a newspaper man making a heading for a political pamphlet. He found his warrant for this, as some writers of headings do not, in the text of the pamphlet, where Mr. Cleveland, in accepting the nomination for Mayor of Buffalo, had declared that "public officials are the trustees of the people," while, in his first message to the Buffalo Common Council, he reminded that body that its members were "the trustees and agents of their fellow-citizens." Still later, when accepting the nomination for Governor in September, 1882, he had said: "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people."

Not one of these sayings is ignoble, or expresses any sentiment that is unworthy or has a personal sting in

it. They merely show how he has condensed into brief space much of the best political thought of his time. They are thoroughly in keeping with his character, and many of his speeches or messages might stand upon these extracts without the context.

VII. PROFESSION, APPOINTMENTS AND FRIENDSHIPS.

It has always been said that Mr. Cleveland had some doubt, before his nomination for Sheriff of Erie County in 1870, about the propriety of a lawyer accepting such an office, but that his friends insisted it would enable him to get away from the mere bread-winning work that he had always engaged in and to give his time to the careful study of his profession. But whatever his own opinion may have been, it is certain that, as the result of these three years of rest from active work, he went back to his profession a ripened lawyer. At once there came to him a practice different in both degree and kind. He did then, as he had done before, a great amount of work for people who could never pay for it, and he kept that up as long as he was engaged in active practice. This was merely his way of doing a charitable act to many people whose interests might otherwise be neglected; and this of itself, while it was done with purely philanthropic purpose and long before he was chosen to office or thought of for it, had much to do with giving him the excellent and accepted position among his neighbors that he had in Buffalo.

His practice was of a high character. He was especially noted for his excellence as an equity lawyer. He always presented his case in court well and concisely. He never indulged in loose, ranting argument then any more than he does now; and much of the excellence of his later speeches on political and social questions is due to the care with which he applied himself to his legal tasks from the earliest days of his entrance upon his profession.

It was only natural that a man holding the views Mr. Cleveland did from the earliest day concerning the responsibility of officials to the people and to a reform of the civil service, that he should take the greatest care in making appointments. This showed itself during his service as Governor. In spite of many difficulties he never failed to improve the *personnel* or the efficiency of an office when he made a change in its head. As was natural, he appointed his own political friends to important places. He was, of course, dependent upon them for the carrying out of his ideas and policies; but mere partisan service did not count for much with him; nor was he inclined to give way to recommendations, however largely they might be signed. He always had a way of coming into personal contact as far as possible with the applicants for places, after he had obtained from their friends all the information possible. He probably made, both as Governor and as President, fewer appointments of a character purely personal than any other man who ever held these offices. He soon found out with almost unerring clearness whose recommendations he could take. If

a man imposed upon him once and induced him to make a bad appointment he had no hesitancy in accepting the responsibility for it himself, and in relieving the incumbent at the earliest moment; nor did he leave such an official long in doubt as to what his removal meant, nor fail to rebuke him and his backer for the means they had used to deceive him.

No man in our history has done more to elevate the character or to raise the standard of appointments to office. He did not care whether a man was old or young; whether he was rich or poor. If a candidate for office presented himself, the first question he would ask would be concerning his character, and the next as to his fitness for the work to be done.

Probably no President ever had more difficulties to surmount in this respect than he. Excluded from participation in Federal politics, as his party had been for nearly a quarter of a century, no man who had not observed closely could know how hard it was to find men with any training whatever in public life; and in many cases, where they had this training, it had been perhaps in legislative work, which did not of necessity fit a man in a large degree for efficient executive work. Nevertheless, the result of Mr. Cleveland's care, and of the conscience he brought to his work has been a very decided improvement in the morals of public life. He not only made politics something more than a mere hunt for spoils, but he demanded that the men appointed to place under the government should have such character and fitness as would commend them to their neighbors and enable them to exercise for themselves and for the administration which they represented a beneficent influence upon politics.

Mr. Cleveland's method of dealing with his cabinet advisers while President was sensible. He never assumed to do everything in all the departments. He recognized that the vast mass of public business must be done without any intervention from the President, even though he must be held responsible for its proper conduct. In all of the problems submitted to him he was free, helpful, studious of the closest details, so far as he must give attention to them, and quick to decide what demanded his time. He had, while President—as in everything else that he undertakes—the faculty of going to the bottom of a question; and he had also the gift—rare, even among well-trained men—of writing out with accuracy a statement of a given question. If there was a memorandum to be prepared at a cabinet meeting, or a statement to be given to the public, even though it might relate to a matter with which the head of the department was most familiar—something of so much importance that every member of the cabinet would probably be called upon to write his statement of it—the President would usually participate. By common consent, his would many times be accepted as the strongest and best constructed memorandum of them all. He never did such work with any desire or intention of dominating his cabinet, but only for the purpose of helping to a decision that should be satisfactory.

However such questions were submitted to him many times and settled in this way.

His relation to his cabinet advisers was agreeable at every point. He did not indulge in any of the favoritism that so often enters into official associations of this kind. At the same time no man was encouraged to do the work of a man at the head of another department, and no subordinate was led to believe that he was bigger and more important than his superior; consequently his administration was freer from those official jealousies that so often arise than any known for many years. The President and his advisers were not only official associates; they were personal friends. And it is interesting now to find that all the men who came into the closest official relations with the President, during the four years of hard work, retain for him not only that respect and regard which his position and character command, but that love and veneration which do not always follow.

Few men are more warmly attached to personal friends than Mr. Cleveland has shown himself. He does not make friends of every man he meets, but once made he attaches himself to them with all the strength natural to the character of a man of great personality. He may not do everything that a self-seeking friend might want if he had such an one, but there has been no man in public life to whom his mere personal friends had more reason to be attached than to Mr. Cleveland. He is watchful of their interests and seeks opportunities to advance them—never forgetting at any time the interests of the public service.

Not only is this true, but the number of friends made since his entrance upon public life is astonishing. The official relations into which he was thrown with members of his cabinet produced their natural results when men of warm hearts are brought together in the making of those friendships almost as strong as those formed even in youth. This attachment between himself and some of the members of his cabinet—in fact, all of them—is something that the public knows little about—however well it may think it knows the man. Some of the men called about him had been long in politics and had indulged by themselves and their friends those ambitions for the highest place in the land to which every American is supposed to look forward. But the moment they came into relations with their official chief, the attachment became not merely chance or official, but close and personal.

This is due largely to the fact that he has no jealousies. The fact that he has been preferred for great honors does not lead him to belittle the ambitions of other men. He continually keeps in mind the fact that every man has a right to his aspirations and ambitions, and however these may clash with his, so long as the steps leading to them are honorable, straightforward and manly, they could excite no jealousy or resentment—none of those petty feelings that disfigure so many men.

As he is generous in this respect, so he is in every other. Accustomed during his early days to the hardships that come to those who must struggle to make their way in life; frugal by nature, as well as by habit so far as his own comfort or demands are concerned, he is generous to a fault to others. This generosity not only leads him to do kindly acts so far as they relate to his own family and friends, but many persons whom he never saw draw upon him every year for money and time that he is ill able to give.

His tastes are simple. He has never manifested any desire for that ostentation so common in these days, and no care for the high living after which so many public men struggle. He recalls always with pleasure his own early struggles and the habits and tastes of the plain people with whom his lines were cast during those formative days.

Never a hero worshipper himself, he cannot understand the development of this tendency in others. If any man should say to him that he was a great man, and his inmost thoughts could be fathomed he would no doubt manifest wonder that anybody thought him so, and declare his own surprise that he had risen to such heights. There is about him none of the vanity developed in so many men in place, and that disfigures many who rise even to petty dignities. In his own life, he is as simple in his tastes and desires as if he were still a struggling lawyer in Buffalo and he has never been quite able to understand why he should be made the subject of so much adulation from his fellow-men.

VIII. FAITH IN THE PEOPLE. GENERAL ESTIMATE OF HIS WORK.

Mr. Cleveland has always had a strong and abiding faith in the people. He has been with and of them. From his earliest days, he has been thrown into close relations with people of every kind. Men engaged in every sort of occupation and profession have come under his notice with the result that he probably knows the impulses that move them perhaps better than any public man that this country has ever seen. And he has gained their confidence by reason of the fact that he has not truckled to them. He has never given up his own opinions to please anybody, nor has he ever played the demagogue. There can nowhere be found in any of his addresses a single utterance that looks like an attempt to gain votes from the whole people or from a class by appeals to their prejudices.

Knowing by association, as well as by study, the character of his countrymen, he has never been found among those who despair of the final success of a good cause. He has always looked upon the promotion of the healthful and patriotic impulses of his countrymen as natural and right. He has felt that left to themselves the people would generally do right in the final success of which he firmly believes. There is never the absence of hope, however bad the conditions, and if these conditions have fallen into the hands of bad men he does not believe that they will always continue in power. He trusts the intelligence and virtue of his countrymen to save them from

perils that may seem imminent. At the same time he believes in making the most persistent and intelligent efforts to induce his countrymen to reach a right decision on such questions with as little delay as possible. He is not one of those professional optimists who believe that because a thing is American it must be good. He sees and knows that ills affect the body politic here just as they do in other and older countries. They may be different, and the remedies to be applied certainly are different. But he does not allow himself to believe that an evil will correct itself, or that things will, as the phrase goes, "come out all right," merely because it is recognized that they are not what they ought to be.

On the other hand, he never permits himself to indulge in that wild pessimism which so often disfigures the character and utterances of public men who do or see done what they think ought to be corrected at once. Back of everything is a patriotic impulse and exhortation to care and watchfulness; the promotion of the best interests of the people as they may show themselves to intelligent and benevolent-minded men. Upon whatever subject he may speak, he always exhorts his hearers to activity in season and out, in the work of arousing the best sentiments among his countrymen. He shows at all times that he is affected in every fiber of his character by sentiment, so deeply seated that nothing can eradicate it. This sentiment never takes the form of mere gush or sentimentality. His pathos does not descend to bathos.

No public document of the same length, ever issued in this country, has had so large a circulation in the same time as Mr. Cleveland's Tariff Message of 1887. It was not that it represented anything new to the country, but that the man who wrote it had the courage to see the peril into which the country had been drawn by the adherence to a bad and dangerous policy, and was willing to stake his political fortunes upon the correction of these wrongs. It would be a mistake, however, to look upon the Message of 1887 as a mere discussion of the tariff question. It was this, and as such it was both intelligent and effective; but its influence upon our politics has been, and bids fair to be, so far-reaching that in the end it will insure, not a mere change from a bad and foolish to a sound and sensible fiscal system, but the regeneration of our politics.

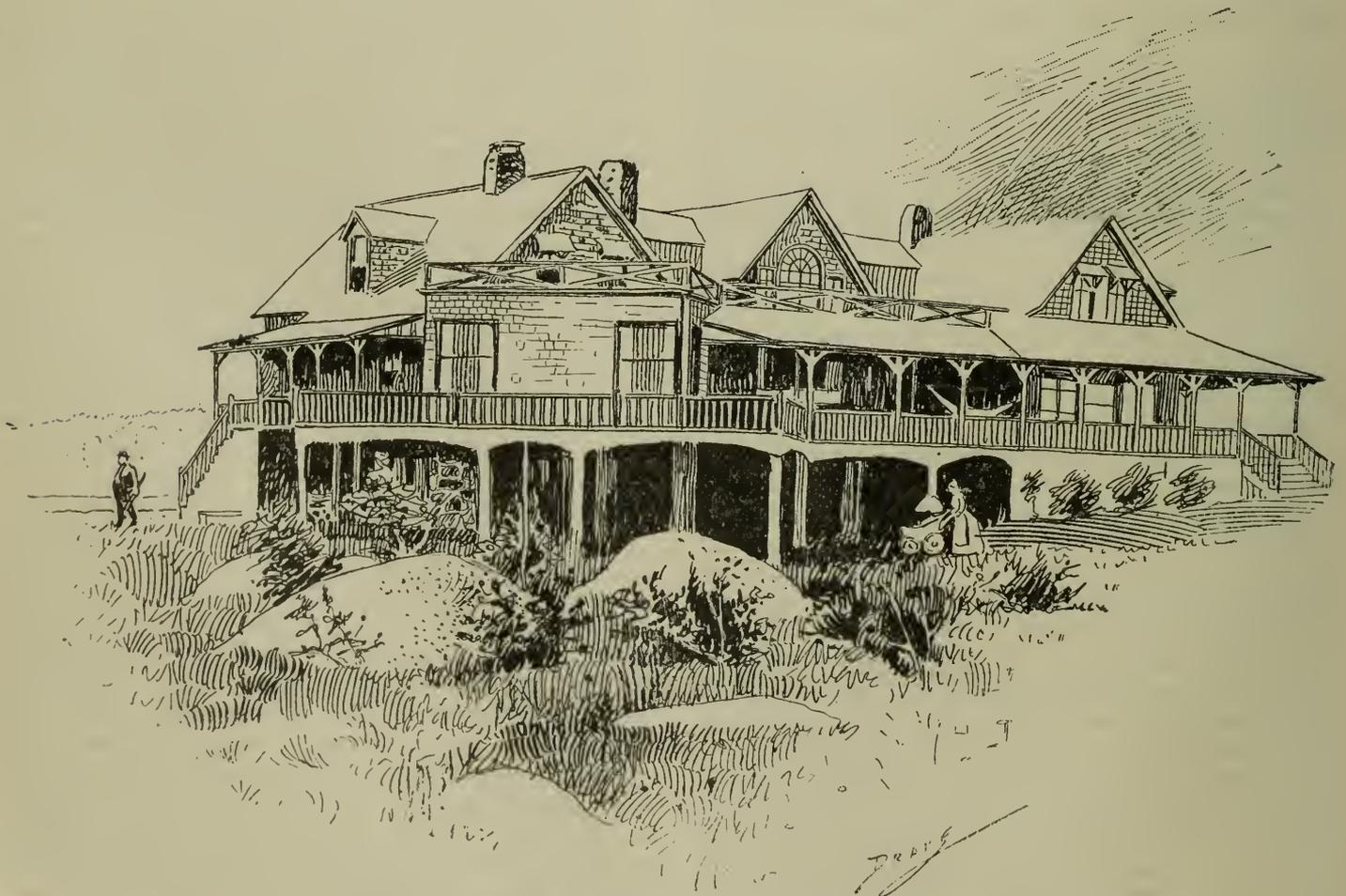
If the movement resulting from it is carried to its logical conclusions, it means that selfishness shall not add the power of government to the force that it already possesses. That great message has reorganized and rejuvenated one political party; in due course of time it is bound to have the same effect upon any and all parties, whatever the name, or however great or small they may be. It has created new political conditions, and will bring in others still unthought of. Nominally, the man who wrote this message and brought these moral forces into politics was defeated in 1888. In reality he was the most successful public man known to our history. The seeming defeat of that day, whatever may be the end of the questions then discussed, or whatever may be

the result of this or any other election to follow, was not a defeat at all; it was a victory for moral principles in politics, and for a man who was ready to do anything to promote these principles. It has put new life into our politics, and taken us out and far away from the consideration of old and sectional questions that should have been dropped long before, and has brought to the front new problems of every kind.

Mr. Cleveland enjoys now, as he has for years, and in a larger degree than any man known to the political history of this generation, the confidence of his countrymen. This is due to service as well as to character. It is universally recognized that while he was in power the rights of every man, race or interest were made secure. Under his wise administration sectional questions and race differences became things of the past. No other President had ever been able to bring about this result, and if he had done nothing else, he would be entitled, because of it, to the highest homage that his countrymen could pay him. Business men in the North perceived at once the advantages offered them. They knew that the investment of their accumulations in the South—for the first time recognized to be a comparatively undeveloped section—was no longer to be put in peril by legislative or executive action which might in any way imperil these interests.

This confidence, however, was not confined to any section or to any interest. It was felt in every trade, business or calling and by men holding every variety of opinion. Such a policy insured a wise economy in every branch of the government service; the preservation of the remnant of our public lands; the absence of mere partisan considerations from the public service; the building of an effective navy; the rebuke of political selfishness; the prudent and moderate conduct of foreign affairs; a wise conservatism in the financial policy of the government. It was based upon opposition to State socialism as it manifested itself in everything from protection to pauperism; to combinations, whether they take the form of trusts or log-rolling appropriations through Congress; to the dangerous and indefinite purchase of silver for coinage by the government and to unnatural fear of foreign competition.

In all these things Mr. Cleveland represented at once the conservatism and the common sense of his countrymen. That he was able to carry out so many positive policies, and to destroy or injure so many dangerous tendencies, certainly entitle him to the confidence he has received, and give warrant to the country that whatever fortune may still have in store for him the people of a great nation will be the winners if he is again intrusted with power.



"GRAY GABLES," MR. CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOME.

“CAHENSLYISM” VERSUS AMERICANISM.

BY AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC EDITOR.

(THE REV. JOHN CONWAY, A.M., EDITOR OF “THE NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE.”)

CHAPTER I. THE FOREIGNIZING CONSPIRACY BEGINS.

THE Catholic Church in the United States is a very strong body. In the late census, Superintendent Porter gives the number of its communicants as 6,250,045. It is stated in the official bulletin issued by the Department of the Interior that these figures do not include baptized persons under nine years of age. A great many others who might properly be called Roman Catholics are not included in the number given. Representative men of their Church set down the total number of Catholics in the United States as being over 10,000,000.

Thus Roman Catholics form almost one-sixth of the whole population. They come from many lands; they are found in every State and Territory of the Union. The country cannot afford to be indifferent to the methods and aims of this powerful body. Later developments of the machinations of some of its members present abundant material for a social and political study.

The foreign dispatches which have appeared in the press of this country during the past year should open the eyes of all true Americans to the gravity of the subject. There is no doubt as to the substantial accuracy of these dispatches. The Archbishop of St. Paul vouches for that. To a representative of *The St. Paul Pioneer Press* His Grace says: “The dispatches as received by the press in America are undoubtedly correct. Those coming from Rome merit special reliance, since the accredited agent of the associated press in Rome as regards Catholic news is an ecclesiastic of high position and possessed of the surest means of obtaining information.”

The conspiracy has been growing for several years. As early as 1884 a petition signed by eighty-two German priests was sent to Rome. Its ostensible object was to remove certain supposed grievances under which the German clergy were said to labor, particularly in the Archdiocese of St. Louis. The Archbishop of this See is the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick. He is a man of retired habits and scholarly attainments. It is generally believed that the German priests have their own way in his Archdiocese. Their interests are almost entirely looked after by a German Vicar-General. Though the petition presented to the Propaganda in 1884 was a total failure, still the men at work here were not discouraged.

In the year 1886 the Rev. P. A. Abbelen went to Rome and presented another petition from the St. Louis priests to the Propaganda. The Rev. Mr.

Abbelen is a priest of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and is said to be a man of considerable ability. Some who know his attainments express surprise at his lending himself to an intrigue of that sort. Be this as it may, it is certain that he did champion the cause of foreignism as stoutly as he could. The expenses of his trip to Rome were paid by the German priests of St. Louis. His mission to the Vatican was kept secret as long as possible. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., and Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., happened to be in Rome at the time. These two prelates let in the light upon the work which the Milwaukee clergyman was prosecuting in the name of the German priests of St. Louis.

The petition presented by Father Abbelen seems at first sight very innocent. He asked for the removal of some grievances which did not exist. This was for the purpose of preparing the way for other demands. And it is in connection with these other demands, as I shall show later on, that conspiracy against this country is to be found. His work at Rome on this occasion left the petitioners in a worse condition than before. He asked that German-speaking parishes be put on an equal footing with English-speaking ones. As a matter of fact, the bishops of this country declare that such has always been the case. He asked that all newcomers be assigned to a church of their own language; Rome decided that they are free to go to any church they please.

Americans will rejoice at this, because it shows that Rome looks upon German-speaking churches as mere temporary expedients and the language of this country will be spoken in them sooner or later. Another sound American principle is found in the reply of the Propaganda regarding the schools to which children must go. The children of German-speaking parents are not under any obligation to go to a school where a foreign language predominates. The severe rebuke to Father Abbelen and the petitioners by the Propaganda in telling them never again to present certain queries contained in their memorial is also noteworthy. But the outcome might have been very different were it not for the vigilance of Bishops Ireland and Keane. These prelates explained the state of affairs in this country and presented a counter petition. The petitioners were signally defeated. They lost rather than gained. But they bided their time and the conspiracy thickened.

If there were question of disagreement about a mere ecclesiastical policy among Catholics an outsider would have no reason to interfere. Then it were a domestic dispute to be fought out by ecclesiastics themselves. But it is more than this. A political move is covered under the name of religion. The prime movers in this contest profess to be influenced by a burning zeal for the salvation of the souls of the immigrants. If this be the object of these men their action is an impeachment of the Roman Catholic Episcopate of the United States. Acts speak louder than words, and the actions of these men say as clear as a clarion note to the bishops of this country: "You are neglecting the immigrants." I am not writing in defense of bishop or priest or Catholic Church or any other church. The spokesmen of the Catholic hierarchy of America, however, say that the constant effort of the bishops is to provide for all Catholics of foreign tongues priests of their own nationality.

The Catholics of America might be willing to tolerate the grumblings of foreign-speaking Catholics here. But when European Catholics undertake to tell the Vatican the policy which should be pursued by the Catholic Church in America it is no wonder that the home members of the Church resent such interference. When German priests in America talked of appealing to Bismarck to settle an ecclesiastical difference; when representatives of European powers use their influence at the Vatican for the furtherance of foreign interests in the Catholic Church in America; when foreign diplomats speak of the great national influence it would give their countries if a foreign policy were pursued in the affairs of the Catholic Church in America, then the subject assumes a political importance, and Americans, regardless of their religious belief, cannot afford to overlook it. The heart of the nation went out in gratitude to Senator Davis, of Minnesota, when he recently stated in the United States Senate, that Cahenslyism is a greater menace to our country than is the Chinese question. With characteristic perseverance, the man after whom

the foreign ecclesiastico-civil policy known as Cahenslyism is called, attempted a defense of his position as against the brilliant Senator from Minnesota.

The following extract from the memorial presented last year by Herr Cahensly to the Propaganda shows treason against this country:

"Moreover, this question affects the interest of the countries from which emigration takes place. *Through their immigrants the nations are acquiring in the great Republic an influence and an importance of which they will one day be able to make great profit.* These nations are so well aware of this that they are doing everything in their power to have those of their nationalities settled in the United States develop and strengthen themselves in every respect. The time has come when governments can no longer remain indifferent to this grave and important question. For example, is it a matter of no consequence to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Austria, Hungary, Spain and other governments, that they number in a youthful country, and one full of prospects, millions of fellow-citizens, forming part of the nation, and taking an active part in industry, commerce, politics, social life, and public affairs? It must not be lost sight of that the American nation, the people of the United States, is not a people of one race only, but of all races, of all nationalities. Every race, every nationality may take its place in the sunlight. Precisely owing to this fact, and because religion is the corner-stone and the key-stone of every social edifice, the nations have an immense interest in their emigrants being represented in the episcopate of the United States by bishops of their own. And therein lies the reason why all the nations, whose populations are emigrating to the great republic are expecting from the paternal solicitude of the Holy See, the bishops whom their dearest interests call for."

Is it not treason against this country to invite foreign powers to settle an American question and to offer these powers, by way of compensation, a profitable influence and importance here?

CHAPTER II. THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE PLOT.

The men chiefly interested in the advancement of what has come to be known as the Cahensly movement live on this side of the Atlantic. The men on the other side are mere figureheads. Those who work most strenuously for the success of the movement belong to three classes. First, the journalists in the German language encourage foreignism. From the beginning of the discussion to the present time not a single paper printed in German took the part of the United States. This omission has been very remarkable at times. The Pallium was conferred on Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, on August 26, 1891. Cardinal Gibbons preached an excellent sermon from an American standpoint. Among other admirable things he said:

"The Catholic Church in the United States has

been conspicuous for its loyalty in the century that has passed away, and we, I am sure, will emulate the patriotism of our fathers in the faith. Let us glory in the title of American citizen. We owe an allegiance to our country, and that country is America. We must be in harmony with our political institutions. It matters not whether this is the land of our birth or of our adoption. It is the land of our destiny. Here we intend to live and here we hope to die. And when our brethren across the Atlantic resolve to come to our shores, may they be animated by the sentiments of Ruth when she determined to join her husband's kindred in the land of Israel, and may they say to you, as she said to her relatives: 'Whither thou hast gone I also shall go, where thou dwellest I also shall dwell, thy people shall be my people and thy

God my God! The land that shall receive thee dying in the same will I die, and there will I be buried.’”

This address was ignored by the German press of the United States. Nor is the fault of the German press merely one of omission. It is shocking to read the contemptuous language used in reference to American principles by the Catholic papers printed in the German language. I say advisedly the Catholic papers, for the German Lutheran press shows more respect for American ideas. The former use the word *Americanization* as one of reproach and contempt. They hate American bishops, and they have not the courtesy to conceal that hatred. What I say here requires no proof further than a reference to the Catholic press as printed in the German language. The German press in this country is impelled to aid foreignism by a motive of self-preservation as well as by other considerations. The German language will disappear with foreignism, and that disappearance means the death of the German press in the United States.

The second class who aid in this conspiracy is made up of priests. Many of these have come to this country late in life. They have not been able to shake off the influence of their early environments. They have shown themselves to be utterly incapable of grasping American modes of thought and the progressive spirit which pervades the people. The priestly promoters of foreignism belong chiefly to the Archdioceses of St. Louis and Milwaukee. St. Louis is even more aggressively foreign than Milwaukee.

Here the conspiracy was hatched years ago; here, also, a desperate attempt is being made to secure a German successor to Archbishop Kenrick. The German clergy carried things so much their own way in the Archdiocese of Milwaukee that the English-speaking priests there found it necessary to establish themselves in an organization for self-defense. Some German-speaking priests have made themselves singularly conspicuous in this movement. Chief among these is the Rev. P. A. Abbelen, already mentioned in connection with the petition drawn up by the German priests of St. Louis in 1886, and brought to Rome by the Milwaukee priest. It is worthy of note that this petition is almost verbally the same as the memorial presented by Herr Cahensly last year. Almost equally active with Father Abbelen have been the Rev. William Tabbert, of Covington, Ky., and the Rev. W. Faerber, of St. Louis, Mo. It was the former who managed to obtain by peculiar pretenses the Pope's blessing for the meetings of the *Deutscher-Priester-Verein* previous to the past year. Last year it was obtained lawfully by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, who took care to impress upon the German-speaking clergy and laity assembled there that the blessing was procured through him. Father Faerber was a leading spirit at the Buffalo convention held last September, and indeed has been officiously active since the beginning of the conspiracy. To him hied Cahensly's envoy, the youthful Baumgarten, of Rome, when he arrived here. Other tireless workers in the cause of foreignism are Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen,

Vicar-General of St. Louis; Rev. H. Meissner, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rev. George Bornemann, Reading, diocese of Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. Nets-tracter, Wilmette, diocese of Chicago; Rev. John B. Duffner, Pittsburgh; Rev. P. Hoelscher, Buffalo; Rev. A. H. Walburg, Cincinnati. This last-named clergyman is known as the author of a mischievous pamphlet published in 1889, and entitled *The Question of Nationality in its Relations to the Catholic Church in the United States*.

But the priest who, next to Father Abbelen, did the quietest and most effective work in aid of foreignism, is a Canadian clergyman by name Villeneuve. A congress was held at Liège in September, 1890. Its object was to discuss social questions. Father Villeneuve was present and sought and found an opportunity to speak of the emigrants to the United States. He stated that the Roman Catholic Church in America had lost 20,000,000; that these millions had passed over to Protestantism or to Indifferentism; that the cause is the absence of clergy who speak languages other than English. Then to give his speech the appearance of accuracy he added: "The newspapers publish glowing articles on the progress of Catholicism in this country; the truth is that there are 7,000,000 Catholics, whereas there ought to be 25,000,000."

Father Villeneuve's grave charge against the American Episcopate may have served its purpose at the congress, but his figures were too grossly wrong to stand the test of light. Even the professed enemies of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States admit that she has a membership of 10,000,000, and Catholic writers who have studied the question on the spot say that the "leakage" in the Church is very small. A desperate attempt was made to associate the name of the Catholic University of America with the movement. It was a bold stroke thus to use an institution intended for the higher education of the American clergy. Success seemed for a time to attend the efforts of the intriguers to capture the chief Catholic educational institution in the country.

Monsignor Schroeder, a professor of theology there, demeaned the university by taking part in the Pittsburgh convention of 1889, a gathering assembled for the furtherance of foreignism; and he followed up this action by writing an article in glorification of the movement, for the pages of *The Catholic World*. The professor of canon law and one or two other professors also favored foreignism, so that the Catholic University of America was fast getting the reputation of not being in touch with American life and thought. It is, however, a hopeful sign that there are some priests of the German race who try to confute their fellow ecclesiastics of foreign ideas and to get them into harmony with American thought. The chief of these are the Rev. John Gmeiner of the Archdiocese of St. Paul, and the Rev. George Zurcher of the diocese of Buffalo. Father Gmeiner has fought the battle of American autonomy for years, and has received some cruel wounds in the contest. Father Zurcher is a temperance reformer and thoroughly alive to the best interests of church

and country. Monsignor Cluever, of the diocese of Albany, should also be mentioned as a priest who has done good service for Christianity in the United States by opposing every effort to plant European principles on American soil.

The third class favorable to foreignism is made up of some German-American bishops. Among these Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, holds a first place. This is quite intelligible if he be a protégé of Mr. Cahensly's, as that gentleman claims. Mr. Cahensly says that all the Archbishops of the United States, with the exception of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, did their utmost to defeat the appointment of Mgr. Katzer to the See of Milwaukee. The fact that the American Archbishops failed is evidence that some European influence must have been at work in the Propaganda. Be that as it may, the Archbishop of Milwaukee has not repudiated the patronizing claims of Herr Cahensly. Bishop Wigger, of Newark, is also noted for aiding foreignism. Bishop Zardotti, of St. Cloud, may likewise be mentioned as one who lends a helping hand. There are a few others, but as they have not publicly declared their policy, I will not mention them here.

On the other hand, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland have given expression to the sound views held by the great body of the American Episcopate on this question. Speaking to a representative of the Associated Press on the 2d of last July, 1891, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"We trust that the letter of the Holy Father will serve to restrain foreigners from any hasty or unwarrantable interference with our domestic affairs in the future. They seemed to be impressed with the idea that the Catholics in the United States are simply an aggregation of foreigners, while in reality they are made up of natives, some of whose ancestors, especially in Maryland, have been settled in the country for several generations."

Still earlier in the fray the Archbishop of St. Paul gave expression to very decided views in an interview accorded to a representative of *The Pioneer Press*. The following extracts are taken from that interview:

"What is the most strange feature in this whole Lucerne movement is the impudence of the men in undertaking to meddle, under any pretext, in the Catholic affairs of America. This is simply unpardonable, and all American Catholics will treasure up

the affront for future action. We acknowledge the Pope of Rome as our chieftain in spiritual matters and we are glad to receive direction from him. But men in Germany, or Switzerland, or Ireland, must mind their own business and be still as to ours. Nor is this the most irritating fact in this movement. The inspiration of the work in Europe comes, the dispatches tell us, from a clique in America. Even if the dispatches had been silent on this matter, we would have known that this is the truth. For the last five or six years there has been a determined effort on the part of certain foreign-born Catholics in America, priests and laymen, to obtain the control of Catholic matters in America. Poles in the West, French Canadians in the East, Germans West and East, have been at work in this direction. Germans sent in 1886 a representative to Rome to obtain pro-German legislation; they have since formed societies, notably the *Deutsch-Amerikanischer Priester-Verein*, for this purpose. I am quite sure I am right, when I bring home to this verein the whole promptings of this Lucerne proceedings.

* * * * *

"There is not the slightest possibility that any result will come from this Lucerne conference, except it be this result, to lead to the utter extinction of all foreign animus among us. The bishops of America are fully able to ward off all foreign invasions and to maintain the Church on thorough American lines. If they did not themselves have the courage and the common sense to do so, the Catholic people, whatever the race origin of these, would compel them to do their duty. Nor will the authorities in Rome listen for a moment to Cahensly or his friends. The well-known policy of Rome is to trust the hierarchy of each country, and to encourage in each country Catholicity to the manner born." Since the Archbishop of St. Paul put himself so squarely on record as a defender of American institutions, no effort has been spared by the Cahenslyites to discredit him in Rome. The bitter attacks made upon Archbishop Ireland by reason of the parochial-public schools of Faribault and Stillwater were in reality a result of his stand against Cahensly and his fellow conspirators. This is clear from the fact that similar school arrangements have existed without protest in dioceses presided over by German bishops, as, for instance, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Denver and St. Cloud.

CHAPTER III. THE CONSPIRACY DEEPENS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The organization known as the *Deutsch-Amerikanischer-Priester-Verein* is at the bottom of the whole movement. This society of German-speaking priests was organized in the spring of 1887. The men who sent a clerical envoy to Rome the previous year were the same who organized the *Priester-Verein*. They are German-speaking priests, mostly from St. Louis. These men have worked with a steadfast energy which would call forth admiration were the cause not quite so ignoble. Throughout the whole discussion

they have shown considerable shrewdness. They have endeavored to make it appear to be a controversy between Germans and Irish. In this way they would be more likely to succeed. Not a word is said of Americans and not a thought given to union or to amalgamation. As a matter of fact, a large body of the Catholics were born here, and they do not want to be set down as foreigners.

The plot widens and deepens. The Poles also have asked for recognition on the plea that they are Poles.

So have the French Canadians. Premier Mercier expressed his regret that there was no Canadian bishop of an American See to be present at the Centennial celebration held in Baltimore in 1889. He also asked that a Canadian be appointed to the See of Ogdensburg. His regret was a rather curious response to the courtesy of the American prelates in inviting him to be present at the Baltimore festivities. The request of the subsequently discredited official of a petty English province, that a Canadian be appointed bishop of an important See in the Empire State of New York, was naturally very provoking to American Catholics.

Foreign-born Catholics, priests and laymen, have aimed for years at getting control of the Catholic Church in America.

Laymen, as a rule, do not take a very active part in the work. Many Catholics of German birth or extraction do not wish to be considered as foreigners. Whilst the laity were present at the Buffalo meeting, their part in the proceedings of the convention was very small. The conspirators try to use the Catholic Church in the United States in what they profess to be the interests of the immigrants, and in their zeal they utterly ignore the existence of all other Catholics. They want to get a preponderance in the Episcopate of this country.

There has been no attempt made to exclude foreign-born ecclesiastics from preferment in the Catholic Church. But the contention is that they should get no recognition on the grounds of their foreign nationality. Zeal and ability and the other qualities mentioned by St. Paul as necessary or desirable are those which should be taken into consideration in the appointment of bishops, and not nationality. If the selection is to be made on national lines the Bohemians, the Spaniards, the Danes, the English, the Scotch, the Negroes, the Indians, etc., would have a right, as well as the others, to claim that bishops be appointed from their respective nationalities.

The plan of the plotters also includes the preservation and the propagation of the German language in the United States. At the Buffalo meeting it was laid down that membership in the *Priester-Verein* is open to all Catholic clergymen of German extraction, and also to those priests who, regardless of nationality, speak the German language.

The following sentence from a plank in the platform adopted at that meeting shows plainly that one of the objects of these men is to keep up the German language in this country :

“We demand the full right and liberty to retain, without interference from any one, our German mother tongue, together with the language of the country.”

Two languages cannot be on an equal footing in any country. If English is to be the language of this country then German cannot be put on a par with it, and the only way it can be admitted is as an accomplishment. The ugly discussion over the Bennett law in Wisconsin was in reality an outcome of this foreign movement. There were a few objectionable details of minor moment in the law, but the under-

lying principle had for its object to advance the interests of the language of the country. The promoters of foreignism attacked the law as radically wrong and they succeeded in doing the very odious thing of dragging in the Catholic Church in Wisconsin to help their schemes.

The movement has been carried outside the domain of ecclesiasticism. The aid of foreign powers has been invoked. Representatives of several European countries have been asked and have given their influence in its favor at the Vatican.

Herr Cahensly, the Austro-Hungarian representative at the Vatican, has so persistently connected himself with this plot that he has enriched the English language with a new word, Cahenslyism. In the early days of the Land League in Ireland a certain obnoxious individual, by name Boycott, opposed the popular cause and was severely ostracised for his pains. His name has found its way into the dictionaries. The lexicographers of the present define *boycott* to be an organized attempt to coerce a person into compliance with some demand by combining to abstain from having any business or social relations with him. The lexicographers of the future will define *Cahenslyism* to be a combined effort of ecclesiastics and journalists, mostly German, with the representatives of foreign powers for the purpose of promoting foreignism in this country and for using the Roman Catholic Church as a means to that end.

Next to Herr Cahensly the most outspoken foreign representatives are Herr Von Schloezer and Premier Mercier. Queen Victoria's now deposed representative from Quebec no longer carries weight, and is wholly discredited. But the Prussian ambassador had an eye to the practical. When Archbishop Katzer was appointed to Milwaukee, Herr Von Schloezer said that the appointment was very favorable to German interests. He meant, of course, the political interests of the German nation. Signor Volpilandi spoke for the house of King Humberto. Thus there are Germans, Austrians, Italians, Canadians, etc., striving for spiritual supremacy and political advantages for their respective nations and basing their claims upon the fact that they are foreigners. These claims should have been satisfied shortly after Columbus' discovery of America. It is a little too late to bring them up when the country has a population of nearly 70,000,000, most of whom are intensely American; it is somewhat of an anachronism to make them on the eve of the four hundredth anniversary of the great discovery by the Genoese navigator.

Other foreigners of less note contributed their little help to the cause. Such is Herr Lieber, a member of the German Reichstag. He crossed the ocean twice in the interests of foreignism. He addressed the German convention held in Cincinnati in September, 1888. He was here last year also and delivered addresses to the Germans in different parts of the country. He is known as an ardent adherent of Cahenslyism in its worst forms. Herr Baumgarten is the name of another, a very young man, who has

been used to promote what I am fully justified in calling Cahenslyism. In order to give this young man, who is an ecclesiastical student in Minor Orders, some importance in the United States, an attempt was made to have him the bearer of gifts from Pope Leo to Archbishop Kenrick on the occasion of that prelate's golden jubilee. The attempt failed.

Nevertheless, Herr Baumgarten came to this country, tarried with congenial companions in St. Louis, and went to the Buffalo convention. Here it was deemed advisable to conceal his presence, but the effort failed, and considerable merriment was caused by the attempt of a smart reporter to secure by hook or crook the undelivered speech of Paul Maria Baumgarten. While in St. Louis the young man was interviewed. *The St. Louis Republic* of August 29 gives an account wherein, speaking of the need of national priests and bishops, he says: "Why, when Sts. Peter and Paul's Cemetery in this city was dedicated, Archbishop Kenrick delivered the address, which Father Goller had to translate to the audience." According to the logical consequence of the standard set up by Herr Baumgarten, in order to be an American bishop one should be a Mezzofanti. Thus far American prelates have so opposed foreignism as to make it a flat failure, and Pope Leo XIII has done honor to himself by declaring that Catholic bishops in America

shall not be appointed on national lines. Still the conspiracy goes on, and the thinking ask themselves, What next?

Since the subject has been carried outside the domain of ecclesiastical questions and into the region of international life, it becomes a duty of every one interested in the welfare of this country to watch the movement closely and to take action accordingly. Viewed by an outsider as a question merely between ecclesiastics, the scheme seems very impertinent. For it is a bold effort to further introduce, and to keep alive, foreign principles, and to subordinate American interests to European ones. But as the representatives of foreign powers have taken a hand in it, there is a duty to be discharged by the American people regardless of their religious belief. That duty is, not to allow any foreign power to use the Roman Catholic Church, or any other Church, to further in the United States the influence of European nations as indicated by Herr Cahensly. If European nations interfere officially in this question, then, as a matter of self-protection, the United States should also take official action. It is a singular coincidence and a gratifying thought to the people of the Northwest, that two Minnesotians, Archbishop Ireland and Senator Davis, should be the first to warn the United States of the danger arising from the ecclesiastical and political intrigue known as Cahenslyism.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

SOME NOTES OF PROGRESS CHIEFLY IN EUROPE.

THE United States confessedly leads the world in the provision of educational opportunities for women. But the recent announcement that hereafter the post-graduate courses at Yale University would be thrown open without discrimination to properly qualified members of the gentler sex is plainly indicative of another large sphere of opportunity and advantage that is soon to be available for women of scholarly ambitions. Yale will only be the pioneer. Doubtless the day is not far distant when the Johns Hopkins, Columbia and Harvard will in like manner extend to women the benefits of their special and advanced courses.

The opening of undergraduate courses in men's colleges to young women pupils is an entirely different sort of question. In all the great Western universities the co-educational system is in operation without any limits or qualifications whatsoever, and there are numerous co-educational academies and colleges in the East. But there would seem to be no urgent reason why the friends of the higher education for women should insist that ordinary undergraduate courses in all existing colleges for men should be opened to women, unless they can make it clear that otherwise there are large numbers of young women desirous of college training who have not access to suitable institutions.

Considerations which may appeal strongly to many

parents in favor of the separate education of girls through the disciplinary and collegiate periods of instruction cannot be said to apply with any weight whatever when students reach the mature and self-directing period of post-graduate study. The opportunities for undergraduate work are not one whit better in Harvard, Yale and Princeton than they are in forty other American colleges. And in reality the smaller colleges offer many advantages which cannot be had at any price in the institutions which base their pretensions to being "great" colleges merely upon the great number of students whom they are obliged to instruct and care for at a given time. Inasmuch as there are now provided for our young women a series of institutions of such rank and strength as Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley, besides a great number of co-educational colleges, the opportunities for undergraduate instruction in America may be regarded as practically equal for the two sexes.

But, hitherto, the women have been narrowly and needlessly excluded from opportunities for advanced study and investigation of a kind not easy to duplicate and not practically possible to attain in a separate institution designed for women alone. The step taken by Yale is therefore a hundred times more important and more advantageous to women, than if the undergraduate courses at Yale had been opened

to the other sex, while the post-graduate courses had been kept for men exclusively.

Some recent innovations and agitations across the Atlantic will be of interest to the American friends of woman's education.

In the United Kingdom the University of St Andrews (Scotland) has admitted women to everything. This has had some curious results. Among others it seems to have prompted Sir J. Creighton Brown to deliver a lecture concerning the brains of men and women, the gist of which is that, physiologically, women are born inferior to men, and that it is no use trying to pretend that they are otherwise. To quote the exquisite phrase of this specialist in lunacy, "that which has been settled millions of years ago by the prehistoric protozoa, from whom we are supposed to be descended, cannot be reversed by acts of Parliament or the resolutions of Women's Righters." This doctrine of the infallibility of the remote protozoa is not a dogma that is likely to commend itself to the women of to-day. They are, of course, not able to do everything, but equally with the protozoa of the prehistoric ages they have a right to decide and to influence, so



DR. MRS. KEMPIN.
Privat-docent, Zürich University.

far as they can, the shape of their brain convolutions. The process is slow, but every little counts; and a full-grown woman has at least as much right to decide the shape of her own brain as have those interesting protozoa who are elevated to the rank of a scientific substitute for God Almighty.

University of Zürich of Mrs. Kempin as Privat-docent. Mrs. Kempin is a Swiss lady who was graduated at the University of Zürich as Doctor of Laws (Dr. jur.), who afterward spent some years studying the institutions of America, and who has the proud distinction of being the first of her sex to be appointed Privat-docent in a Swiss university. The University of Zürich is distinguished for the leading part which it has taken in the education of women. It was one of the earliest universities to open its doors to women students, and to this day it stands in the forefront of this great and hopeful movement. From 1864 to 1890, four hundred and eighty-four women have been entered as students, of whom fifty-seven have taken degrees. At present, eleven per cent. of the students are women, or fifty-eight out of five hundred and forty-three. Of these, twenty-seven are Russian, sixteen German, five American, and two British. To admit women students is one thing, and

sign of the times, was gotten up principally by Mr. W. Steadman Aldis and Miss Lilian Edgar, M.A., portraits of whom are sent us from New Zealand. It is indeed cheering when from the New Britain of the South Seas comes so bold a challenge to one of the oldest of the universities in favor of



RECTOR SCHNEIDER.

what should be regarded as one of the elementary rights of those human beings who happen to be denied by custom the right to wear trousers. That a human being has a right to be educated, even if it wears petticoats, is a formula which has not yet gained full acceptance in the academic centers of the Western world.

It is, however, on the Continent that the cause of woman's education has the most victories to win. It is with great satisfaction that friends of the cause have received reports as to the successful establishment in the



PROFESSOR MEILI.

The University of Cambridge some time ago received a memorial from New Zealand praying that university degrees should be conferred upon women. This New Zealand petition, which is a very significant

to allow them to teach is another. We are not yet up to the level of the old University of Bologna, but we are on our way, and it is very satisfactory to see so able a lady as Mrs. Kempin giving lectures in a university in our time.

When she was installed as Privat-docent, a public dinner was given in her honor, which was attended



PROFESSOR W. STEADMAN ALDIS.

by representative women students from most of the countries of Europe. Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Servia, Austria, England, Bulgaria and the United States were all represented. The dinner was not only notable because of the event which it commemorated, but because from that dinner sprang the determination to establish a European counterpart of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This association is a society of ladies who have graduated at standard colleges and universities. The association is designed to promote the true interests of woman's education and to help overcome the obstacles which necessarily confront those who are pioneers in

a good cause. Mrs. Kempin was appointed first president of the European Woman's University Association, and it is proposed that all woman's societies in Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States should be affiliated to this central association.

Professor Schneider, the present Rector of the university, is notable as having been the warmest friend of the women who studied at Zürich University. A somewhat melancholy interest attaches to the other portrait, which is that of Professor Meili, who superintended Mrs. Kempin's earlier studies in law, and who gave her a very flattering certificate as to her capacity and attainments. Unfortunately, this professor, who so honorably distinguished himself in helping to begin a career which has become famous, no sooner saw that his pupil was able to take rank as a Privat-docent than he went over to the ranks of the enemy and became one of the most vehement opponents of this tardy recognition of the capacity of woman to teach.

It is almost inconceivable that at this time of day the most cultured nation of Europe, which Germany is supposed to be, should be in a condition of almost heathen darkness in relation to the higher education of women. The sapient German male has decided that culture is "a kind of thing that doesn't agree with ladies." There is not at the present moment in the whole length and breadth of the German Fatherland a university which admits women as a matter of right to its lectures.

This is a very deplorable state of things, but fortunately it is recognized as deplorable by the present Prussian Cultus Minister at Berlin, who is believed to be too civilized to regard this denial of higher education to one-half of the German subjects as other than a survival of barbarism. Herr. Bosse is an enlightened minister, who, like his young imperial master, is somewhat in advance of his age; and he has to contend, in the attempt to secure some rudimentary recognition of women's rights with regard to education, with a mass of trade-union jealousy on the part of the professoriate, which has come to regard the profession of teaching, in its higher branches, at least, as the exclusive monopoly of the male. Woman has no rights in a German university. Fortunately, even in the German Fatherland, the movement in favor of the recognition of the right of women to a complete education is making headway. Here and there women are to be heard pleading in favor of this right. In Baden there has been a somewhat venement controversy; and in one department of the ancient University of Heidelberg, where a more liberal set of professors reigns, there has been some attempt made to recognize women as students. But, notwithstanding these occasional light gleams out of the darkness, it may be said that darkness is upon the face of German culture, so far as women are concerned.

HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE.

BY PROFESSOR BLACKIE, OF EDINBURGH.

THE intelligent public is certainly under great obligations to the editor of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for the publicity which he gave in his last number to Professor Gouin's book on the studying and teaching of languages. Taken along with the account given in the April number of the *Journal of Education* on the method of linguistic training used in the great schools of Wiesbaden, the facts and principles set forth in this volume should certainly set the teachers of languages in our English schools, great and small, seriously to consider whether there is not something radically wrong in their handling of this important branch of popular education. No doubt teachers are proverbially the most unteachable of all classes of the community; but in the present age, when intelligence is being so widely spread, and in this Empire of Great Britain, whose friendly communications with all sorts of foreign nations from the Atlantic to the Pacific is so necessary for business, for pleasure and for policy, it is surely not too much to expect that the public will feel their own power and know their own interest in this matter, and let all schoolmasters and all professors understand that it is not by the conning of dead rules and the spelling of dead books that a living knowledge of that most vital of all living things called language is to be acquired, but by habitually breathing the atmosphere of articulate voice, and thinking, hearing and speaking in direct connection with the environment of the learner. This is the method of nature; and, apart from nature, all the most curious grammatical machinery and bookish apparatus will remain as far removed from a heart-inspiring and brain-furnishing knowledge of a language as a photograph, even the best, is from the living countenance of which it is the lifeless expression. The knowledge of any language is a living growth, and, like all growths, depends on a living and a graduated practice. As the practice of the eye teaches the artist to see open secrets, which no bookish talk about seen objects could reveal, so the practice of the ear in articulate speech forms a living bond between objects and feelings in articulate voice which no dead record of speechless signs can create. As we learn to play golf, not by books on the game, but by using our arms and our legs, and our calculating glance on the golf ground, so we learn languages, by using our ears and our tongues in the first place, and books only in a secondary way where vocal exercise fails. The perfect use of a language can be learned without books, as no doubt it was by Homer and the great school of bards that preceded and followed him; but with books alone no man can attain to a living mastery of any form of human speech, any more than he could learn to swim without plunging into the water.

What a painful, weary, and fruitless process it is

to study a language through the eye, to the neglect of the natural organ the ear, Professor Gouin shows in an extremely curious, interesting and instructive piece of biographical detail. In principle I certainly agree with him, as in fact every man must do whose healthy instincts have not been perverted by the formalism and the pedantry of the schools; but my experience has happily been in no wise so painful, and I found the right way to learn a language at an early period of my life, without wandering far into the wrong. No doubt at Aberdeen, where I was brought up, the colloquial method was not used, as it might certainly have been, to season and to facilitate the exact Latin scholarship for which that city has long been famous; but when once released from the scholastic leading-strings and left free to complete my linguistic study on my own hook, I seem early to have fallen into the natural plan of using my ear and my tongue to supply the winged words which the scholastic method of creeping through printed sentences failed to produce. I remember well in my study when about fifteen years old, defacing the white front of my mantel-piece with sounding sentences from Cicero, which, in imitation of my model, I then flung forth with the living voice, and got practically into the habit of thinking and of speaking in the dead language which the scholastic method of reading and writing had never cared to do; and that this, my practice was exceptional, I learned in the following fashion. After finishing my Arts course at the age of 17, I studied theology under Principal Laurence Brown, father of the late Dr. Brown, Professor of Greek in Marischal College. The principal was a man of sound learning, and, having studied abroad, had brought home with him from Holland the practice, common in the Dutch universities at that time, of speaking and lecturing in the tongue of Cicero and Cæsar. Among the discourses which the young theologians had to deliver in presence of the professor one was in Latin; and on each occasion when a Latin discourse was read by the student it was the practice of the principal to invite criticism from every student who might care to stand up; but in a Latin discourse it was only natural, the professor thought, that the criticism should be in the same language; and on this he wisely insisted. But the young evangelists had been taught only to read and write Latin; so they remained dumb, which appeared to be rather stupid; and I, having trained myself to declaim to an imaginary somebody in my own private chamber, thought that there was no reason why I should not open my mouth with Ciceronian phrase in presence of a real one; and accordingly, on a certain day, when the usual appeal had been made by the professor, feeling some critical motion in my breast, I stood up and got on fluently with my Latin com-

mentary. This gave me confidence; and better than confidence, a great laudation from the reverend principal, which gave me a notable start in academical life as a good Latin scholar.

I should not have entered into these personal details had it not been for the precedent shown me by M. Gouin in your May number; and no doubt, in this question, facts will justly be held not the least powerful of the arguments. I may therefore, without offense, further state that when some three years afterward I went across the Channel to study in Germany, I found no difficulty in conversing in Latin with the students in the Schnellwagen who were traveling with me from Hamburg to Gottingen, in which, of course, I was aided, not only by my previous habit of using my ear and my tongue and not my eyes only in the study of Latin, but by the fact that I spoke Latin not in the barbarous style of English scholars, but with the broad sound of *a* and the slender sound of *i* which belongs to Scotland in common with Italy and the rest of Europe. Of German I knew not a word at this time. I went to the famous university on the banks of the Leine to study German, and after five months I knew it as well as my mother tongue. This is exactly the point which M. Gouin brings out. Any language, he says, taught in the natural way by the practice of the ear and tongue, and not by the conning of abstract rules and the spelling of dead books, may be learned in five or six months. I acquired a perfect mastery of that language in five months—more perfect than I had of Latin in as many years. How was this? Not from any special craniological bump that my brain case may exhibit for the study of language—far from it! I never cared for language merely as language; I desired it only to shake hands and hearts with my fellow-beings; and I learned German and other languages just as children learn their mother tongue—by moving perpetually in the element where the language is spoken, and where the hearing and the speaking is as natural and as necessary to the waking intelligence of a child as the inspiration and the expiration of the air is to the living play of the lungs. Well, how did I proceed? I chose history as a subject conversant with matters that belong to the catholic use of language among educated men. I attended daily Professor Heeren's lecture on the European "Staaten System," and took regular lessons in German from an accomplished native teacher. To this I added the text book used by the professor, daily intercourse with native students, and constant reading of easy German books; and by this combination of social intercourse, primary training of the ear and secondary use of relative books both in reading and writing, before five months were expired I could understand every word uttered by the professor, and fight my own way among the natives, as easily as if German had been my mother tongue. And, as I said before, this was the natural and necessary result not of any special talent in me, but of the circumstances in which I was placed, and of the determination to use them for a special end in a natural manner. Man is by nature a speaking animal, and he will learn to

speak any language as naturally as pigs squeak or larks sing, if he will but try. Let him plant the seed in the true soil of living nature, and the growth will be as certain as it is swift and fruitful.

Let us now ask in detail what are the points of the process by which children learn their mother tongue, and not only one mother tongue, but two or three, or half a dozen, if circumstances are favorable; for bilingual and trilingual peoples grow up in certain social surroundings just as naturally as monolingual. The points are as follows:

1. The child, moved by a healthy curiosity, is vitally touched by the objects which surround it, and hearing these objects indissolubly associated with certain spoken sounds, it instinctively, from the mimetic nature of man, repeats the name as often as the object is presented.

2. The repetition of the sound made—without any trouble—causes it remain a permanent possession of the young speaker; for the memory depends always on these two things—the force of the original impression, and the frequency of its repetition.

3. The power of different objects to produce specific differential emotions on the mind of the young creature inspires it with a desire to express these emotions—which desire, being responded to by the nurse and mother, gradually furnishes the speaker with an array of the most useful verbs, adjectives, interjections and other parts of speech.

4. These primary elements being once evolved, the growing child is, by its careful mother, taught to connect the individual words, whether expressing objects or emotions, in such a way as to form a regular sentence, according to the normal use of the full-grown language; that is, to speak grammatically, without the study of grammar.

5. After this books and reading may fitly come in, but always, of course, in a secondary way. To supply the want of objects, which are the natural material for language, pictures and picture-books will come in; and when a nurse or a mother cannot always be able to tell a good story, story books in an easy style will fill up the vacant hours of the learner; but whenever possible, living scenes and notable localities should always precede the reading, as giving a more lively and a more permanent impression than the lifeless record of books.

6. For the perfecting of a knowledge of language a special culture of the memory and the imagination is necessary. This culture should proceed in such a fashion as to render the learner as much as possible independent of books and paper, which, however, useful for record, as Plato in the "Phædrus" long ago remarked, are rather hurtful to the development of a strong memory and a vivid imagination. The man whose memory depends on a book is like a landlord who devolves the care of his estate on his man of business or his factor. The knowledge which he does not use he will forget, and become the slave where he ought to be the master, as on the stage we see sometimes actors who know their parts imperfectly waiting awkwardly for a prompter.

So much for the method of nature in the easy, un-

conscious style of infantine and puerile life through the social intercourse of the family by the living voice mainly, with the aid of books in a supplementary way, as in these days generally, or without books altogether, as in the case of Homer and other early national bards. Our next question is, How is this method of nature affected by the change which takes place when a full-grown young person is set, in a formal manner, to learn a strange tongue systematically? It is effected in three ways, and in all the three to the advantage of the full-grown student: First, he is now arrived at the full use of his powers, and can grasp firmly where once he could only touch lightly, and walk stoutly over long distances, where he could only trip within a narrow field; again, he can submit himself to a regulated scale of advance under the calculated guidance of a professional teacher: and, thirdly, he can set himself with a will to stick to any piece of ordered work with continuous endeavor, till it be achieved in such fashion that the linguistic acquisitions of his full growth, compared with his earliest style, are as a firmly compacted architecture compared with the accidental picking up of pebbles from the sand. The result of this three-fold change in capacity and circumstance ought unquestionably to be that a foreign tongue studied by a full-grown youth may be learnt more perfectly in five months than by a growing child in five years. And why is it not so? Simply because the teacher, instead of helping Nature wisely, and giving greater scope and a more regulated impulse to her action, flings her method overboard altogether, and transfers the function of the ear to the eye, and substitutes, systematically, the stringing together of formal sentences and abstract rules for the living play of the voice in the practice of intelligent intercourse; and so it happens that on this perverse method we see daily in the schools, after three or four years' persistent application, the most apt scholars creeping painfully along from sentence to sentence in a dead book, instead of flapping free wings in an atmosphere of natural music and unstudied eloquence. Hence the meagreness of the linguistic fruits in so many of our high-class schools—a growth all briars and no berries.

What apology, I would now ask in conclusion, do our teachers give for the maintenance of a method of teaching languages so contrary to nature, to common sense and to practical utility? First, they say specially with regard to dead languages, that as they are studied to be read and not to be talked, books and readers, dictionaries and grammars furnish both the substance and the form of linguistic study in their case. The answer to this is plain: talking makes reading more easy, and the command of the language, as Quintilianus has it, more perfect *dicendo scribimus facilius*; besides that, the character of the language, as a music of speech, can never be acquired by poring over a dead record. Again, our teachers will say that man is not a parrot, and the conversational method

tends to make him one. The answer to this is equally plain: man, in his mimetic function, when learning language, is, and must be a parrot, but he is a parrot and something more. This something more is "reason," and to the action of this something more, in the acquisition of a language, no wise advocate of the method of nature can have any objection. Have grammar and grammar rules, by all means, but let them follow, or *go pari passu*, with living practice—not precede it, much less exclude it formally. A primer for any language can be made so as to be at once colloquial and constructive; so I have shown for myself in Greek;* and the teacher who cannot use this method from his own stores, in any language which he professes to teach, is, in my opinion, unfit for his business.

These are the ostensible reasons; but the real reasons, it is easy to see, are bad habits, a power which rules other worlds than the pedagogic more powerfully than wisdom; then conceit and the show of infallibility which teachers, like priests, are ready to assume; and, lastly, laziness; for, as the Wiesbaden educationists wisely observe, it is easier for a teacher to remit the learner wholesale to a dead book than to march forward with him to a vocal contest like a general with his soldiers to a battle. Nay, it is quite possible that on the bookish plan a man may teach a language of which he knows nothing more at starting than his disciple; the paradigm of the noun or the verb may be the lesson of the day, and the teacher who has mastered it completely and knows nothing more may perform his function of bookish indoctrination creditably, without knowing more of the language than a blind man does of vision, who finds his way, staff in hand, stone by stone, over a pool.

Two cognate points I would fain discuss here, but for want of space must content myself with the bare mention. The one is that the method of nature here advocated applies to dead languages as well as to living, it being as easy to look the sun in the face and say *helios* as to say *sun*, the only difference in the practical work of the school being that whereas in the case of living languages accomplished speakers can everywhere be easily found; in the case of dead languages, a special arena of linguistic gladiatorship is necessary in order to equip the teacher for his work. The other point on which I am willing to enlarge, on any occasion, and challenge contradiction from any convocation of scholars in Europe, but can only state here, is that Greek is not, as some ignorantly suppose, in any sense a dead language, but in every sense a human form of living speech, and, like German or French, is studied most efficiently in the land where it is spoken, and that, of all absurdities practiced by men pretending to be wise, the greatest is that of pronouncing the noblest of all languages with an arbitrary English accentuation, contrary alike to philological science, learned tradition and practical utility.

* A Greek primer, colloquial and constructive. Macmillan. London, 1891.

CO-OPERATIVE HOLIDAY TRAVELING.

THE TOURING GUILDS OF LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

IT is a genuine pleasure to know that an appreciative description of the good work that some enterprising person, or group of persons, is carrying on for the welfare of the community, has led other people to engage in similar beneficial undertakings. Thus, it is gratifying to be assured that descriptions in these pages of the London Polytechnic Institute and its holiday excursion parties have actually resulted in the formation of American groups, clubs and classes based upon the general methods of the Regent street center. Our account of the great excursions which Mr. Hogg and Mr. Mitchell will bring next year to the Chicago World's Fair has inspired not a few Americans, remote from Chicago, with the idea that their young people also might well be planning for a co-operative visit, at reduced rates and under safe and agreeable auspices, to the wonderful aggregation of attractions that will be opened to the world on the lake shore at Jackson Park.

There are, in fact, many indications that this idea of co-operative vacation traveling will be taken up with great enthusiasm by progressive Young America. The most gigantic young folks' excursion ever witnessed on this continent has just been directed toward New York City as its Mecca. In our May number we made due announcement of the forthcoming July meeting of the Young People's United Societies of Christian Endeavor, and predicted that there would be an attendance from all parts of the country that would aggregate twenty-five thousand delegates. Now that the convention is over, the best estimates place the actual attendance at above thirty-five thousand. New York has never been visited by a large company of people whose presence has been more heartily welcomed. The meetings of the convention were themselves highly successful, and the primary object of the gathering was well and usefully carried out.

But apart from this immediate object, the convention possessed very great elements of interest considered as an instance of co-operative holiday traveling. To a vast majority of the thirty-five thousand young people who were brought to New York from every nook and corner of America, the experience was educative to a degree that could hardly be overestimated. The railroads for the most part co-operated in all the plans in such a manner as to give the largest amount of valuable experience that could be derived from the excursion. Thus, many of the excursion trains from the West stopped a number of hours in Chicago, and halted in like manner at Niagara Falls, while the delegate bodies from other parts of the country were enabled also to make the most of opportunities for sight-seeing *en route*.

In and about New York, moreover, the hotel and boarding house accommodations had been co-operatively secured in advance, and there were ample opportunities provided for sight-seeing in the great metropolis as well as for attendance upon the sessions of the convention. It is fair and truthful to say that the people of New York City, as a body, are extremely local and narrow in the range of their information. Not one in a thousand of them, apparently, had ever heard of the Christian Endeavor movement, or knew anything of the great annual conventions which had been held elsewhere by these societies of young people. The amazed and kindly interest which the metropolis manifested was even a more marked and novel circumstance than the wonderment and curiosity shown by the visitors themselves as they studied the sights of New York. The "Christian Endeavorers" certainly made a great impression just where such an impression was least expected by anybody. All the impulses and agencies for Christian service in New York will have been visibly and permanently reinforced by this brief invasion of thirty or forty thousand young men and young women—especially the young women—wearing the white badges of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The experiences of the present summer ought, then, to encourage at least a million young Americans, all the way from New York to San Francisco, to enter upon plans for some profitable and interesting co-operative journey next year. To this end, partly by way of general stimulus and partly by way of practical hints as to matters of detail, it may be well to lay before American readers an account of several very successful co-operative traveling clubs and societies that young men and women of moderate means have formed in England. Inasmuch as our readers have already been told something of the various summer outings and holiday excursions managed under the auspices of the Polytechnic Institute, we shall give more space and attention here to several other organizations.

In the democratic days of what an indignant person once stigmatized as "this so-called nineteenth century," intelligent travel surely ought to be regarded not merely as a luxury attainable only to the wealthy few, but as a real necessary of life to the hardworking many. As Mr. Goschen once told the University Extension Students of London, the means of livelihood are by no means synonymous with the means of life. An artisan, a girl in the civil service, a clerk in a city office, are not necessarily alive because their work procures them food and lodging and clothes to their back. For the conditions of modern existence have been known to create animated machines hav-

ing the form of human people, but denying the power thereof. No doubt the true philosopher can pursue the even tenor of his or her way independently of externals, even in a solitary lodging in a monotonous back street. But at the same time it is easier for those who desire to keep their vision on the heights intent, and though cloistered fast to soar free, to understand and to realize at all adequately the teaching of Epictetus or Thomas à Kempis, if they can summon at will—

Through the great town's harsh, heart-wearying roar, the musical splash of a mountain torrent, or can fall back in memory upon, say, that afternoon in early spring, when, pilgrims in deed and in truth as never before, they climbed the olive-clad slopes of Monte Subasio to the little white town of Assisi, over which still broods in holy peace, with a literalness that may be felt, the spirit of St. Francis the pure in heart.

Unlimited increase in the number of those whose object in going abroad is to "do" as much as possible and to demonstrate their own superiority to "foreigners," is not a thing which lovers of their own species can regard with altogether unmixed satisfaction. Nor is it with a view to increase the number of the "cheap tripper" species that this paper has been written. But it is believed that there are many among the working classes (in the broader sense of the term), men and women of hard-working lives, moderate purses, simple tastes, modest assumptions, and willingness to learn, in whose lives even three weeks in a foreign land, or in a distant part of one's own country, may become a joy for ever. For one of the most real uses of travel lies in the prospect of the travelers returning home, not with any mere vulgar satisfaction at having "donè" so much, but with a deeper and wider comprehension of historical and human solidarity, and with a quickened, humbler and more passionate perception of the quiet unobtrusive beauty lying hidden away both in external nature and in human nature in many a highway and byway of their native land.

But what possible chance is there for the city clerk, the elementary-school mistress, the artisan, on their small incomes ever to make were it even but a fraction of the "grand tour" once considered to be an indispensable part of a liberal education? Not only to visit, but to visit with understanding, in congenial social and intellectual companionship, the ancient historical cities of South Germany, or France, or Belgium, still less that earthly paradise of art and poetry, the north of Italy? Can it really be done from England at a moderate expense during the annual holiday of a fortnight or three weeks—all that the average young man or woman in business is likely to get?

Even so. It is not only theoretically possible, but it has actually been done, and not once or twice only, but several times. It can be done again, provided you know how to do it; in which last is the gist of the whole matter. How it is done the present paper will endeavor to show.

HOW THE TOYNBEE TRAVELERS' CLUB BEGAN.

Some five or six years ago a small knot of friends—four or five clerks, schoolmasters, artisans, or shop-assistants—began to meet regularly at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, London, to read and discuss the works of Mazzini. As time went on a desire, at first without form and void, gradually took the shape of a projected pilgrimage some fine day to the great Italian patriot's grave in the Campo Santo at Genoa. It was a fascinating project. But was it feasible? Under modern conditions of life it was of course quite out of the question for any half dozen to go alone, on account of the heavy expense. But the expense might be very considerably lessened by adopting co-operative principles. Why should not the members of the Mazzini class throw open their plan to the students attending some of the other classes? And why not include in the pilgrimage places of wider general, historical and artistic interest than Genoa alone could furnish?

So Florence was decided on as the goal, and the idea was tentatively broached in a circular issued to the general body of students during the winter session of 1887-8 by the Education Committee of Toynbee Hall, and circulated among working men and women hitherto unambitious of travel. Soon vistas of immense possibilities disclosed themselves. The project had undoubtedly "caught on."

A special committee *ad hoc* was appointed from among those who had the project most at heart, and practical preparations immediately began. On the night of the Wednesday preceding Easter some eighty men and women invaded Liverpool Street Station, and started for Antwerp by the Harwich night boat.

Few of those who are now elected fresh into the Toynbee Travelers' Club, and there find their proceedings for the most part so peacefully cut out for them, can realize what an undertaking that first expedition was. Probably none but those who were comparatively young would ever have tried to carry it through, not because they were blind to the difficult nature of the enterprise, but because they saw the difficulties and regarded them with hopeful contempt. "You know" said Mazzini ("the Chief") to the conspirators on the Motterone in Meredith's *Victoria*, "My faith is in the young." To begin with, out of a total of eighty (a number which, keeping in view the special educational and social objects of the club, experience proved to be quite a third too large) only some seven or eight had ever been abroad before. Very few could speak anything but English. The foreign coinage was puzzling. The members' acquaintance with each other was almost entirely confined to casual meetings in the lecture room or the library, or on Saturday afternoon excursions with the Students' Union. Would eighteen days' travel under circumstances of necessarily close contact make them all cordially hate one another, or the reverse? Fortunately the balance was speedily seen to incline most decidedly to the side of the reverse. Sleeplessness, dirt and discomfort—the inevitable concomitants of a prolonged journey—only served to bring the mem-

bers' best and most unselfish qualities out into strong relief.

Antwerp was reached at about ten o'clock the following morning, and, as the Bâle train did not leave till the evening, the day was spent in church and picture gallery and in the Plantin printing Museum. At five o'clock the pilgrims turned up at the station, tired but enthusiastic, with no more apprehension in regard to the ensuing twenty-eight hours' railway journey to Milan than if it had been a mere stroll across the street. When on the following morning the sun rose, a "sight of glory, sight of wonder," over the Black Forest the pilgrims found themselves and their baggage still united, and not, as certain croakers had pessimistically predicted, "impartially distributed throughout the railway termini of Western Europe." Yet it must be confessed that, when they reached Lucerne toward ten o'clock, exhausted and grimy, but well satisfied with each other, it was somewhat of a relief to find that a friendly avalanche on the St. Gotthard had completely blocked the line and made it out of the question to reach Milan until the next day. It was then that the party first learned what a Swiss hotel is capable of on an emergency. They were temporarily stranded in the waiting-room while the chiefs of the committee went down to the Hotel des Balances on the Reuss to interview Herr Zähringer, a staunch friend then and now; and in about half an hour there might have been seen a long procession of pilgrims bearing Gladstone bags being billeted by their chiefs with perfect *sangfroid* and dispatched straight up to their rooms to get ready for *déjeuner*.

But one might dilate forever upon the incidents, comical and otherwise, of that memorable expedition, and that, to paraphrase Horace, is a thing forbidden alike of gods and men and editors. It must suffice to say that Milan was at last reached shortly before midnight on the following evening, the avalanche at Brughasco having been safely surmounted and a great snow battle fought over its *débris* by the Mazzinities of the party *contra mundum*, a proceeding which the Swiss railway guard surveyed with deep interest and characterized as "une grande lark;" that Easter Sunday was spent in the Lombard capital, especially beneath the vaulting of that "anthem in stone and poem in marble" the Duomo, and on the roof, whence the plain of Lombardy lay open to view, backed by the great perpendicular wall of the Alps; that the pilgrims started on their travels again late that night, were evicted in a body from the train—owing to the break-down of a railway bridge—in a mountain pass in the Apennines at the unholy hour of half-past three; that this last obstacle was successfully surmounted by torchlight and an antediluvian *diligence*; and that the eighty finally tramped into Florence at about eight o'clock a.m., firmly convinced that each and all had lived through a whole century of experience since leaving London barely five days before.

If the journey out conferred a century of experience, the nine days at Florence and the return *via* Pisa and the Genoese Riviera conferred about five centuries more. Such wealth was there of natural beauty

in color and form, of historical association, of daring conception and virile execution in stone and color; so genuine the kindness shown by resident Florentines and English friends with Oxford and Cambridge* connections; so pleasant to live a frank, unconstrained life among kindred spirits, with whom these common experiences would form a permanent bond of sympathy and social union after returning to London—from first to last the expedition in many ways surpassed its promoters' most sanguine expectations.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TOYNBEE CLUB.

The Toynbee Travelers' Club is now an organized body of some two hundred members, meeting on an average once in three or four weeks throughout the year at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, and the proud possessor of a formally drawn up constitution. The constitution in its practical aspects may be roughly defined as an Autocratic-democracy, a form of government known of old to Timoleon the Liberator of Syracuse, as well as to Mazzini and Daniele Manin. Candidates for election are first of all informed in print that "the object of the club is not merely to promote pleasant trips, but its aim is educational, and its basis mutual helpfulness." The educational side, apart from the actual solid work accomplished during the expedition itself, is promoted by means of lectures on foreign art, history, natural history, and politics. These lectures are delivered, or papers read, at the club meetings, sometimes by members themselves, but more often by specialists from the Universities or elsewhere. Among those to whose kindness lectures at Toynbee Hall and in Italy have been due are Senator and Signora Villari (of Savonarola fame), Dr. Mandell Creighton (now Bishop of Peterborough), "Vernon Lee," Mr. Leslie Stephen, Miss Farnell, and many others. The club possesses a small but useful collection of books bearing on foreign subjects presented by members and friends, and a fine series of photographs, purchased by co-operation, of places already visited.

The officers of the club, elected by full members at the annual meeting in the autumn, are President, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and a Committee of eight, which last appoints an assistant secretary and a librarian. All office is entirely honorary, and to all are persons of either sex equally eligible. It may be noted here that the social and general value of the club is due in no small measure to the unconstrained and non-conventional intermingling and co-operation of men and women on an equal footing. As a general rule no minor of either sex is admitted. Hence the chaperone is an unknown and unneeded institution, East London men and women over twenty-one being alike almost invariably active and independent members of society.

The secretary and treasurer are committeemen *ex*

* Toynbee Hall was founded in East London in 1884 by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to be a residential club for University and other men, and a center for social and industrial investigation, for educational, recreational, and other work undertaken by the residents and their many non-resident friends and fellow-workers.

officio. It is upon these two officers, who practically created the club, that the main burden of management and leadership has hitherto lain. To their unremitting care and business-like habits from the very first the success of the club has been in no small measure due.

Membership is open to persons connected with Toynbee Hall, and is of four grades: Members, Honorary Members, Probationers and Associates. (1) The "Members" are the main body of the club, in full possession of all its rights and privileges as set forth in the constitution. (2) "Honorary Members" are persons elected as a mark of gratitude and esteem for special kindness or service rendered to the club. They include Professor Villari, the Minister of Public Instruction under the Italian Government, one of the club's oldest and best friends. (3) "Probationary Members" are *bona fide* students of Toynbee Hall of a certain standing, to whom provisional membership may under certain conditions be granted for a period of six months, at the expiration of which time the probationer who has now taken part in an expedition may, on the recommendation of the committee, be elected by the club as a full member.

It has often been supposed by those not in any way connected with Toynbee Hall that its Travelers' Club is a kind of tourist agency open to all comers. This is not the case. The club was, and is, intended for Toynbee students and for them alone, and even these cannot become members unless they fulfill certain required conditions. This is needful, considering the close personal contact between members involved on a T. T. C. expedition, the liberty they enjoy, and the frank and kindly mutual helpfulness which is so important and pleasing a feature of the club.

A *bona fide* Toynbee student, then, wishing to become a member, has to send in his or her application to the secretary on a printed form supplied for that purpose, stating the applicant's acceptance of the principles and aims of the club as therein set forth, to specify the branch of study in which he or she is a student, and to furnish two references personally known at Toynbee Hall. If on inquiry these latter prove satisfactory, the applicant may then be recommended by the committee for election as a probationer for six months. Should the probationer at the end of that time have been found to be in any way an undesirable member or one out of harmony with the general spirit of the club, he or she is not recommended for further election and simply disappears. It says something, perhaps, for Toynbee students as a whole, and for the care exercised by the committee, that in no case has it ever been necessary to resort to expulsion, and that of all the members admitted up to the present only 2 or 3 per cent. have been avowedly "not recommended" for the continued membership they might desire.

(4) "Associates" are comparatively few in number, and can only be elected when there is a vacancy, the number being limited and fixed. They are persons admitted for some special reason who are not eligible as probationers, and are often near relatives and friends of regular members. All associates must, on

the recommendation of the committee, be re-elected every six months.

The ordinary expenses of management—apart, of course, from those incurred on an expedition, which are borne by each member for himself—are met by an annual subscription per member of 2s. An associate's subscription is 2s. 6d., and a probationer's 1s. 6d. for the half year. Any member of any grade (except honorary members) absent from three meetings of the club in succession without valid excuse, and any member whose subscription is three months in arrear, is liable to "lapse" from the club.

The constitution further provides that at any rate one expedition shall be organized every year, and that such expedition shall be entirely under the control of the committee or of such persons as the committee shall appoint.

The following analysis of the occupations of members of the T. T. C. may be not without interest from a "democratization of knowledge" point of view. Members and re-elected associates are included, but not probationers or honorary members. The slight numerical preponderance of women over men in the subjoined list disappears when it is remembered that, with one exception, all the honorary members are men, and that the proportion of the sexes in the whole club is therefore about equal:

	Women.	Men.	Total.
Civil Service: Post Office.....	—	10	10
“ “ Other departments.....	—	8	8
Clerks and salesmen.....	3	14	17
Domestic: Married.....	13	—	13
“ Unmarried.....	5	—	5
Miscellaneous: Architects (2), basket maker, bookbinders (2), brush-maker, builder, chemist's assistant, hospital nurse, L.S.B. Kindergarten instructor, journalists (2), lecturers (2), librarian, printers (2), reporter, sculptor, secretary, shopkeepers (4), solicitors (2), solicitors' clerks (2), watchmaker, woodcarver.....	7	23	30
Teachers: London School Board..	45	16	61
“ Other.....	9	—	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	82	71	153

The foregoing list shows, amongst other things, that educational foreign travel is evidently valued by teachers, than whom few possess more extensive opportunities of passing on what they have themselves acquired. From this fact and from another, viz., that necessarily only a very small percentage of those working even under the London School Board alone, to say nothing of other boards, are eligible to one local club on a special basis like the T. T. C., it may reasonably be inferred that the organization of similar clubs in other districts, or within teachers' guilds and unions, would meet with ready support.

HOW A T. T. C. EXPEDITION IS WORKED.

Let it be supposed that the club committee contemplates organizing a foreign expedition of some fifty members. The first question to decide—and it should be decided *at the very least* some four months in ad-

vance—is the date. Northern or Central Europe may be visited at almost any time except in the winter; the north and center of Italy in spring and autumn. Italy, the Alpine regions excepted, should be avoided after May, on account of the heat. Rome and the south of France and Italy can be visited in the winter; but the cities in the great alluvial plains between the Alps and the Apennines should be avoided during the winter months owing to their piercing cold. In all cases, however, it is well to ascertain beforehand, if possible from some one personally acquainted with the locality, particulars as to the climate of given places at given seasons.

The route will be roughly planned out at the same time as the date. The T. T. C. has so far organized expeditions to Florence, Venice, Tuscany, Switzerland and Paris. Three weeks in Switzerland in the summer costs about the same as an expedition to Italy of similar length in the autumn or spring, the longer railway journey in the latter case being balanced by the greater average cost of living in the former. A week in Paris may be spent for £5, and the same sum will cover a week in Belgium, including, say, Antwerp, Brussels and Waterloo, Ghent and Bruges. A very interesting fortnight might be enjoyed among ancient South German towns, such as Nuremberg and Augsburg, or among the French Gothic cathedrals, Amiens, Notre Dame, Rouen and Abbéville. But as preparations for a greater expedition will more or less include those for a less, we will take the outline of a journey to Venice, nearly one thousand miles from London, as being fairly comprehensive.

The route decided on, and quotations as to fares (second class) obtained in writing from the railway companies, a provisional itinerary is drawn up, the halting-places considered, and a quotation obtained from each hotel (consult Baedeker, or any trustworthy guide-book revised up to date) of reduced pension charges per head per diem, to include bed, meat breakfast, late dinner, lights and attendance. The tariff varies in Italy (exclusive of Rome) from about 7 or 7½ francs a day at Florence in the season to 5 francs at smaller places. Swiss quotations vary greatly,—*e.g.* Grindewald or Lucerne 7½ francs, Zermatt (before the railway) 7 francs, Berne 6 francs, and less-frequented places even so low as 4½ and 5 francs. This does not include fees to hotel servants, which are disbursed by the treasurer at the rate of about 5 francs a day for the party. In an expedition to Rome expenses would be higher all round.

The date, the route and the probable cost having been carefully worked out, the results are embodied in a circular issued to the club, in which notice is also given of forthcoming lectures (arranged for by the committee) on the history, art, etc., of the places to be visited, and a list of books which members will do well to read beforehand and on their return. The latest date for names to be handed in should be at least four weeks before starting, in order to avoid almost certain confusion, and not improbably difficulties involving unnecessary expense with hotels.

As soon as all the names have been sent in they are

carefully organized into groups. Much of the success of the expedition will depend on this, and it is impossible to forecast the amount of friction that may be caused by faulty, injudicious or careless arrangements. The *raison d'être* of the "group" is that the chief may know while *en route* exactly where to find any member at any moment, and that he may be able to communicate instructions to the whole party at a minute's notice. In the T. T. C. the party is broken up into groups of seven or eight members, each group containing, so far as possible, an equal number of women and men. The group is placed under a leader or "guide," and is known by a letter of the alphabet. Thus, the guide of Party B is held responsible by the chief for the safety and welfare *en route* of all the members of his group. He has to collect them in good time at the stations, to see that all the group luggage is together and plainly marked by the pink club label stamped B. He has to see the members and their luggage into their compartment (all together wherever possible), to be the medium to them of all instructions from headquarters, and to collect from them any small sums for extras which have been disbursed on their account by the treasurer. Each group contains also a lady "guide," generally a member of some standing in the club, who can help newer members to feel at home, and generally to look after points about which no general rules can be laid down beforehand. The group arrangement is mainly with a view to the actual journeying; when once destinations are reached it is, of course, not considered desirable that the members of any traveling group should be in any way isolated from the others. It is well to have one or two "unattached" men outside all the groups, to act as generally useful lieutenants to the chiefs—*e.g.*, to "scour" railway carriages and hotel rooms at the last moment to see that no item of personal property has been overlooked by its owner. One of the party acts as postman; he obtains from hotel managers or the post offices a sufficiency of stamps and post cards of the country to furnish to members who may require them, and keeps the accounts of the same. Another member should be placed in charge of the "medicine chest"—a few simple remedies for those temporary ailments likely to result from sudden changes of climate and temperature. They are best carried in a light satchel with a shoulder strap, and should, if the itinerary furnishes the opportunity of any mountain climbing, include arnica.

Before starting, the T. T. C. issues a short list of "Hints to Travelers." Luggage must not exceed a medium-sized Gladstone or similar bag small enough to go in the rack of the carriage. Each member may also have a bundle of wraps, a handbag or basket (a satchel with shoulder-strap is most useful) for provisions and other traveling accessories. In other words, members are not supposed to bring more luggage than each can carry for him or herself all at once. Before starting the treasurer should get about £20 changed (at any money changers in the city) into gold and silver current in the countries to be visited,

and each member will do well to obtain from him a few francs' worth of change for small extras *en route*. English notes and gold can be exchanged at any good hotel. The gold and silver coinage of Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy is current in each of these countries alike. Beware of acquiring much copper or nickel, which is only current in the state that issues it, and of obsolete (*e. g.*, Papal) or South American or Greek coins, occasionally palmed off on the unwary. It is not necessary for each member to be provided with a passport, though there should be at least one in the party. There are more or less strict Customs examinations on the frontiers, but the T. T. C. has now come to be recognized at one or two Continental Custom Houses as a respectable institution, and the officials, owing to courteous representation on the part of the T. T. C. chiefs, and also, perhaps, to the palpable difficulty of forcibly evicting fifty people at once should they be inclined to the doctrine of passive resistance, have now ceased to rouse the party from their weary slumbers and drag them into the Custom House in the middle of the night.

Considering the reduced rates at which such a party as the one indicated above is received per head at the hotels, it is not to be expected that each member can be provided with a separate bedroom. Hence in the T. T. C. it is the custom to have a list drawn up before starting of twos and threes who will agree to share a room. To have this clearly understood beforehand saves trouble. As a rule the food provided in the hotels where the T. T. C. has stayed is excellent, both in quality and quantity. The committee's charges, according to the estimate previously announced, paid to the treasurer (in installments if desired) by each member before starting, vary (for Italy, exclusive of Rome) from £10 to £13, and cover railway fares and lodging with two good meals a day. All other meals, wine (usually), fires in bedroom, tram or train fares for excursions, etc., are extras, and are paid for by each member at the time. These extras will, of course, vary, but with care and economy 30s. or £2 should suffice on a three weeks' expedition. Subjoined is a specimen bill from the T. T. C. expedition to Venice in 1889 (eighteen days away from London, *via* Harwich and Antwerp, Lucerne, and Milan, and back), two nights being spent on the boat and two in the train :

Cr.	£	s.	d.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
To cash (estimate).	10	0	0	By railway ticket.	5	15	9
				Hotel at Lucerne.		5	7
				“ “ Milan.		6	0
				“ “ Verona (2 days).		9	7
				“ “ Venice (9 days).	1	13	7
				“ “ Milan (return).		6	0
				“ “ Lugano (2 days).		12	10
				Extras (fees to servants, etc.).		7	2
				Stamps.		1	1
				Lunch at Antwerp.		1	3
Less returned.		1	2				
	£9	18	10		£9	18	10

Personal extras (about) 30s.

It is, of course, to be borne in mind that in a club of the nature of the T. T. C. all office is honorary and absolutely gratuitous. The chief's very onerous work is done as by friends for personal friends. Hence, anything but a kindly give-and-take make-the-best-of-things spirit (even when you are compelled, under penalty of being left behind, to breakfast somewhere between 3 and 5 a.m.) would be simply fatal to the usefulness of the expedition. For consider what the chiefs have to do. In their hands is all the finance, railway coupons, hotel bills, &c. Some one must be able to speak fluently the language of the country. Some one must telegraph on for reserved carriages to the next changing place, and write two or three days before arriving at each hotel for a list of the rooms placed at their disposal, and the accommodation in each. The tickets must be *viséd* (on Italian lines at each starting station).

On arrival the sight-seeing must be carefully organized, and those friends who have perchance offered their courteous assistance interviewed. Perhaps the most difficult of the leaders' many tasks is to make all things work together in harmony, and to inspire the party generally with the desire to go and do likewise; to resist the temptation of allowing the mechanical operation of "serving tables" to engross their time and strength to the exclusion of those social and intellectual aims which are the *raison d'être* and the very life blood of the club. If any body of students can find one or two such leaders, or, better still, if such leaders can find themselves, let them bestir themselves and go. Europe is within their grasp.

THE LIVERPOOL "CARAVANS."

The Toynbee Travelers' Club may be not unjustifiably considered as to some extent the parent of some three or four educational traveling clubs on similar lines; inasmuch as it not only showed by its own achievements that co-operative traveling was within the range of the practical politics of the higher education, but its officers were able to place at the service of those who wished to follow suit some of the harvest of experience which they themselves had reaped.

First among these societies stands the very successful "Caravan" of the Liverpool Teachers' Guild; the name, it may be said by way of explanation, having been bestowed haphazard upon the party in the first instance by a Milanese hotel proprietor, and subsequently adopted by the club as a distinctive and original designation. The Liverpool Teachers' Guild is a useful society of some 550 members; teachers in secondary and elementary schools and others interested in the theory and practice of education, women predominating. The Guild holds its fortnightly meetings at University College. Early in 1889 it occurred to some of the members to ask, "Why should not the Guild do like Toynbee Hall, and organize an expedition to Florence next Easter?" A first "Caravan" was formed, consisting of seventy-seven teachers and their friends. The Caravan was organized on the small group system for greater convenience *en route*,

and left Liverpool for Florence on April 16, returning on May 10. Not only were several days spent at Florence, but something was also seen of Antwerp, Milan, Pisa, Como and Brussels. The cost of railway ticket and hotel charges (accommodation and two good meals a day) was about £12. 12s. At Antwerp the public authorities opened the museums and "monuments historiques" to the party; but, on the whole, Liverpool has generally preferred to do its sight-seeing on the individual rather than the co-operative basis, and so has not since asked for the privilege of free admission to museums, generously granted to educational bodies by the Italian Government.

The first Caravan was so successful that its promoters wished to see the expeditions placed on a permanent basis. This was done early in 1890, and the Caravans are now organized by a Traveling Committee of the Guild. The method of procedure is as follows:

1. A circular is issued to the whole Guild suggesting an expedition, with its probable date.

2. Those members who wish to take part in it send in their names and a deposit of 10s. This last forms an instalment of the committee's charges, but is forfeited to defray expenses should the member afterwards withdraw his or her name.

3. A meeting is called of those who have entered their names. These decide in orthodox democratic fashion the exact route and destination, and the halting places out and home, and authorize the chief of the party to carry out, so far as may be possible, their wishes.

4. The chief then communicates with the railway companies, hotels, etc., and prints the results in a circular.

5. Members have to organize themselves into small groups (of this the committee declines the responsibility), the lists of groups are printed (members who will agree to share a room being bracketed), and a copy is sent to each member, and also to the various hotel proprietors, in order that the party may be comfortably billeted.

Since the Caravans were thus organized on a permanent basis, annual expeditions have been successfully carried out. At Easter, 1890, a large party (seventy) visited Venice by the Harwich, Rotterdam, Rhine, and Brenner route, halting at Cologne going, and at Munich and Cologne coming back. Verona was unable to cope with so large a party of "forestieri"—perhaps the hotel-keepers took alarm, remembering that a smaller party of the Toynbee travelers the year before had been with some little difficulty accommodated; so the extra three days that would otherwise have been given to Verona were spent very enjoyably at Venice. The cost (railway and hotel bills) was about £12, and the party were eighteen days away from home.

In 1891 the Caravan organized an expedition in the summer to Switzerland instead of to Italy. Forty-four members went from Liverpool to Lucerne together on August 4. At Lucerne, however, the re-

sponsibility of the committee ended. The party broke up into small self-formed groups of seven or eight; and, until these all reassembled at Lucerne for the journey home at the end of August, each group was entirely responsible for itself, making all its own hotel arrangements, choosing its own route and leader, and generally acting on Home Rule principles. The committee had, however, drawn up and printed a useful little pamphlet containing particulars of twelve enjoyable routes, with names of hotels, *pensions* or inns, and "sights," together with a few general hints. The cost as far as Lucerne and back came to £5. 2s. 10d. per head. Expenses of living, etc., while in Switzerland naturally varied, according to the ambition of the members; but, speaking generally, the average expense per head was probably altogether about £15. For Easter, 1892, two expeditions were arranged: one by the committee to Paris, from April 14 to 29 inclusive, of seventy or eighty members; and a second and much smaller party, arranged independently by some forty members themselves, who had been disappointed at the idea of not seeing Italy this year, to Rome. The cost of the fortnight's expedition to Paris was calculated at about £6. 10s.; that of the eighteen days' expedition to Rome at £14. 10s. or £15.

The Teachers' Guild Caravans have been of inestimable service in the social development of the Guild. Once for all they have broken down that barrier of reserve and isolation between individual members which militate so strongly against corporate life in great towns. Once for all the spirit of isolation gave way to a spirit of mutual respect and reliance, and to a genial confidence of members in each other. People who had traveled together for 2,000 miles, who had seen each other successfully surmounting incidents which tried both patience and endurance, and brought out the capacities of each one's character for a public-spirited unselfishness, could never again regard their fellow-travelers as merely so many undistinguishable units. The great difficulty in all overgrown modern cities is the awakening of its corporate soul. Perhaps these humble co-operative pilgrimages may in their quiet way contribute their quota to that end. Who knows?

As regards the effect of the pilgrimages on the members themselves, that is a point which cannot be tabulated in statistics. But it may be remarked generally that an educational expedition to Italy may mean, for those who live simple and natural lives of hard work, perhaps of drudgery of a monotonous nature in a grimy manufacturing or shipping city, nothing less than the birth of a *vita nuova*—a sudden awakening to the majesty and the beauty of the world of nature and the world of art. The history of painting and architecture, the history of mediæval Florence and Venice, the names of Giotto and St. Francis, of Dante and Carpaccio and Perugino, are henceforth and forever not mere abstractions, but realities of the most living and inspiring kind. Real, too, is the meaning of color and light in a southern latitude; real and vital the significance of the words, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence

cometh my help." Nor are the jokes and incidents of the journey the least pleasant items to recall in after days: how the captain of a group alighted at a Dutch station to search for bread, and being attired in cricket cap and "blazer" was detained by the station authorities as an escaped lunatic, and only allowed to proceed by the next train on his satisfying them that he was perfectly harmless; or how the train suddenly went on at Coblenz leaving one member vainly endeavoring to escape from detaining officials, and how when the train pulled up at the next station the lost one was descried triumphantly driving up in a cab.

THE MANCHESTER TOURING CLUBS.

There are two clubs of this name in Manchester, one dating from 1890, and connected with the various educational institutions of the town, and the other a new institution, which has recently organized an excursion more on the Polytechnic lines, and has, somewhat unfortunately, given itself the same designation as the older club.

The educational club was started with an expedition at Easter, 1890, to Florence. Its aim is distinctly educational, and teachers have the first choice, after whom come University Extension and Art students and persons who are able to afford assistance in the organization of tours. This club is perhaps rather more exclusively a middle-class club than either the Toynbee Hall one or that of the Liverpool Guild; for although clerks and artisans would be admitted if qualified under the rules, the time and cost would be practically prohibitive. The members of the club are (1) those who took part in the first expedition, and (2) those who have taken part in subsequent expeditions and are qualified under the rules. Other persons may be admitted to expeditions as associates when vacancies permit. The affairs of the club are managed by a committee elected by the club, but with the proviso that the various educational institutions of Manchester shall be thereon represented. Thus at present the committee includes two professors of Owen's College, one mistress of the High School, one master of the Grammar School, and two ladies and two men representing the University Extension students. A regular course of lectures is organized every winter in reference to the places which it is proposed to visit in the spring—two hundred attended the recent course on Rome—and, other things being equal, preference is given in making up the party to those who have attended the lectures. The expeditions hitherto undertaken have been as follows: 1890, Florence; 1891, Venice; 1892, Rome. The cost is, generally speaking, the railway fare *plus* about £5 for hotels, and the annual subscription to the club is 2s. 6d. The president of the club is the principal of Owen's College, and there are three vice-presidents, two head masters, and one head mistress.

The Manchester Touring Club began with being, as regards expeditions, somewhat less definitely organized internally than the co-operative educational clubs, and in this resembles more the expedition

arrangements of the Polytechnic. The co-operative part of the expedition consisted mainly in combining on railway journeys and at hotels; otherwise members "chum" as and if they please, individually rather than as a complete whole. Hence, in the accounts contributed by various members to various Manchester journals, after their return from the first Florentine expedition, there is more freedom of criticism of fellow-travelers than would perhaps be the case where each member feels strongly the bond connecting not only personal friends who have found in each other kindred spirits *en route*, but each and all of the party on the general ground that they were "members of the party," whether kindred spirits or not.

That here, no less than elsewhere, Italy, the Alps and the marvelous beauty of Florence gave birth to a *vita nuova*, is clear from a pleasant account of the first expedition printed in the *Manchester Quarterly* for January, 1891. References are made there to, among several others, a certain number of the party, a "good solid English lass" who had never been away from home before. She was known as the "young one," and to her the passage of the Alps and Milan Cathedral were a sublime revelation. Wandering over the roof of the Duomo with a silent companion in the early morning, "struck by a statue of singular grace, and overwhelmed by the profusion of artistic work, the 'young one,' with a new look in her face, turned and said: 'It makes me feel very humble when I think I am chosen to see these things, and so many left at home who never can come here.' What had taken place? This was not our girl of yesterday—Lucerne and the snow-clad Alps, the landslip at Arth, the rushing Reuss, and the marvels of the scenery of the St. Gotthard with the eternal snow, the little shrines in the valley of the Ticino; the memory of Bellinzona and the glimpse of Maggiore, Lugano seen in evening light, and Como, too; Easter Sunday in the Cathedral, on whose roof we were, and the gorgeous procession, and the incense, and the music, and the triumph of the risen Christ—all were gathered in her eyes and face, and the awakened soul made her humble. The other had no words to speak. Leaning over a balustrade, still surrounded by the pinnacles and statues, with the city below, and the rich Lombard plain around, she continued: 'I do not so much wonder now that the Italians have done so much. The children's eyes are opened on things of beauty, and I am only just beginning to see.' Up they went to the topmost height. The morning mists were lifted, and gradually peak after peak shone white in the far distance, and no words were said—the scene and the occasion were too solemn. As they turned to descend from the roof one lingering look was cast around, and the 'young one' said: 'I don't think they were *paid* to do this work; they did it because they loved God, for His honor and the glory of their city.'"

The pilgrims from the grimy, prosaic Cottonopolis of looms and factories were struck one day by the sight of two Tuscan girls weaving on primitive straw-plaiting looms at Fiesole at the corner of the open street,

“one singing; the other, younger, had her hand on the loom and her lips were pressed to a little picture of our Lord, which hung on the loom post. Happy labor in the free heaven which had pause for a brief prayer, and time for a tender thought to fill the breast, and an act of devotion!” Happy labor indeed! for were not those Tuscan *contadine* of the number of those whom Ruskin has so beautifully called “Christ’s folk in the Appenine?”

The second Manchester Touring Club is at present but in the tentative stage of existence through which the other clubs have passed. Its aim is, like that of the Polytechnic, at present recreational rather than educational, except in the sense that all foreign travel must necessarily be in some sort or other an educational process.

THE ART WORKERS’ GUILD EXPEDITIONS.

This recently-formed but successful co-operative traveling club is another of the indirect children of the Toynbee Travelers, inasmuch as it was organized and established largely through the instrumentality of two actual members of the T. T. C. All or nearly all those who took part in the expedition to Venice in September, 1891, were members of the Art Workers’ Guild, of whom the president is Mr. W. B. Richmond, A. R. A. Among the twenty-seven travelers were painters, sculptors, etchers, brass and iron workers, wood carvers and architects, while a few outsiders, friends of members of the A. W. G. and of artistic sympathies, were also admitted. The party was composed entirely of men, and, while most successful from the artistic point of view, some lack was felt on the social side by those who had traveled with mixed parties, owing to the absence of ladies. The travelers were arranged in groups of eight each under captains, and the Toynbee organization generally was followed throughout. The route was *via* Dover, Ostend, *Brussels, *Bâle, *Milan, *Verona, *Venice, *Padua, *Mantua, *Pavia, *Milan, Bâle, Brussels, Ostend and Dover [a halt was made at the places here marked with an asterisk], and the time from start to finish occupied nineteen days. The cost—second class on railway and first on steamer, hotel accommodation, and three meals a day (including wine and lemonade) at Venice, and incidental necessary expenses—was well under £13.

The interest and pleasure of the expedition was considerably enhanced by the introductions obtained for the Guild by Mr. Richmond from Signor Villari, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, to the artistic and civil authorities in each Italian city visited; and at Venice the party greatly benefited from the assistance of the architect, Prof. D. Rupolo, during the whole of their stay. The general results were so satisfactory that another expedition will be arranged in the ensuing September, probably to Florence. Many sketches and rubbings and other valuable artistic results were obtained. This is the first co-operative educational traveling club that has chosen the autumn rather than the spring for its expedition to Italy, and the wisdom of the Art Workers’ Guild’s

choice was fully justified by results. Italy was in the midst of her grape harvest and wine-pressing when the travelers passed through Lombardy and Venetia. Fruit was plentiful; pomegranates, figs, melons, grapes, etc., could be procured in abundance for a few *soldi*. The landscape presented one glorious wealth of color.

THE REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC’S TRIPS.

Polytechnic, as our readers know, contains technical schools, classes in science, art and literature, and innumerable societies for promoting the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of some eleven thousand students and members. The members of the Institute are young men and women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five.

There are 200 classes for instruction in almost every branch of learning, and recently-published statistics in regard to the male students of the technical classes show their ordinary occupations to be as follows:

Occupation.	Numbers on the books.
Clerks, etc.....	2,618
Building trades, etc.....	1,720
Engineers.....	320
Tailors.....	247
Metal-plate workers, etc.....	242
Printing trades.....	205
Furniture trades.....	165
Teachers.....	160
Electricians.....	135
Watchmakers and jewelers.....	125

The Polytechnic excursions now so widely known originated in Mr. Hogg’s custom, several years ago, of inviting London lads and youths down to his country-house in the summer as his guests. From this germ has grown the system which extends its operations from Norway and Madeira to the forthcoming World’s Fair at Chicago in 1893.

The first regular Polytechnic excursions were to Paris in 1889, when 2,500 persons through its agency visited the exhibition; and to Switzerland, a pedestrian excursion for lads, in the same year. From 1889 to 1891 inclusive the Polytechnic had enabled no less than some 9,000 persons to enjoy a pleasant holiday whether in foreign countries or in the British Isles. It should be remembered that the Polytechnic and most of the co-operative traveling clubs are *not* meant for persons whose means are quite adequate to allow them to avail themselves of arrangements made by Messrs. Cook and Gaze and other commercial agencies. But the Polytechnic excursions in so far resemble the “personally conducted,” that they deal with very large numbers, that they take all comers without inquiry of any kind, provided they accept conditions; and whereas in *e. g.*, the Toynbee Travelers’ Club, an expedition is *à terminus a quo*, and the club exists to be a bond of union at home among those limited numbers who have been fellow-travelers, and to arrange for the study at home of foreign art, history, science and politics, in the Polytechnic the excursion is the *terminus ad quem*, it being obviously impossible to keep touch with two or three thousand fresh people every year.

Among the "Poly" excursions which have either already taken place, or are in course of formation, are :

(1) The excursion to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Parties will travel by the Inman and the Hamburg American Packet Co. The charges will be 25 gs. from Liverpool and 26 gs. from Southampton per head for the tour and back, including two days at New York, one at Washington, and five at Chicago. The route out will be by Philadelphia, returning by Niagara, Albany and the Hudson river. Special parties will be formed for engineers.

(2) The Norway trips have already been mentioned in these columns, and hence no more need be said of the "Poly" excursions in their chartered steamer than that the holiday was of a fortnight's duration, and the vessel carried at a time from 100 to 115 persons, about 35 per cent. of whom were ladies. It may be here observed that the Polytechnic excursions afford considerably greater facilities to men than to women ; the latter in some cases not being admitted to an excursion at all. The fare for the fortnight's travel and board and lodging on the vessel was £8. 5s. ; but all expenses incurred by the land excursions were extras. For a three weeks' tour the charge is £12. 15s. To the general public, not previously connected with the Polytechnic, there is an extra booking fee of 10s. 6d.

(3) MADEIRA.—These excursions are open to both sexes. Parties travel by the Castle Line and the Union Steamship Co., and are set down at Madeira on the out or return voyage of vessels running to the Cape.

The general advantages of an excursion to a place so much off the beaten track as Madeira include a long sea voyage on a large ship, an insight into ship-life, and the meeting with persons returning from the Cape ; the very characteristically foreign scene on the arrival at Madeira, the swarming confusion when the ship was boarded by yelling natives, whose voices were not those of St. Chrysostom ; the landing in pitch darkness in the middle of the night, the ghostly appearance of the customs-boats, and the subsequent gliding over the smooth stones of narrow lanes in

carros, through a darkness broken only by the unintelligible shouting of the *carro*-driver ; and the opportunities afforded by the excursions on the island, of getting a glimpse of the life of the native Portuguese negroid away from large towns, content to work hard and live plainly under his own vine and his own fig tree.

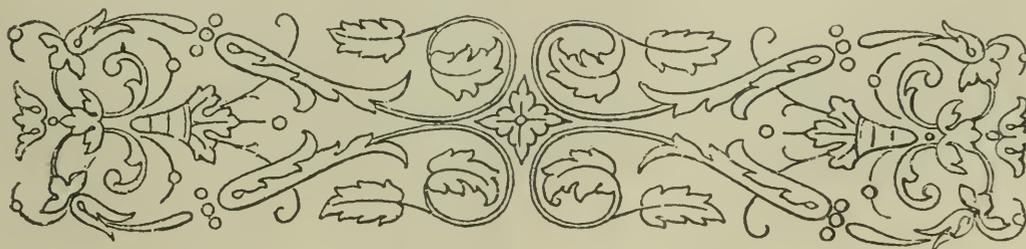
(4) MOROCCO.—An excursion open to both sexes will be made to Morocco in September, going by steamer to Gibraltar, and then across the Strait to Tangier, with a round trip on mules to Tetuan. The excursion will take from eighteen days to three weeks, and will afford an insight into Oriental life, manners and customs.

(5) SWITZERLAND.—For youths only, a pedestrian personally-conducted excursion of sixteen days inclusive. Members must expect to rough it somewhat. Food is plentiful but plain, and the cost, including railway fare and hotel accommodation, with two meals a day, is £7. 5s. ; non-members of the Polytechnic paying 10s. 6d. extra.

(6) THE ARDENNESS.—For youths only, starting weekly during August ; a week's pedestrian excursion costing, to members, £3.

(7) DUBLIN AND KILLARNEY.—Two fortnightly parties, staying at Dunloe Castle, costing, to Polytechnic members, £4. 5s., and 7s. 6d. extra to non-members. Two meals a day.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that both the Toynbee Travelers' Club, and the Polytechnic trips were founded by Etonians. Eton, to the average democratic mind, suggests all that is exclusive and Tory, and yet she has been the indirect parent of a far-reaching and thoroughly democratic educational movement, furnishing the means on the one hand of academic education in art and European history to working men and women, comparatively limited in numbers, who need but to be furnished with the opportunity to claim it gladly ; and, on the other, of recreational education to several thousands of the workers in the artisan and so-called lower middle class dwelling in those great towns which are commonly regarded as hide-bound in Philistinism.

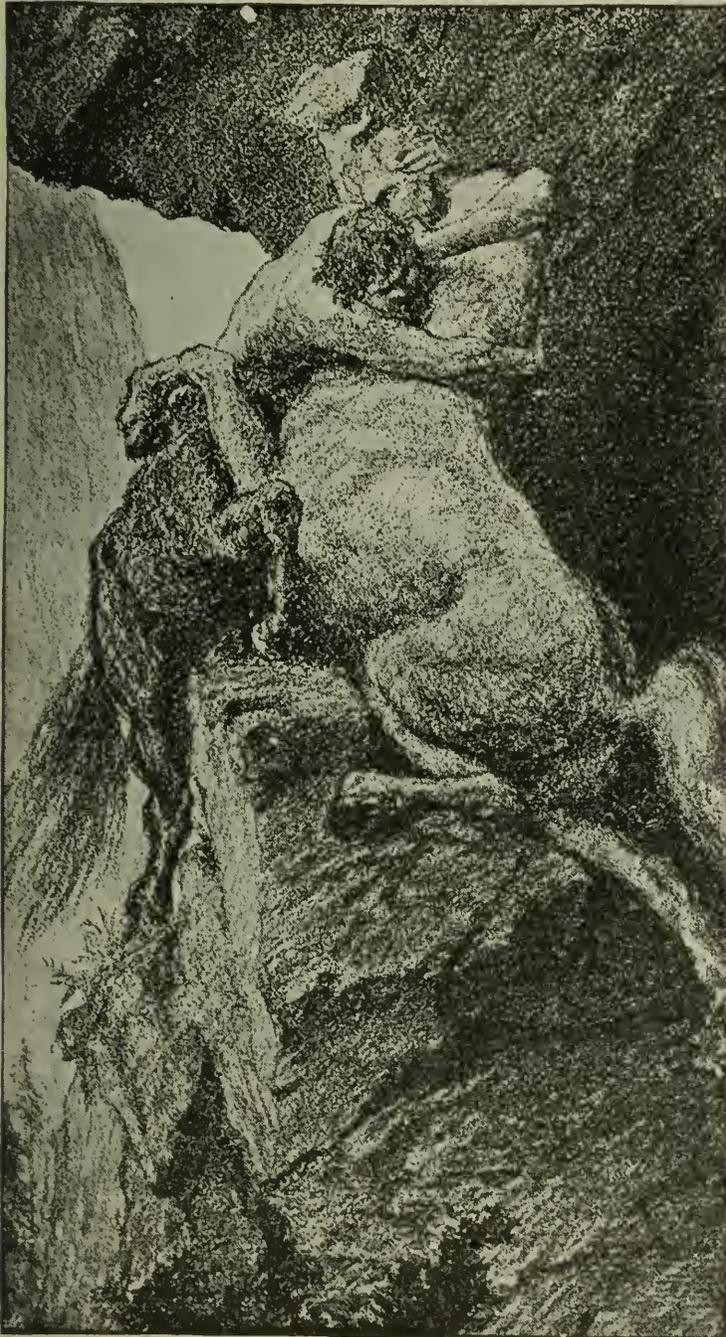




H. R. H. THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.
(From a photograph by Marx, Munich.)

A ROYAL CHARITY ALBUM.

IT is likely that so remarkable a volume has never been issued in the cause of charity as that which Her Royal Highness the Infanta of Spain has issued in order to secure support for an orphan asylum in which she is interested. The album is entitled "Caritas," and is published for the benefit of the St. Mary Asylum, for the education of poor children and orphans. It is a large folio, sumptuously bound, and admirably gotten up. As a book for the drawing-



"FIGHT BETWEEN CENTAURS" BY PRINCE ERNST OF MEINIGNE.



"STUDY OF A HEAD," BY THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

room it is ridiculously cheap at 25 marks, the price at which it is published by the Verlagsanstalt für Kunst und Wissenschaft, of Munich, a firm which carries on the business formerly conducted under the name of Friedrich Bruckmann.

But it is not merely the getting up of the work and the excellence of the object to which the profits of its sale are to be devoted that will secure attention to this remarkable publication. Probably no publication of recent times has had so many distinguished contributors, as may be seen by the fact that it contains contributions from one Pope, two Emperors, one Empress, two Kings, three Queens, and one Queen Regent, six Imperial and Royal Highnesses (who are either Archdukes or Archduchesses), eight Royal Highnesses (who are Princes, Duchesses, or Countesses), with a filling in of Dukes, Counts, and Princesses. The success of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, Marie de la Paz, Infanta of Spain, in securing such a remarkable collection, would seem to indicate that the editorial gift is occasionally to be found in those circles which do not often afford any opportunity for their display. The Pope's contribution, which has the place of

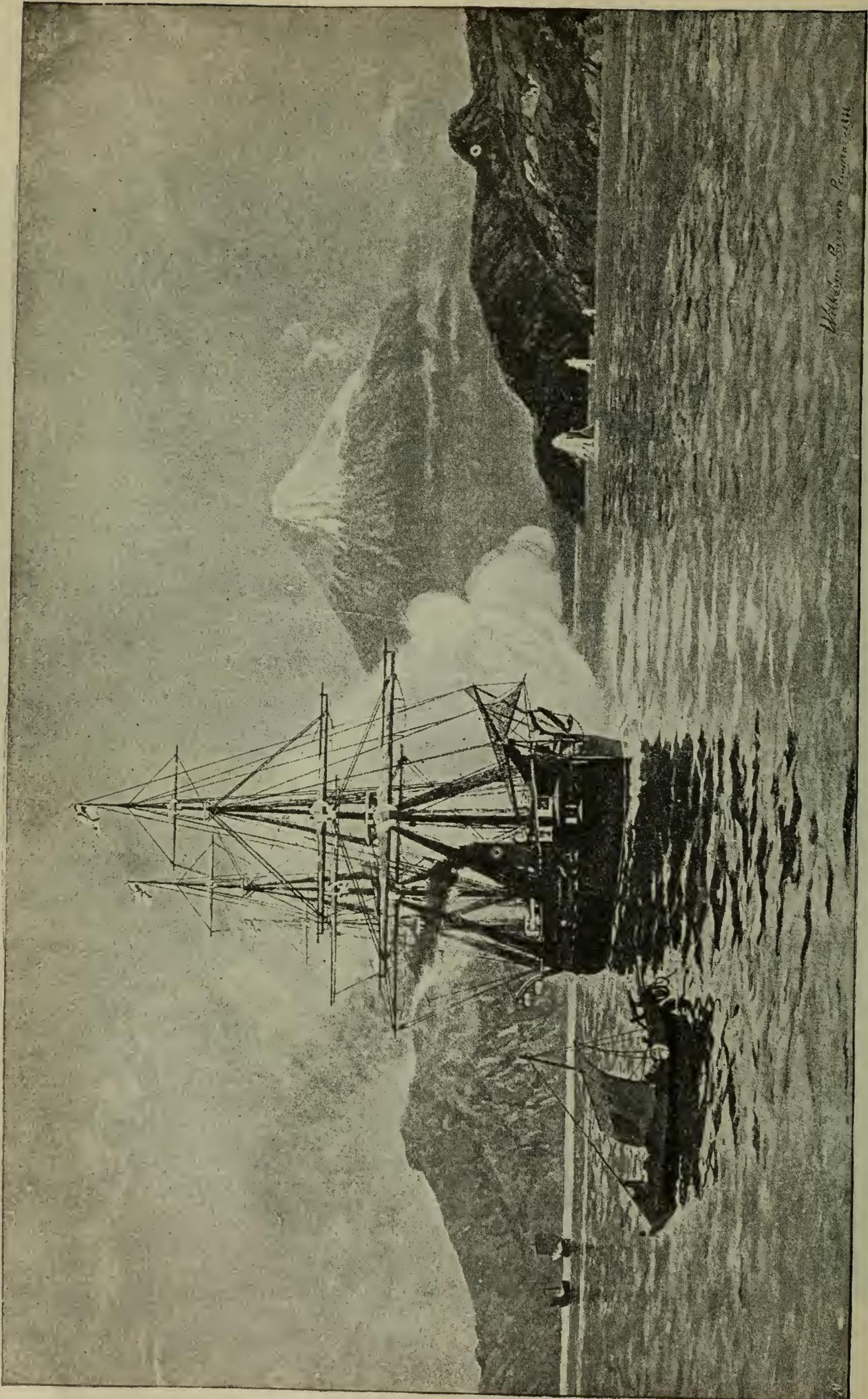


Illustration by P. ...

A SEA PIECE BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR—ARTILLERY PRACTICE OFF THE COAST.

(Reproduced by special permission from the album prepared by H. R. H., Princess Ludwig Ferdinand, of Bavaria, Maria de la Paz, Infanta of Spain.)



“THE JUGGLER,” BY THE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF.

(Reproduced by permission from “Caritas.”)

honor, is an autograph poem on the photographic art. It is as follows :

ARS PHOTOGRAPHICA.

Expressa solis spiculo
Nitens imago, quam bene
Frontis decus, vim luminum
Refers, et oris gratiam.

O mira virtus ingeni,
Novumque monstrum ! Imaginem
Naturæ Apelles æmulus
Non pulchriorem pingeret.

LEO F. F. XIII.

Which may be roughly Englished in the following verses :

O shining image clear,
Expressed in sunrays bright,
How wondrously before us here,
Thou bring'st the power of light.

O marvel of man's thought !
New portent ! With so fair a grace
Even Apelles' brush could not
Present us Nature's face.

The art contributions are reproduced by photogravure from original pictures, which show that some at least have considerable artistic genius. We give the first place to the study of the head of a youth, a crayon drawing which was executed by the Empress Frederick in 1890. After the empress we turn naturally to the sea piece of her son, which was drawn four years ago when he was only Prince of Prussia. It represents artillery practice off the coast. The contribution of the Emperor Franz Josef dates back to the time before he was emperor, and is a juvenile sketch of a country juggler, which the emperor-king sketched as far back as 1846. The Queen of Portugal sends a water-color sketch of a donkey's head, gayly decorated, Portuguese fashion, with brightly-colored tassels. Another Portuguese contribution is by her Royal Highness Antonie of Hohenzollern, the Infanta of Portugal. It is a sea piece representing fishing-boats ; it is not, however, among the best contributions. The King of Portugal has a pleasant landscape, with a girl carrying a water jug as the central object. This is the prettiest Portuguese contribution.

There is a very pretty reproduction of a water color by the Queen Regent of Spain. The other Spanish contributions do not call for special remark. The King of Sweden contributes two aphorisms, which are not even in autograph. The Queen of Italy sends an

Antoine of Orleans and the Archduchess Margaret of Austria and the Prince of Anhalt, contribute musical compositions of their own. There are several other literary contributions of greater length. The Archduchess Stephanie describes her journey from Ragusa



“MEADOW FLOWERS,” BY THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

(Reproduced by permission from “Caritas.”)

autograph contribution; the Duchess Wera, of Wurtemberg, two little poems; and the Queen of Roumania an autograph poem of much greater length. One of the most spirited of the pictures is that of the Prince of Meiningen, representing the fight of two centaurs. It is full of power and savage force. Duke

to Cyprus, and the Princess Therese of Bavaria tells the story of the accession to the throne of Nicholas the First. Altogether the volume is an extremely creditable production, and one which on the drawing-room table would attract universal attention and interest.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

IN point of timeliness, at least, the leading political articles of the month are the two on "The Candidates for the Presidency," which appear in the *July Forum*:

"What Mr. Cleveland Stands For."

The first article is by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who explains at some length why it is that he and many other original members of the Republican party will in the present campaign support the candidate of the Democratic party. It is, he says, simply because that candidate is Mr. Cleveland. They will vote for Mr. Cleveland because they believe that upon the leading political issues of the pending canvass—civil service reform, the tariff, silver coinage and pensions—his position, as evidenced by his acts while President and his utterances afterwards, is sound. "He has been called upon to confront all of these issues and on no occasion, so far as I know, has he failed to make his position understood or to give the party of which he was the head a distinct, recognized, and creditable lead. He has not shuffled or vacillated; his voice at least has, upon these issues, emitted no uncertain sound. In this respect the line of responsible public action he has pursued has been in most agreeable contrast with that unusually pursued by politicians, not only of the present, but of all time.

"Take his course on the question of civil service reform, that one of the issues enumerated in regard to which his record may seem to be most open to attack. Under the lead of Grover Cleveland the Democratic party came back into power in 1885, after twenty-eight years of exclusion from it. No more severe pressure for a general turning out of officials and a new distribution of places was probably ever brought to bear upon the head of a government than was brought to bear upon President Cleveland after his inauguration. I have not the figures before me, nor do I care to look them up, but I think it will be found that the removals during President Cleveland's administration were fewer in number and less dictated by partisan or political considerations than those of President Harrison, who succeeded him. Yet President Harrison represented a party which when Cleveland was inaugurated had been in power for over a quarter of a century, filling every office in the gift of the government, and many of these officials had held over notwithstanding the change which took place in 1885.

"On the next issue, that of protection, whether the critic be a protectionist or otherwise, he must still admit that President Cleveland's course was most creditable to him. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether any President, in dealing with

an important question of public policy, ever acted from higher or more disinterested motives than did Cleveland when he took the course he did in his annual message of 1887. Before that message was sent in it was generally conceded that all the President had to do to secure a re-election was silently to bide the time. The course of events and the drift of public opinion were in his favor. The terrible results his opponents had so confidently predicted from a return of the Democratic party to power had not come about. The country was at peace and very prosperous; the South was pacified and loyal; the Treasury was overflowing. All things indicated popular confidence in the administration and unwillingness to disturb it. Nevertheless, when President Cleveland, after the most thorough and careful investigation he could make, had convinced himself that the tariff system needed modification, he did not hesitate to cast all further ulterior considerations aside and boldly to indicate his opinion.

"It was the same with the question of silver coinage. That issue was and is unmistakably before the country and has got to be fought out. It was unnecessary for ex-President Cleveland, as he then was, to express in February last any opinion upon it. It was perfectly within his power, by preserving a discreet silence, to hold himself in position where those in favor of a free coinage of silver and those who were opposed to it, could equally lend him their support. He might have dodged the issue. Nevertheless, here again the courage and character of the man asserted themselves. His letter of February 10, 1891, to the Cooper Union meeting was, as I look upon it, under all the circumstances of the case, one of the most creditable utterances that ever came from an American public character. He did not want to have his position misunderstood. He did not propose to stand before the country in any false or uncertain attitude. So, again, his voice, when heard, emitted no uncertain sound."

Mr. Adams, himself a soldier during the civil war, regards President Cleveland's action in vetoing the Dependent Pension bill of 1887 as not only commendable, but also courageous. "Those who feel as I feel," concludes Mr. Adams, "caring far more for country than for faction—for things than for names—see in Mr. Cleveland a man both true and tried, a political leader far in advance of his party, a public character with the courage of his convictions, a statesman whose views on every political issue are definite and well known, a possible President who, if elected, can have no ulterior political ends in view, for he cannot be a candidate to succeed himself. Finally, if the published utterances of ex-President Cleveland upon all the leading issues of the day constitute what is now Democracy, then I and those who feel as I do must for the time being submit, for

the reasons I have given, to be accounted Democrats. So far as the nominee for the presidency is concerned, we certainly propose next November to vote as such.'

"Mr. Harrison's Sound Administration."

The second paper is by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, who reviews, from the point of view of a staunch Republican, the most important achievements of the Harrison administration. He commends President Harrison's policy in dealing with the various foreign questions which have presented themselves during the last three years, as frank, manly and vigorous. The Samoan dispute was settled in such a manner as to secure for the United States great prestige among European nations, and respect for American rights throughout the Pacific; the honor of the country was vindicated in the settlement of the New Orleans affair, and Italy in nowise humiliated, and, Senator Hawley continues, "It was not until President Harrison took the Behring Sea matters in charge with a firm hand, in dispatches of great vigor and frankness, that Great Britain assented to an agreement to settle the questions by arbitration, and in the meanwhile to put a stop to the slaughter of the great herds of seals."

The conduct of the national finances under the present administration is, likewise, characterized as vigorous and successful; \$55,000,000, it is computed, has been saved to the government during the last three years by the manner in which the public debt has been handled by the Treasury Department. The foreign trade of the country is shown to have greatly increased during the three years of the Harrison administration. The exports during this period exceeded the exports during the corresponding three years of the Cleveland administration by \$561,907,906, an annual average excess of \$187,000,000. The excess of exports over imports during the three years of the present administration amounted to \$281,197,367, as against an excess of \$28,984,379 during the Cleveland three years.

Regarding the reciprocity feature of the administration's commercial policy Senator Hawley says:

"The Harrison administration has labored earnestly and successfully to enlarge our foreign markets for our surplus productions. Restrictions placed upon the importation of our agricultural products have been reduced by treaties negotiated with Germany and Austria. Similar negotiations have resulted in commercial arrangements with Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Brazil, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Puerto Rico, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and the British colonies of the Leeward and Windward Islands, representing a population of nearly 30,000,000 and an annual commerce of \$600,000,000. These negotiations are in progress of sure extension. Under the generous concessions thus secured, nearly all the agricultural products of this country and a large number of manufactured articles are admitted free into half of the ports of America south of the Rio Grande, and a much larger list of merchandise is admitted at rates

twenty-five and fifty per cent. lower than those imposed upon similar articles imported from Europe, giving a marked advantage to our people. Nearly every article we can produce for export can be bought in the countries named at prices much below those asked by European competitors, who formerly enjoyed almost a monopoly of them. It remains for our people to improve their opportunities. The disturbed condition of some of the countries has retarded a growth that might reasonably have been expected. Under more favorable conditions, our exports to Cuba since the treaty went into effect, September 1, 1891, have been \$13,104,879, as against \$8,907,937 for the corresponding period of the previous year."

The conduct of the Interior Department, the Post Office Department and the Pension Office is, similarly, praised and commended.

The attitude of the administration toward civil service reform is thus presented:

"President Harrison has steadily and heartily supported the Civil Service Commission in endeavoring to secure a faithful enforcement of the law. He has extended its provisions to the superintendents, teachers, matrons, and physicians in the Indian service and to employees of the Fish Commission. He has provided a rule for voluntary competitive examination for promotion in the departments at Washington. Likewise he has directed the heads of departments to keep an 'efficiency' record of all the classified employees. The last two changes have made a very marked improvement in various places. No person has done more for the improvement of the public service."

In Senator Hawley's estimation the Harrison administration has been sound through and through.

WHY MY PARTY'S CANDIDATE SHOULD BE ELECTED.

IN the *Arena* for July a prominent representative of each of the three political organizations, Democratic, Republican and People's, gives reasons why his party's candidate should be elected in the pending campaign.

Why Mr. Cleveland Should Be Elected.

Representative William M. Springer speaks for the Democratic party. Assuming that the next Congress will be Democratic in both branches, he argues that the next President should be a Democrat. First, in order that the will of the people, as expressed through the majority of their representatives, might not suffer defeat from the interposition of the executive veto. This unity of opinion and purpose is held to be especially necessary in view of the strong demand for a revision of the tariff laws. Second, the Democratic party should elect its candidate in order that the reforms in government expenditure undertaken by the Cleveland administration might be carried out. Third, because the Democratic party is at this time the better representative of true Americanism, the Republican being sectional in its interests. Fourth,

a Democratic president would appoint Democratic judges to the Supreme Bench, which is now largely composed of Republicans.

Why General Weaver Should be Elected.

The People's Party's cause is presented by Representative Thomas E. Watson. His reasons are first negative. Under a Republican administration there would be perpetrated the McKinley tariff, the national banking system, the contraction of currency, corporation rule, and the exemption of millionaires from taxation on their incomes. Under Democratic supremacy the national banks would remain, incomes would not be taxed, tariff burdens if molested at all would only be scaled slightly, corporations would retain their special privilege, currency would remain contracted and only be filtered out to the people through the banks. Again, says Mr. Watson, "both parties are responsible for the vicious legislation which now oppresses the country," and each lives on sectional prejudice.

His positive reasons are as follows: The People's Party, if successful, will pass the income tax, will sweep away national banks, will restore the free coinage of silver, will have money issued directly to the people in sufficient volume to meet the needs of legitimate business; in short, will make "real, vital, imperative reforms, whose purpose is to destroy class rule and to restore to the people the government."

Why President Harrison Should be Re-elected.

Representative J. C. Burrows presents reasons why Mr. Harrison should be continued in office. He says: First, only the Republican party can be depended upon to sustain the American principle of protection. Second, the Republican party has placed the country on a sound monetary basis which should be sustained. Third, only the Republican party can be relied upon to devise a method whereby fair and honest elections can be secured. Fourth, the Democratic party refuses to aid in the promotion of the scheme of reciprocity in trade with South American republics.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE CAMPAIGN.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, writes, in the *North American Review* for July, on "Organized Labor in the Campaign." He says in substance: The American Federation of Labor as an organization will take no official part in the approaching presidential contest, but the members will, in large measure, vote for the candidate of the party of their own political choice. So far as the wage workers are concerned, it will matter little whether the Republican or Democratic candidate is elected. There is no principle involved in the party issues which affects in any great degree the workingman.

Mr. Gompers is led to believe that the wage workers will co-operate more generally with the People's party than with either of the two large political organizations, but holds that "to support the People's party under the belief that it is a labor party is to act under

misapprehension. It is not and cannot, in the nature of its make up, be a labor party, or even one in which the wage workers will find their haven. Composed, as the People's party is, mainly of *employing* farmers without any regard to the interests of the *employed* farmers of the country districts or the mechanics and laborers of the industrial centers, there must of necessity be a divergence of purposes, methods and interests."



MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

He says in conclusion: "The American Federation of Labor is not in harmony either with the existing or projected political parties. So deep-seated is the conviction in this matter that long ago it was decided to hold the conventions of the Federation *after* the elections. Thus freed from party bias and campaign crimination, these gatherings have been in a position to declare for general principles and to judge impartially upon the merits or demerits of each party, holding each to an accountability for its perfidy to the promises made to the working people, and at the same time keeping clear and distinct the economic character of the organization. By our non-political partisan character as an organization, we tacitly declare that political liberty with economic independence is illusory and deceptive, and that only in so far as we gain economic independence can our political liberty become tangible and important. This may sound like political heresy, but it is economic truth.

As time goes on we discern that the organized workmen place less reliance upon the help offered by others, and it is a spark upon the altar of progress that they have learned to more firmly depend upon their own efforts to secure those changes and improvements which are theirs by right."

REFORM OF POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

IN the July *Atlantic* Theodore Roosevelt writes on the "Political Assessments in the Coming Campaign," and shows what the law will probably do to regulate them. The present provisions of the law are, in Mr. Roosevelt's general terms, as follows: "First, that no office holder shall in any way solicit or receive assessments or contributions for political purposes from any other office holder; second, that no person, office holder or otherwise, shall solicit such contribution in any Federal building; third, that no office holder shall be in any way jeopardized in his position for contributing or refusing to contribute, as he may see fit; and, fourth, that no office holder shall give any money to another office holder for the promotion of any political object whatever."

This legislation, with the many other efforts which have been made in the same direction, has succeeded in lessening to a marked degree the universal and heartless "milking" of government employees which was the rule ten years ago. The national office holder finds himself fairly well protected by the above regulations. But in the punishment of the offender against them, Mr. Roosevelt points out that there is yet much to be desired.

"It is difficult to get evidence against these wrongdoers; and, having gotten the evidence, it is somewhat difficult to get convictions. During the past three years the [Civil Service] Commission has recommended the indictment of some thirty different individuals for violations of the law against making political assessments. Indictments have been procured in ten or twelve cases. It is simply a question of time when we shall get some conspicuous offender convicted and either heavily fined or imprisoned."

But that this is easier said than done, Mr. Roosevelt himself recognizes; for the offenders against the law prepare themselves by elaborate study of its bearings and arrange their loopholes for escape. The need of reform is made more urgent by the average character of the assessments; they generally fall on the classes least fit to pay them, especially on women, and most of the money collected goes to further individual or factional ends, even if they get into the political treasury at all. And, strangely enough, it is the government employees of *opposite* political creeds who answer most generously to the call for assessments, as these are especially desirous of conciliating their superiors in office, being most fearful of removal.

MISS GORDON CUMMING, in the *Newbery House Magazine* for July, has one of her interesting travel papers entitled "How Mother Earth Rocked Her Cradle in 1891," which is rather a fantastic description of the great volcanic earthquakes in Japan.

THE GROWTH OF THE FEDERAL POWER.

MR. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON has a strong paper in *Harper's* in which he reviews the wonderful growth of the Federal power in the United States. With his text De Tocqueville's words, famous for the truth that was not in them, which confidently predicted the defeat of the sovereignty of the Union at the hands of the States, Mr. Nelson shows that in the very infancy of the Constitution, a third of a century before the French philosopher's remark, the steady extension of the Federal power had begun, and has continued with more or less constancy until to-day.

The factor in our history, which above all others has constantly reinforced the strength of the central government, has been the admission of new States. It required no strain of generosity for a body of people who, being under the territorial jurisdiction regulated by the Federal power, had received the sovereign dignity of Statehood from that Federal power, to look on it as the supreme source of delegated authority, and to be loyal to it first and foremost. Then the central and Western communities were not possessed of the very perfect system of local self-government which the New Englanders had in the town meeting, which further caused the latter to be more self-containing. So that the growth of the Federal power increased with the rapid predominance of the new States, created by it, over the old Atlantic States, which created it.

The extension of the powers of the central government have a sympathetic index in the history of "internal improvements" under national auspices. In the constitutional battles that used to take place over the old Cumberland Road, which the United States Government built to connect Maryland and Ohio, a great opposition grew up to internal improvements, and it is to be noted that Jefferson himself considered it necessary to obtain the consent of the States through which the road was to run. But, notwithstanding this there has been a steady increase of appropriations for internal improvements up to the present day, with the one stoppage during the war, and it is along these lines that there has been the most enormous increase of Federal power.

That Mr. Nelson believes this extension to have gone too far, he leaves no doubt.

"Congress has overshadowed the State Legislatures to that extent that they have become inapt in dealing with those intimate and scientific subjects of social and domestic concern, the possession of the jurisdiction over which ought to make the State Legislatures bodies of the first importance.

"At the same time Congress has assumed many powers that were not within the contemplation of the founders of the government, and has undertaken tasks which have enormously increased its labors, in consequence of our wonderful growth of population. These tasks are of local and sectional, rather than of general importance, and it is to their assumption more than to any other cause that the existing Congressional paralysis may be attributed."

This writer enlarges on the loss of efficiency, which he believes Congress to have suffered by reason of its numerous extensions of work and responsibility. Of the yearly expenditures by the national government, Mr. Nelson affirms openly that a large part cannot be authorized by the Constitution.

"The function of the constitutional lawyer has departed, so far as the application of our written instrument to economic measures is concerned. The practical statesmanship of the future must concern itself not with the legality, but with the advisability of measures."

WHAT SHALL THE INTERNATIONAL RATIO BE?

ASSUMING that the international agreement with reference to free coinage is secured through the proposed monetary conference, at what ratio shall gold and silver be issued? This is the question discussed in the July *North American Review* by five well-known members of Congress; Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Representative Springer, of Illinois, Representative Bland, of Missouri, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota. All the writers agree that the ratio should not be over 16 to 1, and either imply or expressly state that 15½ to 1 would be more nearly the correct proportion.

Senator Stewart holds resolutely for a ratio of 15½ to 1. He believes, however, that little toward fixing a ratio can be accomplished by an international conference until the countries participating therein have decided to open their mints to the coinage of silver for depositors of bullion, and entertains the suspicion that the present conference has been called for the purpose of side-tracking the silver question. "It would be interesting to know by what authority of law the conference will be held. Has any government to be represented signified by proper authority that its mints will be opened to the free coinage of silver upon any conditions whatever? What questions are to be discussed? Is the United States further to be humiliated by submitting its right to coin money according to the constitution to a European conference of money-lenders?"

Representative Springer argues that a uniform ratio of 15½ to 1 could be established by the principal commercial nations with very little inconvenience. It is the ratio of the Latin Union, and also of the governments of Spain, Holland, Russia and the Central and South American States. "An international agreement fixing this proportion, if adopted by the United States, England, Germany and Mexico, in addition to the nations which have already adopted it, would secure in a very short time a universal acquiescence in this ratio. In that event the United States could recoin all its silver pieces and make a profit by the operation. On every 15½ ounces of silver in the new coins the government would receive a bonus of one-half ounce. A limited agreement of this kind would greatly facilitate commercial transactions and simplify and unify the coinage of all

nations entering into the agreement. If a limited agreement of this kind could be made and put into practical operation, there is every reason to believe that more liberal provisions looking to a larger use of silver could be secured in the future. In the course of time free and unlimited coinage would, in all probability, be adopted by the leading commercial nations."

Representative Bland gives in a paragraph the substance of his answer to the question:

"In adopting the ratio for ourselves, or by concurrent action of other nations, the ratio of 15½, or our own ratio of 16, should be selected. First, Because it is the ratio, or it approaches the ratio, that has existed in the commercial world for centuries, and at which the coined gold and coined silver of the nations circulate at par in the countries where coined. Secondly, This is about the average ratio at which the nations of the world coin gold and silver into legal-tender money. Thirdly, It is near the relative amount in weight of the existing coined stock of the two metals."

Representative Dalzell thinks that, as an international ratio, 15½ to 1 would be preferable to our own. The margin between the ratios would suffice to pay the cost of recoinage. Senator Hansbrough places the ideal ratio at about 16 to 1.

LEGISLATIVE HELPS FOR THE FARMER.

MR. A. W. HARRIS has a social article in the *July Century*, and he takes as his subject "What the Government is Doing for the Farmer." He does not attempt to go into the great questions of railway legislation, of the tariff, or of State legislation, but there remain many important departments of agricultural industry which have been furthered or protected by Federal interference.

Not the least important, in this writer's opinion, is the law, passed in 1886, regulating the traffic in oleomargarine—that well-known substitute for butter produced by separating the oils from the fat of animals. It is curious that this Oleomargarine act, originally passed with the manifest intention of prohibiting the manufacture of the article, has come to be a protection to its manufacture, but yet attains pretty nearly the good results which might be hoped for from the consumer's point of view. It lays a special tax of \$600 upon manufacturers, of \$480 upon wholesale dealers and of \$48 upon retail dealers.

"Those who wished to prohibit the manufacture and sale have been disappointed, for the oleomargarine industry has actually increased since the passage of the act. It has not, however, failed in noteworthy results. It has helped to raise the price of butter, especially that of good butter. Further, by confining the oleomargarine competition to the poorer grades of butter it has doubtless caused improvement in these grades. Again, by preventing oleomargarine from masquerading as a more expensive article it has kept the price down, greatly to the advantage of con-

sumers. And, lastly, by compelling oleomargarine to be sold under its own name it has relieved that product from the reproach of being a fraudulent article and has given it an honorable position in commerce as a legitimate means of utilizing waste products, and as a cheap, wholesome substitute for an expensive necessity."

Another direction in which the central government may hope to become of use to the farmer is in the extension of the weather service, which has lately been transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. At present the predictions are given for large areas, and the office in Washington has about two minutes to work out the meteorological destiny of each State. And then the small mountains and hills in particular localities may utterly change the calculations made by the Weather Bureau. Local subdivision, which will be rendered possible by increased telephone and telegraph facilities, will take many of these obstacles out of the way, and we may look forward to the time when the farmer will only have to apply to the local officer at the village, two miles away, to find with reasonable surety whether he may safely plant his corn or cut his hay.

Another fine opening for the government weather prophets is in the study of particular climatic conditions in their relation to agriculture, the particular atmospheric phenomenon, for instance, which render New Jersey and Delaware fine peach regions, which will allow a splendid fruit crop on one side of the Alleghanies and two hundred yards away will suffer no fruit growing.

It is not unlikely that a new and extensive sugar industry has been created by the act of July 1, 1891, which takes the internal revenue tax off the alcohol used in obtaining sugar from sorghum. The 200 pounds of sugar in each ton of sorghum cane cannot be separated from the gums in which it is held except by the application of alcohol, the great cost of which, arising from the tax, has precluded the manufacture of sorghum sugar on any extensive scale. The alcohol can now be obtained more cheaply, owing to the above-mentioned act, and can be redistilled and used again after the process of crystallizing the sugar, in which it loses only from one to five per cent.

Our foreign and interstate cattle and meat trade has gained in a most wholesome manner by the acts of August, 1890, and of March, 1891, which authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect animals and meats intended for export or for interstate trade. Mr. Harris' detailed description of the careful and elaborate inspection of the live cattle and of the slaughter-house products is quite interesting, especially in the case of the microscopic examination of the carcasses of hogs to determine the presence or absence of the animal parasite *Trichina spiralis*.

A hasty paragraph or two are given to the more noticeable features of the McKinley tariff, especially in those provisions which affect farm products, and a statement of the reciprocity achievements of Mr. Blaine ends the article.

GIVE US FORESTRY LAWS.

THE July *Cosmopolitan* gives its pages to a sensible article by Mr. J. B. Harrison, on "The State and the Forest." The writer is secretary of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, and is well equipped by his wide experience in the subject to help in the fight, still feeble, that a few of our more far-seeing statesmen and scholars are making against the terribly willful waste of our forest lands. Our greater wooded districts are doomed; the lumberman knows how many feet of saw logs there are in each square mile, and can calculate for one just how long it will be before he has completely killed the goose that lays the golden egg. But it is still possible for the States, in specific instances, to preserve the trees on certain tracts over which they hold sway; and surely it is a worthy object.

After speaking of the need and opportunity of State Forestry laws in particular localities of New England, where they are especially needed or feasible, Mr. Harrison has the following to say on the economic value of our wooded mountains: "The first and most important function of mountain forests is the preservation of the mountains themselves by clothing them with soil." At first the mountains were "only ridges, slopes and summits of bare rock. Then, when conditions permitted, nature began a new order of things with low forms of vegetable life." At last a thin film of soil was formed, and this through ages grew with each successive deposit of leaves and vegetable matter into the respectable deposit which now covers the rocks. "If our mountain forests were rightly managed they would forever increase in fertility, and the quality of their timber would be thereby gradually improved. Proper management means and includes the cutting of every tree when it reaches its best estate.

"With the forests destroyed, the soil washes away with the spring freshets, the fibrous texture of roots and earth no longer furnishes a storehouse for water to insure the equable flow of the streams, 'the rain and snow fall on the naked rocks, and the water plunges down the smooth slopes and swells the streams to floods, which carry devastation and ruin along their course through the country below. Great rivers which have hitherto borne a mighty commerce to the sea, sustaining prosperous cities and enriching broad regions of country, are choked with sand and gravel, the debris brought down from the dissolving hills. In times of flood they are a menace to the dwellers in their valleys, and in seasons of drought their flow is so diminished as to make them nearly useless for navigation and as sources of water supply for manufacturing purposes.'"

Mr. Harrison advises that the State of New York should at once begin forestry experiments on its 700,000 acres of Adirondack land, that the hotels shall be located by and under the control of the State, and that a school of forestry be established to equip trained men for the task of protecting this magnificent domain for the people. In Pennsylvania, New Hamp-

shire and Massachusetts, too, he points out the great good that would result from such efforts.

"All of the mountain forest lands owned by the nation should be at once withdrawn from sale, and should be put under the guardianship of the national army until a comprehensive and efficient system of forestry has been established over them. But it is probable that all remaining portions of the national domain will soon pass into the possession of the States within whose boundaries they are situated. If this expectation is realized the mountain forest lands everywhere should be held and administered by the States, as such, and should not be allowed to become private holdings by sale to individuals." A further argument, if any be needed, for the preservation of forest conditions in the mountains is the dependence on those conditions of any system of irrigation which will reclaim the arid Western lands.

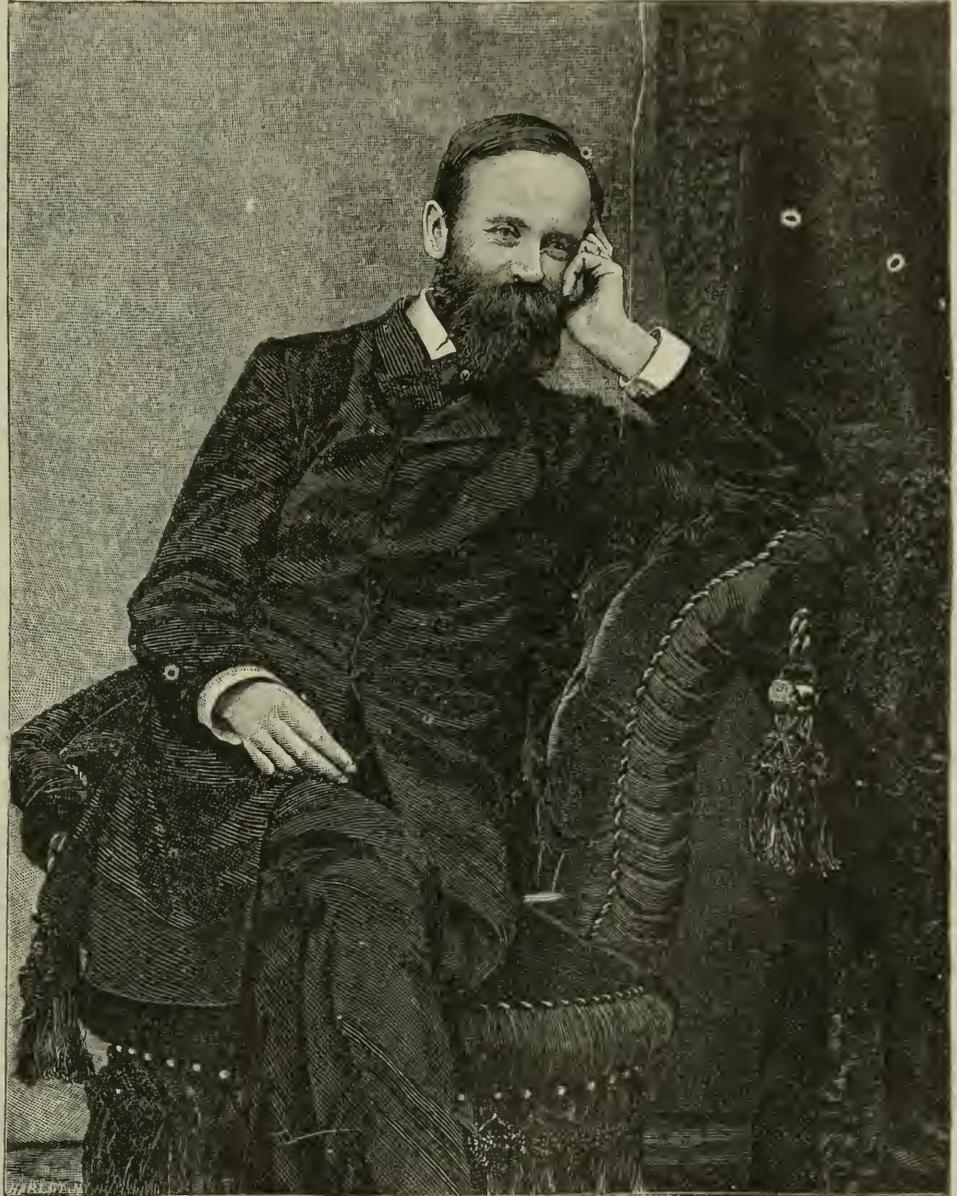
DOES THE NEGRO PAY FOR HIS EDUCATION.

MR. GEORGE W. CABLE, in the *Forum* for July, considers the question "Does the Negro Pay for His Education?" His answer is that the negro pays a larger proportion of his whole school fund than any poor man, outside of the South, in America. This conclusion he derives from the fact that in the Southern States the school fund is, to a much greater extent than in the North, drawn from the poll tax, which, of course, is legally due from every negro as well as every white citizen. In Alabama, for instance, the poll tax collected in 1889-90, was nearly half as much as the State school tax on property.

Mr. Cable shows from statistics compiled from the official reports of Georgia that in 1889-90 the colored schools of that State did not really cost the white citizens a single cent, and asserts that in the other ten southernmost States as well it will be found that the negro contributes his full share toward the maintenance of schools.

The cause of the present melancholy condition of public education in the far Southern States is attributed by Mr. Cable not so much to the sparseness of population, scarcity of taxable property, the weight of public debts, and the large ratio of children to adults, as to the laws and the methods under which the school funds in these States are gathered and disbursed. In his exact words this larger cause is, "the

policy of throwing the support of public schools mainly upon local taxation, and then besetting the local taxation with obstructions and interdictions. "In States where every county and township looks upon the public schools as the corner stone of public order and wealth, it makes far less matter whether the public school lives mainly by State or by local taxation. But in the South there is, first, a wide oversight of the great advantage to the rich in the free education of the poor, and, secondly, a wide dif-



MR. GEORGE W. CABLE.

ference of wealth between the laboring and property-holding classes, a difference due, not to any great wealth of the rich, but to the abject poverty of the poor. Thus the every-county-for-itself policy becomes a policy of every township, every district, and at last of every *coterie* and even family for itself, and in countless vast rural districts of the South the public and the private schools are barely strong enough to throttle each other. The policy becomes a devil-take-the-hindmost policy, and he takes the children of the poll-taxed negro and white "cracker" and mountaineer by hundreds of thousands.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON LYNCH LAW.

IN the *North American Review* for July, Mr. Frederick Douglass writes vigorously yet dispassionately on "Lynch Law in the South." He finds no justification whatever for this method of punishment. "For," he says, "if the charges against the negro are true, with the evidence of his guilt overwhelming, as is usually asserted, there could be no rational doubt of his certain punishment by the ordinary processes of law. If in any case there could be shown an element of doubt of the certain lawful conviction and punishment of the accused, there might be admitted some excuse for this lawless method of administering justice. But for no such doubt is there any contention. No decent white man in the South will pretend that in that region there could be impaneled a jury, black, white or mixed, which would in case of proof of the deed allow a guilty negro to escape condign punishment.

"Whatever may be said of their weakness when required to hold a white man or a rich man, the meshes of the law are certainly always strong enough to hold and punish a poor man or a negro. In this case there is neither color to blind, money to corrupt, nor powerful friends to influence court or jury against the claims of justice. All the presumptions of law and society are against the negro."

To Bishop Fitzgerald's contention that the crime alleged against the negro makes him an outlaw, Mr. Douglass replies that no man is an outlaw unless declared to be such by some competent authority. "It is not left to a lawless mob to determine whether a man is inside or outside the protection of the law. It is not for a dozen men or for a hundred men, constituting themselves a mob, to say whether or not Bishop Fitzgerald is an outlaw. We have courts, juries and governors to determine that question."

Mr. Douglass asserts that it is not so much the immorality or the enormity of the crime itself as race prejudice which arouses the popular wrath. And this prejudice, he further declares, has increased in bitterness since the close of the civil war. He explains this phase of the negro problem on "the same principle by which resistance to the course of a ship is created and increased in proportion to her speed. The resistance met by the negro is to me evidence that he is making progress. The Jew is hated in Russia because he is thrifty. The Chinaman is hated in California because he is industrious and successful. The negro meets no resistance when on a downward course. It is only when he rises in wealth, intelligence and manly character that he brings upon himself the heavy hand of persecution. The men lynched at Memphis were murdered because they were prosperous. They were doing a business which a white firm desired to do—hence the mob and hence the murder. When the negro is degraded and ignorant he conforms to a popular standard of what a negro should be. When he shakes off his rags and wretchedness and presumes to be a man, and a man among men, he contradicts this popular standard and be-

comes an offense to his surroundings. He can, in the South, ride in a first-class car as a servant, as an appendage to a white man, but is not allowed to ride in his quality of manhood alone. So extreme is the bitterness of this prejudice that several States have passed laws making it a crime for a conductor to allow a colored man, however respectable, to ride in the same car with white men, unless in the manner above stated."

"PROTESTANT ULSTER."

The Last Resort of the Unionists.

TWO very different articles on the Ulster Question appear in the *Contemporary Review* for July. The first is by Professor Dicey, who makes the most of the protest of the Ulster convention. After lecturing in his highest professorial manner Lord Salisbury, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley and Mr. Labouchere as to the way in which they should treat the Ulstermen, he then goes on to explain what the Unionist leaders ought to do. They are to announce beforehand that they will strain every opportunity afforded by the constitution in order to obtain a distinct appeal to the country on Home Rule. The present election may decide that Home Rule should be tried, but that does not satisfy Mr. Dicey. The House of Lords must announce and carry out its intention of rejecting every Home Rule bill unless it is submitted to the country at a general election. The last resort of the Unionists is to demand that no bill giving Ireland a statutory Parliament should be passed unless it be made one of its provisions that the bill shall not become law until it has been referred to a plebiscite of the whole of the electors of the United Kingdom.

How Protestant Power is Abused To-day.

The other article is written by an Irish Presbyterian minister, who contributes it on the distinct understanding that the name of the writer shall never be divulged. It is a very powerful presentation of the case in favor of Home Rule from the Presbyterian point of view. It affords a remarkable confirmation of Professor Dicey's remarks as to the possibilities of oppression that can be exercised within the limits of the constitution. Professor Dicey's remarks are directed against the possible abuse of power by the Catholic majority; the Irish Presbyterian minister shows how the power is actually abused by the Protestant minority: "The grossest oppression may be worked without the passing of a single law which would hurt the susceptibilities of English electors. Unjust administration is a far more potent instrument of injustice than unjust legislation; you can despoil a landlord by refusing him the means of enforcing the payment of rent; you can exclude an opponent from power by tampering with the ballot box; you can cut short the public career of every Protestant by, in fact, reserving every prize and every lucrative office for Roman Catholics."

The immense majority of all the offices in the gift of the Crown in Ireland are given to the Episcopalians,

the Presbyterians are severely left out in the cold, while the Roman Catholics, who have an immense majority, do not enjoy one-fourth of the positions of emolument and of influence. The magistracy is almost exclusively Protestant. As for Protestant Ulster, it sends seventeen Home Rulers to Parliament and only sixteen Anti-Home Rulers. In five out of the nine counties in Ulster the Catholics outnumber the Protestants by more than two to one. The Protestant majority of the population of Ulster is only 129,000 on a total population of 1,617,000. That is to say, there is not a majority of ten per cent. of Protestants, including Belfast. If Belfast be excluded, there is a majority of 200,000 Catholics. The writer says that there are about forty Presbyterian ministers who will vote for Home Rule candidates at the general election, and there are a hundred who are more or less in favor of Home Rule. The population of Ulster has declined even more rapidly than that of Leinster. The only thing that the Ulster convention proved was that Ulster Protestants were abundantly able to look after themselves. Altogether it is an able article and one which leaves very little substance in the inflated bogey with which the Unionists have been trying to terrify the English electorate.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

From a French Point of View.

M. GILBERT-BOUCHER, in the *Nouvelle Revue* for June 15, gives a very readable account of Mr. Thomas Burt M. P., and his relation to the labor movement in England. He introduces his paper by a general survey of the condition of labor in England as compared with that in France. He says: "In England the social question assumes a much more serious form than with us, because the workers are an immense majority of the nation. There is, strictly speaking, no intermediate class between the rich and poor; and, as small proprietorship is unknown, the conservative interest does not, as in France, find defenders in twenty millions of peasants, all more or less owners of the soil, and resolute opponents of communism and revolutions. Far from that, the country districts, ruined by free trade, are deserted for the manufacturing towns, where work is to be had and wages are comparatively high, and it is here, on the quays of sea ports, and round the great factories and workshops that population accumulates.

"Thus gathered into large masses it was easy for the workers to organize themselves. They have not failed to do so, and have founded the trades unions, those gigantic associations which had already given them a considerable importance in the State, even before the laws of '67 and '84 had given them political power by granting them the vote. United among themselves, and able to control the elections, what use have they made of such power? One need only pass through England to find out and be filled with astonishment.

"The foreigner, who feels himself vaguely agitated by old revolutionary instincts in presence of

social inequalities which surprise him as much as the incredible inequality of fortunes, seeks in vain among the people for the signs of discontent and envy. He is soon forced to acknowledge that class-hatred does not really exist. Luxury is ostentatiously displayed, whether in the most populous parts of the towns or in the most wretched villages, with impunity and without, apparently, provoking any jealousy. When called upon to vote, peasants and workmen choose, by preference, a candidate distinguished by his noble birth or his great wealth. The four-in-hand which he drives when out canvassing, the titles which precede his name, far from injuring him, are excellent electoral recommendations.

"As trades unions have developed, the relations between masters and men have become easier and marked by greater cordiality. It had been feared, at first, that these syndicates would be elements of disorder and fetter industry; and they had been opposed with equal ardor and futility. It has been found, on the contrary, that their tendencies have become pacific, and that, under all circumstances, they do their best to bring about a good understanding and avoid a strike.

"Violent newspapers are little read, which is a sufficient proof of the extreme moderation of opinions on the part of the masses and also of their good sense. It also proves that the greater number of workmen are timidly "Left-Center" in their opinions, even when they call themselves Radicals. Many, moreover, profess themselves Tories; and it was this circumstance which brought about the Conservative victory at the last general election."

As to Socialists and Anarchists, M. Gilbert-Boucher contends that the British workman will have none of them. There is only one Socialist in Parliament—Mr. Cuninghame Graham—and he got in by mistake. He is not in any way in touch with the working classes, and his constituents were not aware of his opinions when they elected him. Now that they know them they won't do it again.

As for John Burns: "After having vainly endeavored to play a great part in his own union (one of the largest and also one of those most opposed to the collectivist doctrines), he frankly took up the position of a professional agitator. Mr. Hyndman is another Socialist who has acquired a certain notoriety. A sort of theorist, he is an enthusiastic preacher of the Socialistic gospel, which does not prevent his being mixed up in city business, and trying to make his fortune by it, like a vulgar *bourgeois*. Both these men are candidates for the House of Commons. But their ideas are too much in opposition to public opinion, and neither will be elected. Yet Burns has already considerably moderated his views, and he has—which is almost a pledge of success in England—all the qualities of a popular orator. In the immense open-air meetings, of which the English are so fond, he has gained real triumphs through his extraordinarily powerful voice and his burning waver. But his triumphs are those of a successful actor of a tribune in whom the people trust."

There may be truth in this, but any one who has heard tough, hard-headed workmen speak of "Jack," and noticed the tone of their voices and the look that comes into their eyes, will not be disposed to accept M. Gilbert-Boucher's judgment quite without reserve. But his main contention—of the quiet and continuous development of the labor movement in England, *as compared with other countries*—is no doubt correct.

After sketching Mr. Burt's early life, and dwelling on his connection with the temperance cause—a cause which he treats with an air of perplexed contempt—M. Gilbert-Boucher gives an account of the coal miners' strike in 1862 and the formation of the Miners' Union, and brings its history and that of Mr. Burt down to the year 1871. The continuation is promised in a future number.

ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

THE other day Dr. Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, invited Earl Grey to put down his views of the present-day struggle between humanity and Christianity, and in the July number of the *Revue* the Earl's letter in reply is published.

Earl Grey agrees with Dr. Fleischer in believing that in nearly all the countries of Europe there are masses of people who desire the abolition of all law and order, and the overthrow of the present constitution of society. The same danger, he says, exists in England too, and the cause of the widespread discontent he believes to be owing to the hard conditions of life, which press so hard on the great majority of the laboring classes. The prices of the most indispensable necessities of life are so high that the wages will not allow the workers to indulge in such comforts as they might reasonably expect, and these deprivations naturally make the working classes discontented with their lot. They begin to hate their masters, and then get wrong ideas of the mistakes of the government. It is seldom the case that those who call most loudly for help recommend a complete revolution of the commercial policy of the State. In a word, Earl Grey is firmly convinced that the first and most important step to be taken for the improvement of the working classes is to break with that unhappy commercial policy, known to-day under the erroneous watchword of protection of the home manufactures.

After recapitulating the main points of his article on "Protection—Free Trade—Fair Trade," which appeared in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Earl Grey concludes by saying that his short and slight sketch of the economic history of England must prove to the Continental countries of Europe that before all things they must follow the example of England, and give up their mistaken protectionist policy, if they would arrest the universal tendency to lawlessness. It is quite wonderful that those States where there is financial distress at this moment should prefer to increase their revenue by new taxation and by such slippery means as loans, instead of copying Robert Peel's plan and doing away with injudicious duties—a plan which would contribute greatly to re-

move the dangers of discontent. Though Earl Grey admits that his knowledge of social conditions outside England is only meagre, he is also of opinion that other reforms are needed on the Continent to change the attitude of the people toward the government. Nothing could have a better effect, for instance, than a considerable reduction of the immense standing armies, the maintenance of which weighs so heavily on the people.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

THE *North American Review* contains a composite article on the subject "Politics and the Pulpit." The first part is by Bishop Doane, of the Episcopal Church, the second by Bishop Mallilieu, of the Methodist Church.

Both writers confine the term "politics" to those great and vital questions of statecraft which involve some fundamental principle of ethics.

The Duty of Fighting Civil Corruption.

Bishop Doane says: "We are smarting to-day because of an utter confusion in the minds of men between questions which involve eternal principles of right, truth, morality, righteousness, manhood, citizenship, statesmanship and the law of God; and the passing, changing, petty local questions about which men may honestly disagree. I believe the first duty of the clergy to their parishioners in political matters is to teach men to draw these distinctions." Whenever morality is threatened the preacher's voice should be heard. Bishop Doane considers as concrete cases when ministerial silence is neglect of duty such questions as that of the Louisiana State Lottery, the New York Excise Law and the Freedom of Worship bill.

Religion and Politics in History.

Bishop Mallilieu reminds us that much of the teaching and preaching of Elijah, Elisha, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Paul, Peter, John and Jesus Himself was against the political abuses of their day. The great reformation movements were not merely religious, but likewise political, as witness the work of Huss, Savonarola, Martin Luther, and John Knox. The preachers of New England made the Revolution possible. John Colton established the Thursday lectureship in Boston, and for one hundred and fifty years this was a "nursery of liberal, progressive, revolutionary ideas." Here were trained such men as Tucker, Parsons, Hitchcock, Langdon, Mayhew, Stillman, Cooper, Payson, Gordon and Howard.

THE PREACHER A MAN AND CITIZEN.

"The preacher is always a man before he enters upon the discharge of the functions of high and holy office. No inherent right of manhood is necessarily given up by the preacher. This is equally true of his citizenship."

THE DUTIES OF THE PREACHER.

"There are four principal requisites which especially go to make up a genuine preacher." He must be a teacher, an example, a leader, and a reformer. In each capacity he is brought into close contact with great political questions.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE Salvation Army is well to the front in the monthly reviews. The *Fortnightly* and the *Contemporary* have devoted several pages to the report of the Salvation Army, and in particular to the Social Scheme. Mr. Arnold White writes in the *Fortnightly* an excellent article—clearly expressed, full of facts ascertained at first hand and corroborated by the independent evidence of competent observers.

Mr Arnold White's Conclusions.

Mr. White thus summarizes the conclusions at which he has arrived :

1. That General Booth and his family are honest to the core.
2. That they barely take enough food to keep body and soul together.
3. That one and all, for the good of others, are working themselves almost to death.
4. That so far from making a good thing out of the army, they either work for nothing or for a bare pittance.
5. That General Booth himself is of independent means, and has given thousands of pounds to the army; that two of his sons-in-law have abandoned good positions to work in the army, and that his son is working for one-twentieth of his cash value.
6. That the funds laid out by General Booth on the Hadleigh Colony have, on the whole, been well and wisely spent, with the exception of four houses, costing in all £1,400, which should be let or sold if the army is to maintain its high standard of ascetic self-denial.
7. That the capital laid out on the colony is intact, if it has not increased in value.
8. That money is urgently needed in order to fulfill the original programme, and that, if supplied by the public, will be well spent.

A STRAIGHT WORD TO SOME CRITICS.

“In concluding this brief report there is much that must be left unsaid. If by wild and reckless speculation the credit of the country is shaken to the roots, and tens of thousands of ruined homes and mutilated lives are the result, pity is felt for the speculators. But if a man like General Booth, mainly from the pence of the poor of all nations, collects a revenue of £750,000 a year, the whole of which is subject to rigid audit and is laid out in good work; if he so electrifies with compassion eleven thousand men and women that they and he live the life of self-renunciation, and lead hundreds of thousands in the same path; if he and his eleven thousand officers are on the side of law and order, adverse to a godless and predatory socialism; if they are animated with love for their country, loyalty to the British flag and affection for the British crown, such a man is vituperated in English clubs and the English press in language appropriate to a sensual, dishonest, sanctimonious, avicious and hypocritical scoundrel.

“In these days people dislike humbug so emphatically that they suspect all goodness to be humbug, and denounce it accordingly. If by their fruits men

should be judged, then the Booth family, men and women, have conferred honor upon their country, although some of their methods may be repugnant to good taste and even to good feeling. But it is open to question if great revolutions in the world are wrought by good taste.”

IS THE LABORER WORTHY OF HIS HIRE?

Mr. White mentions incidentally that the profit on “Darkest England” was \$30,000, every cent of which was paid into the coffers of the Army. General Booth draws no salary from the Army, being provided for by a person who secures him a small income on the express understanding that he is not to be dependent upon its funds. Mr. Bramwell Booth is the highest paid officer in the Army, and he receives \$1000 a year and house rent. Mr. White says :

“If a commercial valuation were made of his services, as tested by the intellectual grip and general capacity for vast administrative work, I am advised by competent judges that Mr. Bramwell Booth would not be overpaid if he received remuneration at the rate of \$20,000 a year. Nothing is so cheap as good management, nothing is so costly as bad.”

The article, however, must be read as a whole to form any conception of the actual amount of work that has been done under the Social Scheme. Mr. White is a very competent observer, he is free from all suspicion of theological prejudice, and it is impossible to read his report without feeling that whatever happens the Social Scheme must neither be abandoned nor curtailed.

Balaam Once More.

In the *Contemporary Review*, July, Mr. Francis Peek deals with the same subject. His paper is chiefly important because it embodies the report drawn up by Mr. G. Penn Gaskell, a barrister, a member of the London Charity Organization Society, and late secretary to the Special Committee of that Society on the homeless poor. He was nominated by Mr. Loch, a bitter enemy of the scheme, and he frankly acknowledges that he had formed an adverse opinion before he began his investigations. He reports on each head of the various departments of the social wing, and, on the whole, his report is favorable. He points out certain faults which he considers to exist in the scheme, due either to the want of experience on the part of those called upon suddenly to carry out so large a work, or to the fact that the scheme is at present incomplete in some of its important parts. Speaking of the officers engaged in the social work, he says that they are in many respects a remarkable set of men. Their self-denying, cheerful devotion to the work is beyond all praise. They are extremely sympathetic in their treatment of the men, and many of them possess a great deal of tact. Their chief difficulty is their lack of previous study of social problems, but this difficulty, he thinks, could be remedied.

A SATISFACTORY FINDING.

Mr. Peek says, speaking of Mr. Gaskell's report, that, notwithstanding the faults noted, it is, on the whole, satisfactory. “Mr. Gaskell believes that the

real conversions are barely 5 per cent. Of these, however, he writes, and the words are most important as coming from so severe a critic: "This conversion shows a complete triumph, which could never be obtained by any form of material charity; habitual drunkards changed to sober men, wife deserters into devoted husbands and fathers, and men who had attempted suicide now living happy and contented lives; all these and other equally strange transformations I have seen in those who have been through the shelters."

"When the training farm is in full work, as it will be soon, and the officers of the shelters and workshops have obtained more experience, and especially when the colony over the sea is ready, much greater results may be expected, but even the work above recorded fully justifies those who have contributed to this scheme."

THE POOR OF CHICAGO.

SCRIBNER'S successful series of articles on the poor of great cities is continued this month in Joseph Kirkland's paper entitled "Among the Poor of Chicago." Mr. Kirkland seems to have had some difficulty in finding the poor, or at least any typical class of the inevitably poverty stricken. His researches go to show that in Chicago, the center of the "Paradise of the poor," general conditions of wretchedness and squalor are pretty well confined to the isolated communities of foreigners. It is noteworthy that Mr. Riis and others, too, found that the separation of race communities in New York and elsewhere was the particular obstacle to thorough reform.

There are in Chicago "The Bad Lands" district and "The Dive," "Niggertown," "Chinatown" and other unwholesome localities; but their existence, according to Mr. Kirkland, may be traced by a short route to—drink. In general, he finds vice rather than poverty in Chicago. He thinks that if a man wants his house and lot of ground he has but to avoid the temptation of liquor, and he points to the thousands and thousands of prosperous, home-owning workingmen who have proved this. Indeed, Mr. Kirkland's paper often relapses into a homily on the drink evil, and he takes occasion to admire at length the magnificent structure of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has 16,000 active members in Illinois.

"No one doubts but that the drink bill of Chicago—estimated at \$1,000,000 a week, of which three-fourths comes from the pockets of the poor—would change into prosperity, practically, all the adversity of the unfortunate classes, just as the drink bill of Russia—\$1,000,000 a day—would supplant famine by abundance. Much poverty comes from drink that does not come from drunkenness. A man may spend in drink the total profit on his earnings, the total surplus above necessary outgoes, and it may—usually does—amount to an insurance fund which, well invested, would form a respectable fortune during his prosperous years. Then, when old age, sickness or accident befalls, he is penniless. His poverty springs from drink; no matter if he never was drunk in his

life." The writer calculates that a minimum of \$240,000 is spent by the poor of two particular squares in Chicago. "Verily the savings of the rich are as nothing compared with the wastings of the poor. Beer is the alleviation and perpetuation of poverty."

Of the particular Chicago institutions which assist that fluid in the "alleviation" of poverty without having the further effect, Mr. Kirkland pays most attention to Hull House, which he compares to Toynbee Hall. An initial difference is that the former is under the almost exclusive management of women. It has accomplished great good by its college extension department. "If people in the humble classes of its visitors learn there to live good, clean, temperate lives, it is through the demonstration of the enduring beauty and gayety of such a life as contrasted with the lurid and fleeting joys of the other. Hull House parlors, classrooms, gymnasium, library, etc., are the rivals of the swarming grog-shops."

THE CAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

MR. W. C. EDGAR, editor of the *North Western Miller*, who had in charge the distribution of the Missouri's relief cargo among the Russian sufferers, contributes to the *July Forum* a most convincing article on the "Cause of the Famine." The unfavorable weather of 1891, to which the famine is usually ascribed, is regarded by Mr. Edgar as only incident to the real cause, which he finds in Russia's land system. Mr. Edgar says: "The longer the investigation into the causes of the famine is continued, the firmer grows the impression that fundamentally the system of communal ownership of land is responsible for the situation. The *mir* (a community of Russian peasants in which the land is divided into lots and held in common) has simply exhausted itself, and the thirty years which have elapsed since the emancipation of the serfs have been more than sufficient to demonstrate that the entire foundation upon which Russian agriculture is based is radically weak, and that the practical result of holding land in common, at least in Russia, is a complete and utter failure. The present famine, wide-spread and terrible in its effects, is an ominous object-lesson, proving beyond doubt that the theory of communal land-ownership will not bear the test of practical experience. It has taken thirty years to solve this problem in Russia, and hunger is its answer. The peasant will not intelligently and adequately cultivate land which may pass from his possession into the hands of others after one, two, or at the best a few seasons. On the contrary, he works it for what it will immediately yield, caring little for its future condition, for he does not know how soon the *mir* may allot it to another.

"It is common in Russia to refer to the present condition of the peasant as temporary, the result of a bad harvest, and to express the belief that with favorable weather this year he may recover himself. To one who sees the peasants as they now are, it is difficult to discover anything in their state upon which to base any hope of its speedy amelioration. The present famine is the climax of several predecessors, gradu-

ally increasing in intensity and extent until the worst has been reached. There must be partial famines in Russia every year, and this one would have passed as usual had it not been that it marked the very limit of human endurance beyond which was death. The export of grain from Russia does not mean the export of a surplus, but the parting with food needed to sustain life. The gradual impoverishment of the peasant has been going on for thirty years, and the end has been reached. Poverty can go no farther, for death must ensue unless relief is afforded. As to the next crop, what with lack of seed wheat, dearth and weakness of horses and the prevalence of typhus, scurvy and small-pox among the workers themselves, enfeebled as they are by a year of hunger, the prospect for a large crop is extremely doubtful, at least in the eighteen districts affected by the famine. If the peasants in these sections can grow enough grain to keep them from starving, they will do well indeed. The limit of exportation from the actual means of existence instead of an exportable surplus has been reached and passed. The authorities certainly will not allow a repetition of last year's blunders, and unless all signs fail Russia must, temporarily, at least, retire from her artificial position as an exporter of grain, and turn the products of her fields into her depleted storehouses. She must give her peasants another start and allow them to accumulate a village reserve. As far as one can judge, this policy seems in line with that of the government."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

POULTNEY BIGELOW presents a very wretched state of affairs in his description of "The Czar's Western Frontier," in the July *Harper's*. In the western strip, some 300 miles wide, of the Russian Empire—a territory which contains pretty much all of the civilization Alexander's country can boast—Mr. Bigelow avers that a series of religious persecutions is alienating from the Czar's government the most intelligent and powerful of his subjects, and those whose geographical position would give them additional importance in the event of a European cataclysm.

Beginning at the southern extremity of Western Russia, Mr. Bigelow gives his personal experience with the sect of the Skoptzi, who are afraid to venture across the Roumanian frontier into their native Russia, because of the active persecution they receive at the hands of the police and the priests of the Orthodox Church. This somewhat curious sect is described as follows by a "well-informed" friend of the writer's:

"Their private life is, so far as we know, exemplary. They do not smoke nor drink. They avoid stimulants of every kind. Their life is guided wholly by Bible teaching, and they reject all the forms and mummeries of the Orthodox Russian Church. They avoid temptation of every kind. They are charged with seeking fanatically the destruction of the human race; but that is absurd. So far as I know, they

marry, live respectably, and carry out their ascetic views after the birth of one or two children. They resemble 'Quakers' in being ascetic and opposed to war. Both of these doctrines make them odious to the Russian police, who harass them in every manner that cupidity and brutality can suggest."

North of the territory of this sect are the Stundists, who are, generally speaking, the "Puritans" of Russia. Mr. Bigelow accounts for the rise of this religious and social movement by the influence of the thrifty, sober German Bauer on the wretched Russian peasant, who has emulated the Teutonic industry and steadiness, much to the disgust of the priests. "It is a crime in Russia for a Protestant to read the Bible to an Orthodox; it is a crime for a Russian to give up being Orthodox. It is even a crime for a Protestant congregation to allow an Orthodox Russian to be present. When I left Russia in the fall of 1891 eighty Protestant clergymen were under sentence of Siberia, having been declared parties to the crime of preaching the Gospel.

"Twenty years ago there were known to be about 1,000 Stundists in all Russia. To-day there are probably 250,000. They are a vital Christian force, and are doing vastly more to revolutionize Russia than the Nihilists. They are spreading popular education among the class that needs it most, and are starting inquiry in the minds of people whose fathers never questioned the divinity of the Czar." For a long time the industry and tax-paying abilities of the Stundists gave them immunity, but the Orthodox Church has come down upon them, and, according to Mr. Bigelow, nothing is open to them but the pestilential mines of Siberia.

North of the Stundist center is Poland, still groaning under the persecutions and indignities of an inferior race, and next come the Baltic Provinces, half Slav and half Teutonic, containing the greater part of the commercial ability and resources of Russia. These people are Lutherans, but the Czar is trying, by boycotting their language, to Russianize them into Orthodoxy. "They are next door to Germany; they have been loyal subjects in the past, but the time is coming when we may find them uniting in prayer with the Poles for deliverance, and not very particular as to the quarter from which they expect this deliverance to come."

Protestant Finland, which ends on the north the western frontier of Russia, is, like her more southern neighbors, in fear and trembling of the Czar and his fanatical Russifying. But when one says the Czar does this and that, it must be considered an impersonal statement. Mr. Bigelow begins his severe paper with the assurances he had from a near relative of the Czar that Alexander is, as our candidates say, "in the hands of his friends." This prince describes the autocrat as a man full of mildness and charity, who is only happy when surrounded by his family, who is too fat to work, and who knows nothing of the sufferings of Russia except what his ministers choose to report.

SIGNOR CRISPI ON ITALY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

IN the July *North American Review*, ex-Prime Minister Crispi declares most emphatically that the excessive increase in taxation and general financial disorder in Italy is not caused by the adherence of that government to the Triple Alliance. Not a single new tax, he asserts, has been decreed by the Italian Parliament since 1882, when the alliance with Germany and Austria was first arranged. Signor Crispi seeks to show, furthermore, that the Triple Alliance is in no way responsible for Italy's armament, which he regards as hardly sufficient for the defense of the nation. He shows that Italy is even less armed in proportion to population than Switzerland, and can mobilize scarcely one-fifth of the number of soldiers that the three powers on her frontier can place in the field. He says: "Even if Italy freed herself from the ties uniting her with the two neighboring empires, she would still be obliged to maintain an army and navy. I may add that this army and navy ought to be more powerful, if Italy intended to exist independently of all international arrangements. I cannot advise isolation for my country under the existing conditions of Europe. Some position must be taken in the Old World. Even if Italy wanted to be left alone, she would have to be prepared for eventualities; she must needs be strong enough to send two armies to the Alpine frontiers to oppose, if necessary, any probable enemy, and two fleets on her seas to protect her shores. Neutrality would be impossible in case of war—which seems inevitable—and it would, even if it were possible, have to be guarded. Belgium and Switzerland, being cognizant of this necessity, have not only reorganized their military strength, but have also voted many millions of francs for necessary fortifications."

The method of distributing taxation which obtains in Italy is the cause to which Signor Crispi ascribes the government's present difficulty in raising sufficient revenue to cover expenditures. "The deficits originate more from the diminution of receipts than from the increase of expenses. The idea of popular financing obtained prevalence in 1878, and the Ministers undertook to change some of the taxes. This change was badly conceived, and badly carried out, so that its effects were greatly injurious to the treasury of the State. The tax on flour was abolished by the law of 1879, that on the other cereals in 1880. This was followed, in 1885 and 1886, by the reduction of the price of salt and the suppression of the war-tithes or land-tax. These laws withdrew from the treasury an income of 148,000,000, which would, by natural increase, now amount to more than 160,000,000. It is true that, as an offset to the reduced or abolished taxes, others were decreed (especially on luxuries), but they did not answer the purpose. The income derived from them does not equal the former receipts, nor is it as constant." But the present financial disorder is regarded by the ex-Prime Minister as only temporary. He shows that Italy is continually improving both morally and economically, and that its

wealth is by no means exhausted. She has now nearly 10,000 miles of railways, and the number of her ocean steamers has increased from 80 in 1861 to 290 at the present time. Her production of cereals reached 275,000,000 bushels in 1890. Wages are advancing and permanent emigration decreasing.

THE DRINK PROBLEM IN SWEDEN.

MR. G. F. EGIDIUS contributed to a recent number of *De Gids* (Amsterdam) an interesting article on the "Gothenburg system," by means of which Sweden and Norway have, since 1865, been endeavoring to grapple with the drink traffic.

WHAT IS THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM?

The Gothenburg system has nothing to do with total abstinence, as we in the United States understand it; beer and ale being only indirectly touched upon in the regulations regarding the sale of liquor. In fact, it was not beer that gave rise to the deplorable state of things which called forth the beginning of the temperance movement about 1830. The old Scandinavians were famous for their horns of mead and ale, but drink did not become the national curse it has since been until the introduction of corn-brandy during the fifteenth century.

BREAD OR BRANDY?

The art of distilling spirits from rye appears to have been introduced from Russia, where (as a Swedish chronicle of 1500 puts it) "they understand how to drink brandy as a cow does cold water." It spread till every farmhouse had its still, and the consumption of rye for distilling frequently made itself felt in scarcity of bread. Laws and proclamations were directed against the evil—but most of them were merely temporary, issued in a year of scanty harvest, and withdrawn the next—and in no case did much good. Various systems of State control were tried, with little or no result; and at the end of the last century the manufacturer was freed from all restrictions. In 1830 the annual consumption of alcohol of the Swedish population was fifty-four litres per head and in Norway sixteen.

Total abstinence societies were formed in or about 1830, after the model of one started in 1826 at Boston, and sounded a note of alarm which started public opinion into activity. Agents were sent into the remotest districts—lectures were delivered, meetings held, and literature distributed all over the country. The societies received the hearty support of scientific men, and especially the principal physicians of the day.

VIRTUE BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Norway went strongly for prohibitive legislation. Bills which made drunkenness a criminal offense, punishable, on a second conviction, with three years' imprisonment, were thrown out by the Storting in 1833 and 1836. A proposal to render all manufacture and sale of alcoholic drink illegal passed both Chambers in 1842, but was vetoed by King Oscar I. The Swedes, however, thought a more cautious procedure advisable. They first introduced a licensing law in

1855, which allowed brandy to be made only in State-controlled factories, and during seven months of the year, from October to April. No quantity under 15 kannor (equal about 40 litres) might be sold without a special license, and all existing taverns and spirit shops, except those whose owners could show a patent, or prove an expressly granted privilege, were to be closed. No more such patents or privileges were to be granted, but if the municipality saw fit to issue more licenses they should be disposed of at public auction for a period not exceeding three years. This last procedure might be dispensed with, however, if a company could be formed in any town to take over the whole of the licenses in that town. A later law added the condition that this may only be done by companies which make no gain out of the transaction, and pledge themselves to hand over the net profits for purposes of public usefulness.

WHAT WAS THE RESULT?

In the country districts the effect was unmistakable. All the small stills, and a large number of the smaller drink shops, speedily disappeared. Nothing gives a clearer idea of the progress of moral reform in the rural parts of Sweden than the fact that, whereas, previous to 1855 every town, and even every hut, was virtually a tavern, in 1856 only 625 licenses were issued for the whole number of country parishes. Four hundred and forty-one of these rested on old privileges—continued during the lifetime of the present owner—and 132 were granted for one year only. Matters were, for various reasons, less satisfactory in the towns. The town dwellers, 12 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden, had 1,912 public houses, or more than three times as many as the rest of the kingdom put together! Gothenburg, the second city in Sweden, with a population of 35,000, had sixty-five public houses and seventy-two shops licensed to retail spirits in small quantities. Various causes combined to render the law of 1855 more or less a dead letter, but in 1863 a commission was appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of pauperism in the city. This commission in 1865 issued a report in which—while enlarging on drink as a great cause of poverty—it was proposed to transfer all retail trade in spirits to a society constituted on a philanthropic basis. This society, which came into being October 1, 1865, under the name of the “Gothenburg Liquor Sale Company” (*Goteborgs Utskanknings Aktiebolag*), is the mother of the so-called Gothenburg system. The society had, by 1880, acquired sixty-one licenses in Gothenburg and the suburb of Majorna; and of these (though the population had nearly doubled since 1865) only thirty-nine were in use, of which twenty-three were public houses properly so-called, the rest clubs, restaurants, etc. Moreover, since 1874 the society has also acquired the rights of the small retail shopkeepers, and so does away with the principal cause of their first apparent failure.

HOW DOES THE SOCIETY MANAGE ITS HOUSES?

Mr. Egidius gives at full length the agreement which every publican employed by the society is

obliged to sign. We give a few of its principal provisions:

The seller can make no profit on wine or spirits, which are obtained from the society and sold at cost price.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, “*brewed and carbonic acid beverages*” (N. B.—beer is regarded as a temperance drink), as well as cooked food, both hot and cold, to be on sale in every such house. The lessee sells these on his own account and can make his profit on them.

No strong drink to be sold to persons under eighteen or already intoxicated.

All wines and spirits to be paid for in ready money.

All goods sold on behalf of the society to be delivered to customers in exactly the same state as they are received—*i. e.*, pure and unadulterated.

No musical entertainments to take place in the house without special arrangement with the directors, and no strangers admitted to lodge.

A tariff of prices to be hung up in a conspicuous place. The landlord has power to eject any customer who makes a disturbance or is guilty of a breach of the peace.

The profits have been handed over by the society for “purposes of public utility,” of which an interesting table is given. Educational institutions, school buildings, libraries, technical schools, etc., have received by far the greater part.

THE FUTURE OF NEW GUINEA.

MR. H. O. FORBES has an interesting article in *Blackwood's* for July in reply to the paper Mr. Musgrave recently published concerning the possibility of utilizing New Guinea as a field for white colonization. Mr. Forbes, who has had excellent opportunities for studying the question on the spot, is quite certain that New Guinea can never be colonized by white people.

He says: “As a land chiefly of swamp and precipices, and notoriously unhealthy, New Guinea presents no attractions to the vigorous and energetic laborer who can hold his own with success in the battle elsewhere.”

It offers few remunerative natural resources which do not require the settler's close personal supervision. The Papuans, also, are very reluctant to work more than two days a week. Still Mr. Forbes thinks that a good deal can be done to make the colony a flourishing and progressive native state. He would import a certain number of cross-bred Malay Papuans, and introduce rice and the plantation of india rubber trees. He sounds a note of alarm as to the approaching disappearance of gutta percha from the markets of the world.

“In Borneo alone some five and a quarter millions of trees are yearly destroyed by the natives in procuring this product. In little over the period necessary for a *Palaquium* tree to reach maturity, their destruction has approached the verge of extinction. It requires no extraordinary foresight to predict the early total failure of this product which is indispensable in many manufactures, industries and arts,

and for which there is no known substitute. The Netherlands government has already begun to propagate and preserve for science and civilization those precious denizens of her eastern forests to which they are mostly confined. If the rate of destruction continues to proceed as fast as in the last quarter of a century, gutta-percha will have disappeared from her bazaars before the trees now being cultivated are fit to be tapped. Since these trees, as I have said, take thirty years to attain maturity, it is evident that few private capitalists or planters can afford to let their money lie dormant so long. It is clearly an industry for governments to undertake, and in which they would have all the advantages of monopolists. Thirty years is a very short space in the life of a country, and especially of a colony whose development to be successful must proceed slowly."

It is impossible to make the Papuans work by forced labor. They would only disappear into the interior: "This would be the first knell of their extermination—the most fatal calamity that could befall the possession, for their loss could never be fitly supplied by any exotic race. To the prosperity of British New Guinea is absolutely essential a friendly *increasing* Papuan population."

As a substitute for forced labor he would introduce the cultivation of rice and other cereals: "When once these cereals have become permanently added to their yearly harvests, one of the greatest strides toward the civilization of New Guinea will have been accomplished. And if a fair exchange were given in tobacco, salt, matches (their current coin), and in those needs and necessities that civilization must by degrees create, for all their surplus stock brought to the coast, the instinct of commerce would speedily become developed."

He thinks that New Guinea presents an opportunity for "the commencement of a noble possession, in which our dusky fellow-subjects may not become extinct when brought into contact with their pale brethren (as is so often declared to be a necessary consequence), but may advance to some high degree of their civilization; a possession worthy of the experience accumulated in the long centuries of colonizing efforts of the many countries that have essayed the task, and worthy of the philanthropy, magnanimity, and justice of the century, and of the reign which has witnessed its birth, and of the ancient Crown of which it is the latest dependency."

In the *Newbery House Magazine* for July there is a good account of the growth of casual wards in Paris. The article is chiefly devoted to a description of the charitable casual wards, although incidentally it mentions that the municipality has founded a municipal refuge on a much more lavish scale than anything that is provided for by the charitable wards. The municipal refuges have elaborate kitchens attached, and every casual has a really good meal provided for him of rich stew, quite as palatable and nourishing as the most vigorous could require.

THE SCHOOLS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

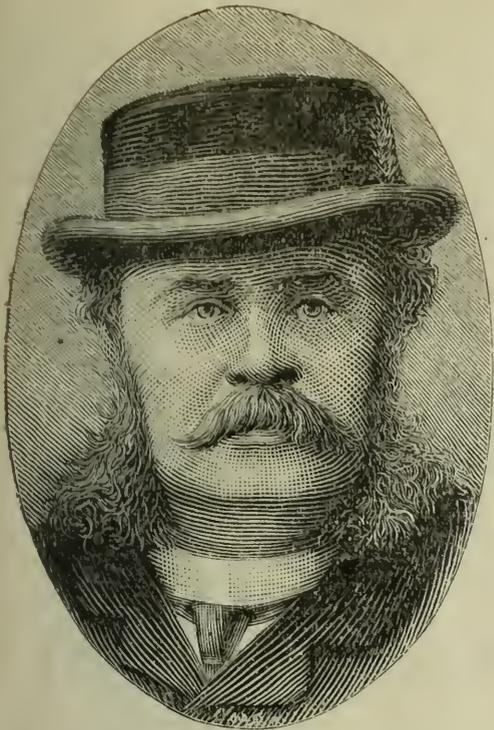
"THERE is no other city in the Union," says Mr. Frederick H. Hackett in the *Californian Magazine* for July, "that contributes more liberally to the support of the Free Public School System, in which all true American citizens feel a pardonable pride, than San Francisco. The standard of scholarship is higher here than it is in the East, and teachers receive better salaries. The highest average salary is paid to teachers, at the greatest cost to her pupil. The maximum, annual salary of primary school teachers in San Francisco is nine hundred and sixty dollars; in New York, nine hundred dollars, and in Boston, eight hundred and sixteen dollars. The total expenditure per pupil, in average daily attendance, is twenty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, in San Francisco; twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents, in Chicago; twenty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, in Boston, and thirteen dollars and seventy-four cents—the lowest—in Philadelphia.

"In scholarship and general professional ability, the San Francisco teachers are fully equal to their associates in the East, but the political system, under which they are appointed by partisan and oftentimes unscrupulous Boards of Education, is detrimental to the Department of Education.

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the total receipts of the San Francisco School Department were one million and fifty-three thousand six hundred and nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, of which sum five hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-seven cents came from the State, and four hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents from the city.

"The sum expended in payment of teachers' salaries was seven hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents; of janitors' salaries, forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighty-five cents; of shop salaries, seven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and sixty-five cents; and of office salaries six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars. There were in the employ of the Public School Department, last August, seventy-four principals, twenty-four vice-principals and seven hundred and eighty-one assistants, making a total of eight hundred and seventy-nine teachers. The schools have an average daily attendance of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and nine, and a total enrollment of forty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-six pupils. The school census, children, between the ages of five and seventeen years, numbered last year, sixty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-six. There were seventy-three schools and the property of the department was valued at four million seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

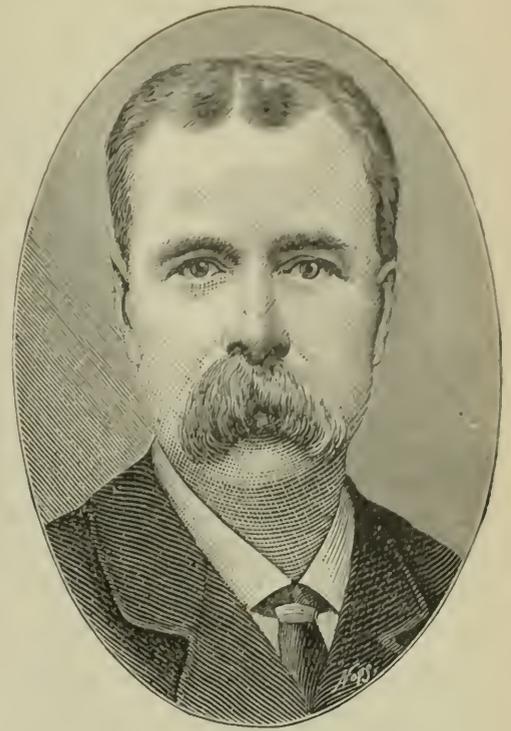
"Seventy-seven buildings were occupied as schools, of which number ten were rented and the remaining sixty-seven (six brick and sixty-one wooden) owned by the department."



M. DE BLOWITZ.



MRS. COMYNS.



MR. J. M. LESAGE.

JOURNALISTS OF TO-DAY.

THE series of "Journalists of To-day," in *Search Light* this month, is very varied, including M. de Blowitz, the prince of interviewers and the interviewer of princes, Mr. Lucy ("Toby, M. P."), Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Lesage, of the *London Daily Telegraph*, Paul de Cassagnac, the dueling journalist, and Mrs. Comyns, the editor of the *Feathered World*. Mrs. Comyns is a widow whose husband started the *Feathered World* eighteen months before he died. She conducted the editorship of the paper, and raised its circulation from 12,000 to 20,000 weekly. She is the daughter of an Anglo-Indian officer, and the niece of Mrs. Fawcett. She began life as a typewriter in Chancery Lane. She is now thirty-one years old, and is the only woman in the United Kingdom who is proprietor, editor and manager of a newspaper. Of Paul de Cassagnac it is said that he spends an hour or two every day fencing in order to keep up his skill with the weapon with which he has fought no fewer than forty duels. He spends all night at the office of his paper, and although he only writes the leader, every proof, including that of the advertisements, is read over and corrected by him before it goes to press. Mr. Lesage, of the *Daily Telegraph*, began his journalistic career on the *Western Morning News*. He has been over thirty years on the *Daily Telegraph*. It is said that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, has an income of £100,000 a year. His chief pleasure is yachting, and his hobby is coaching. Every day he receives copies of the different editions of his paper, with every item marked with the name of the writer in blue and the name of the editor in red. M. de Blowitz is said to glance through every

French journal, and every Italian, German and Russian newspaper each day. The only English newspaper he ever looks at is the *Times*. Of "Toby, M. P.," we are told that he looks an ideal journalist.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PRESS.

An Unfriendly Criticism.

MR. EDWARD DELILLE, in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, devotes an article to an estimate of the American newspaper press, which he does not love. He has little to say of it except that which is evil. He begins with the *New York Herald*, and describes it in detail, and then passes on to deal with the *World*, the *Sun* and other papers. Of the *World* he says: "It has solved the problem, which appeared insoluble before, of being more tawdry, more coarse, more vulgar, more provincial and foolish than all its New York compeers."

And his opinion of American journals as a class is not much higher. "Out of the thousands and thousands of journals published daily and weekly in the States, the great majority present no essentially characteristic feature. The *Herald-World-Sun-Times* type described above is what might be called the type of the American newspaper proper; dealing mainly in news, universal, national and local, with a superabundance of mere reporting, whilst editorial statement or comment is reduced to the utmost briefness of 'pars' or 'personalities.'"

Of the American dailies he has only praise for the *Tribune*. The only two papers which he recognizes as at all literary are the *Nation* and the *Critic*. The *Nation*, he says, is "rather heavy, perhaps, in tone and colorless as to contents; but dignified, sound and

packed closely with the expression of varied thought and culture."

For the Sunday papers he has nothing but scorn and contempt. He goes on: "The original tendency of these weeklies was toward something fondly imagined in the States to be literature. The ultimate result is simply a sort of medley or miscellany, a hodge-podge of rubbish raked up from every heap. A fondness for crude pictorial presentments is understood to be one of the marks of an undeveloped civilization. Are the Americans of this *fin de siècle* sinking to the level of Bosjesmen or Maoris? One might suppose so on glancing at the columns of the *Morning Journal* or those of the *Recorder*, that most enterprising New York daily of recent foundation. Really, cuts such as those of the *World*, *Recorder* and *Morning Journal* must be seen to be believed in. Description could but faintly suggest their horrors.

"A word of particular praise must be uttered regarding some of the illustrated weeklies. *Harper's Weekly*, though rather insipid, is decent, almost dignified. *Frank Leslie's Weekly* is vulgar, and consequently pre-eminently successful. The colored comics, *Puck* and *Judge*, are of more recent foundation. There is about these newcomers a touch of German humor not unwelcome; for the experience and reflection of a lifetime tend to convince one that of all national humors the American variety is most to be dreaded.

"Distinctly the States are not as yet a literary nation. One of the most noticeable features in the wilderness of printed matter which crops up daily throughout the country is the absence of anything like literary thought or writing. To the best of my belief there has never been in America any greatly influential and representative literary organ.

"In the matter of editorial authority and tone the American press might with all benefit sit long and humbly at the feet of the English or even the French. Barring a very few exceptions, in the whole American press there is no editorial writing at all.

"The American press is not artistic, not literary, not didactic, not even political, save in the sense of partisanship according to personal interest. If it may justly be qualified as national, then nothing remains but to present one's compliments of condolence to the nation. As for its more particular tendencies and characteristics, it is restless, feverish, mutable, unsettled, unbalanced, and unformed."

MR. MONTAGUE WILLIAMS, Q.C., is contributing a series of sketches, entitled "Round London," to *Household Words*. Some of the sketches are imaginative, but the seventh, which appears in the June number, gives an account of the charitable relief which he organized at Worship street. He describes it under the title of "My Dépôt." With the aid of this fund he was able to help over 400 families. He gives some extracts from the diary which he kept for the purpose of showing that a terrible amount of poverty exists, and that a great deal can be done toward meeting it by private enterprise.

OUR LITERARY INDEPENDENCE.

MR. BRANDER MATHEWS occupies his department in the July *Cosmopolitan* with an essay under the title "The Literary Independence of the United States." His review of our national literary career shows that when we had long cast off all political dependence on England, when our commerce and business and professions were solely our own, it was undeniable that from a literary point of view we were still a British colony. While not prepared to agree with Sir Henry Maine that our neglect to give copyright to foreign authors had condemned us to a "literary servitude unparalleled in the history of thought," Mr. Mathews is inclined to give some weight to the cause Sir Henry adduced.

Cooper is generally thought of as the first American novelist, but his first story, "Precaution," was entirely English and even professed to be by an English author. But when Hawthorne and Poe followed him, when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written, a change had come, and now we have "Huckleberry Finn," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and other unmistakable evidences of our literary autonomy.

"That this is an enormous gain is obvious enough. American authors are now writing for their fellow-countrymen and about their fellow-countrymen. If, as Matthew Arnold declared, 'the end and aim of all literature is, if one considers it attentively, nothing but that—a criticism of life,' then the literature likely to be the most useful, most invigorating and most satisfactory to Americans should be a criticism of life in America. Whether or not the spirit of colonialism still survives in these United States sufficiently to make the majority of readers here prefer books of British authorship is a question hardly worth asking, it seems to me, although there are some, both in London and in New York who would answer it in the affirmative."

As to the working of the recent Copyright act, Mr. Mathews says: "As soon as all books had to be paid for by the publisher, the book of native authorship had its natural preference; and now the inferior and doubtful books of foreign authorship are ceasing to be reprinted here. This is a tendency which will increase with time, since every nation ought to be able to supply its own second-rate books, and to borrow from abroad only the best that the foreigner has to offer it."

Mr. Mathews attempts to show the remarkable decrease in the reprinting of English books here, and the even more than corresponding increase in the publishing of American books, by examining the publishing lists of two great houses, Messrs. Harper & Bros. and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Throwing out, for obvious reasons, all text books and new editions, he finds that Messrs. Harper & Bros. issued in 1861 twenty-four books, of which but seven were of American authorship. Out of fifty-seven books on the list of 1871, twenty were by American writers; in 1881, only twenty-six out of ninety-eight bore the name of an American author. But, in 1891, the seventy-six

books published by this house contained forty-one of American authorship, and but twenty-seven of British, while eight were translations. Without going over the figures in the case of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the results of Mr. Mathews' researches are that in 1861 they published about as many books of British authorship as of American; while, in 1891, the firm sent forth ten times as many American books as it did British.

THOMAS HARDY AND HIS NOVELS.

MR. WILLIAM SHARP, in the July *Forum*, speaks a word of praise for a writer who is at present attracting wide attention—Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Hardy, the writer tells us, was born in Dorset in 1840, and began life as an architect. He did little in the line of literature until he was thirty years old, when he decided to try his hand at novel writing. The result of this determination was the novel "Desperate Remedies," a book which, Mr. Sharp thinks, has never received its due meed of praise. This was followed by "Under the Greenwood Tree," and that immensely popular story with the catchy title, "Far from the Madding Crowd." Following this appeared a series of novels, among which were "The Return of the Natives" and "The Woodlanders." These Mr. Sharp accounts two of the author's three masterpieces.

The third is, of course, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," a romance which "has the power, the intensity, the inevitableness and, above all, the warm humanity of the great dramas, ancient and modern," which contains scenes "which one cannot but believe will represent the high-water mark of our later Victorian fiction, episodes which must surely touch the hearts and influence the minds of those who come after us almost as profoundly as they do our own."

In comparison with Hardy's realism the writer finds Howells "thin" and Henry James "superficial." This robust realism has stood in the way of Hardy's popularity. People "dislike him as crudely natural, even as they dislike the strong smell of the earth." He is the most masculine of modern writers; he "is masculine almost to a fault."

The prevailing note in Mr. Hardy's work is sadness. "Yet to speak of him as a pessimistic writer would be misleading, because inadequate. He does not preach pessimism, for he has the saving grace of having no *ism* to support or exemplify. He is tolerant and patient, seeing at once the good and the weakness in all. Characteristically enough, it is seldom that he directly writes in a strain of sadness. It is only now and then that he reveals his intimate sense of the insoluble mystery of existence."

Mr. Sharp's praise of his author is high; time must decide if it be altogether just; but does he add to the fame of Hardy or to his own reputation as a discerning critic when he makes the statement that "Gabriel Oak and Bathsheba Eondene are now as familiar names in our ears as those of almost any personages in Scott, Thackeray or Dickens?"

MR. CARLYLE'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG AUTHORESS.

THERE is a very pleasant paper by Blanche Atkinson in *Good Words* for July entitled, "My Four Letters from Mr. Carlyle." Miss Atkinson as a school girl worshipped Carlyle. She wrote to him first for his autograph, then when she was a little older she wrote him again to ask where to find the original of a poem which he quoted in his Rectorial address, and, presuming on his kindness in replying to her second inquiry, she wrote six months after his wife's death to ask what she should do as to continuing the writing of a novel upon which she was engaged. He wrote back as follows: "In my great darkness as to the fair young Blanche's affairs, how can I advise? I will say only: A young lady's chief duty and outlook is not to write novels (especially not while she is 'ignorant of the world,' and not even perhaps when she knows it too well!)—but, by-and-by, to be queen of a household and to manage it queenlike and womanlike. Let her turn her whole faculty and industry in that direction; shove her own novel well aside for a good while, or for ever; and be shy even of reading novels. If she do read, let it be good and wise books (more and more *exclusively* those) which not one in ten thousand of the kind called 'novels' now is."

She cried, and then replied in a warm and earnest protest against the idea that a girl's only outlet was to be toward marriage, and that to be "queen of a household" was not, and never could be, her chief desire in life. Carlyle was pleased with her letter, and replied in kindly wise as follows:

"CHELESA, November 1, 1866.

"I like this second letter better than the former, better news for me that you are faithfully teaching your good aunt's school than writing novels. And, furthermore, I see in you a spurt of proper maidenly pride, which is much to my mind. 'Quit the noble pride of thy heart never!' (says Richter to one who had grown nobly old *un-married*). Not necessary to be married; but it *is* necessary to live wisely and with dignity, to be true and useful, and to work well while it is called to-day!

"In sum, therefore: Be a good, diligent, and prudent girl; summon up your own best judgment; vigilantly exercise it, 'eyes well open, lips oftenest well *shut*;' it is your own judgment alone, and no other person's, that can wisely guide your steps, wisely select your objects, and your methods toward them. I say, exercise *it*, with pious fidelity; and loyally *do*, in a courageous yet modest manner, without *loitering*, what it audibly bids you: it will, on such terms (not on others) really and daily improve upon you, and become more luminous and trustworthy.

"Married or not married, surely it is always fit and comely that a woman do know *domesticities* to the bottom? One expects to find it of her, when need comes; as of a man, that he can resist when insulted.

“Nor do I forbid you literature, if there absolutely be no better aim. But in that case, first *prepare* for it: read, study, reflect; inquire far and near (perhaps in various ages, in various countries or *languages*); become acquainted with the great souls that have been—see if *you* have anything to add which is distinctly in their spirit; and if yes, do so.

“And now let us be silent, dear Blanche—for that is best, on both sides—and never doubt but I do wish you well, and feel obliged by your regard of me. In token of which fact, here is the shadow of my old face, come as if to assure you of it. Farewell; and may a good genius guide you.”

Afterward Blanche made a pilgrimage to Chelsea to see him, and was permitted to visit his house and spend an hour with his niece.

“Presently we heard footsteps on the stairs. ‘Mr. Carlyle is going out,’ said Miss Welch. ‘He knows you are here, and that you wanted to see him; but he is too ill and nervous to see strangers, and you must not speak to him. But run down stairs and get a good look at him when he has gone out.’ As soon as the front door closed I flew down, ran into the street and stood still. The old man was walking slowly a few yards away, toward the river. He turned, looked at me, let me look at him for a moment, and then went on.”

HOW STORIES ARE MADE.

A FEW years ago the *Pall Mall Gazette* published an interesting series of articles entitled, “How Plays are Written,” the contributions having been supplied for the most part by the leading dramatists of the day. In the *Monthly Packet* (London) for July there is an article of a similar nature, entitled “How the Stories Come.” The writer has compiled his article by sending a considerable number of well-known authors a set of questions drawn up in order to arrive at the idea as to the genuineness of works of fiction.

“The first question set was: What is the ‘bacillus’ or germ of a story? Does it come to you in the form of a picture, situation, problem, or in any other way?”

“Five of the fourteen authors state that their first conscious thought is of a character or characters in situations of difficulty, suggesting a problem to be worked out—four or five others begin with the problem which suggests the characters, some add that this character or problem is itself suggested by a face or a chance remark, a scrap of poetry or proverb. Three state definitely that their stories are always suggested by a real place or scene, familiar or otherwise. They see the place and the story comes into their minds. In one case the germ is said to be a spontaneous vision, detached and definite, of an imaginary place or scene which rises in the mind unexplained, until, perhaps years afterward, the explanation is discovered. One or two specimen answers, or parts of answers, are given.”

The second question was whether the first start came spontaneously or whether it could be produced

by effort? Nearly all the fourteen answered this in the affirmative, from which we imply it is sometimes one way and sometimes the other. The third question was, “Do you work the story out all through before you begin, or does it appear to develop itself as it goes on?” Four plan the stories out fully, but with some of the others it is different. One writer, for instance, says the characters solve the problem. Sometimes the story is revealed by a series of visions, “sometimes simply thought out.” Another writer says that the story works itself out like a rule of three sum. Given characters, conditions and conclusions, the intermediate figures develop themselves.

The fourth question was whether the writers could perceive a great difference in merit between work ground out and work done without effort, and the answers given go to show that disinclination is not favorable to story writing. One writer says: “I could quite believe that sometimes some influence outside one’s-self helps one to write the story, using one’s brain and imagination, and that at other times one wrote it unaided.”

The answers received to the fifth question were the only ones which were thoroughly characteristic of the individual writers. The question was whether the story appeared as a distinct work of art, or whether the writers selected what to say of a set of people well known to them outside the boards of the book, and of the nine answers given, five say that they see the story separate and distinct, or in a mental vision. To the query whether it is true that in every novel the character is a peep-hole for the novelist, the answers are not satisfactory, though one reply runs as follows: “I believe it is true that a character written from the heart and sympathy is a possibility of the writer’s own character.”

The replies to the inquiry as to whether they draw their characters direct from life are all qualified. One of the fourteen replies emphatically in the negative, saying that a character taken out of real circumstances and put into fictitious ones can never be natural. The compiler of this article sums up as follows:

“The sense of inspiration appears to bear no relation to the success of the writer, and would appear to be rather a question of personal temperament than of degree of power. Nevertheless it is plain that there are two apparent factors in the production of fiction—involuntary suggestions, and the talent, critical and executive, which makes artistic use of them. And also that the sense of *livingness* as apart from *likeness* in the impression made by characters on the reader, has some relation to the same sense in the author.

“It also appears incidentally that the amount of re-copying and altering of the MSS. varies immensely, also in no distinct ratio to the final finish.

“Every one is evidently a law to him or herself. There are no general rules to be derived from the fifteen sets of answers before us, not even the need of *conscious* painstaking.”

A DUTCH REVIEW OF THE "LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

DR. H. U. MEIJBOOM contributes to *De Gids* (Amsterdam) for May a sympathetic, critical study of Sir Edwin Arnold's latest poem, with a specimen translation of the third part of Book II, describing the first interview of the Wise Man from the East with Mary Magdalene.

"On every hand it is evident that these two works (the 'Light of Asia' and the 'Light of the World') are most closely connected—that the one is intended to be a pendant to the other, or rather, its completion. It is clear that the writer, who, after all, was a Christian and belonged to a Christian nation, could not reconcile it with his conscience that his poetic activity was so greatly to the advantage of Buddhism, and tended, above all, to awaken interest in this religion. He probably thought that it was part of his task to draw the portrait of the Holy One of Christendom and place it next to the life picture of Buddha, so that the superiority of the former to the latter should be placed beyond all doubt. Why did he wait so long? Did the inspiration come no sooner? Or did he, in building this tower, fail to count the cost? I mean that the difficulties, on close examination, turned out to be greater than he had imagined. Or was it that his various occupations did not allow him the time? The latter, as we gather from various indications, would seem to be the case. . . . But the reason, perhaps, was also, partly, that he looked upon his subject with such deep reverence, and felt that, in order to be successful, he required something wholly different from what was needed in treating the legend of Buddha. And, moreover, when one work of art has just been finished, there is left—it seems to me—a void in the soul which it is not so easy to fill. There are explanations enough and to spare of the eleven years' interval between the production of the two books. However that may be, the book appeared, was unfavorably criticised by the *Athenæum* and—it cannot be denied—received with comparative indifference by the reading public."

He was handicapped partly by his own former success, partly by the difficulties of a subject known to every one. But, Dr. Meijboom thinks, nothing can well be more unjust than the reproaches of the *Athenæum* critic. That a poem cannot be read through at a sitting is not necessarily to its disadvantage; and the simplicity of the framework can hardly be imputed as a fault to the poet. It is due, as it were, to the overpowering beauty and majesty of the story itself, which needs no adornment. There is something very dignified in the descriptions. Sir Edwin Arnold represents a certain tendency—has definite theological prepossessions. Here and there he even gives us a glimpse of his personal feelings. But no one can blame him on that account. The unorthodox reader will place what does not satisfy him to the account of the *dramatis personæ*, as Goethe did in the case of the "Beautiful Soul." The more conservative will take no offense, because the

poet only, as it were, hesitatingly and tentatively suggests his deviations from tradition. In both, the thought of anything that might offend them is neutralized by the satisfying impressions left on their minds by the whole. This is, in itself, a certain achievement.

IS MODERN SOCIETY SO VERY BAD?

No, Says Mr. Osborne Morgan.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN, late Judge Advocate-General of England, ventures a word in the *Contemporary* for July in opposition to Lady Jenne's somewhat extravagant denunciation, in the *North American Review* for May, of the rottenness of modern society. Mr. Osborne Morgan maintains that the English girl of the former period was both mentally and physically inferior to her much-maligned modern descendant. He says: "The girl of the period is more given to pleasure; she is not only more 'attractive and original,' but infinitely better educated in the best sense of the word. Nor ought we to forget that the change which Lady Jeune deplors is in itself only part of a social revolution which is making itself felt far beyond the narrow circle of what is called 'London Society.' The country-house girl of thirty or forty years ago seldom left the paternal roof. Her horizon was the parish, her center of interest was the village clothing club or the National School. The modern maiden is to be met with on the fiords of Norway, on the steps of the Capitol or the Parthenon, on the top of the Great Pyramid and even on the summit of Mount Blanc. Her studies and pursuits are as varied as her peregrinations. She goes up to Girton or Somerville, takes the part of Antigone or Electra in a Greek play, pits herself against her brothers or her cousins in the Tripos or the Class List, and comes out 'above the Senior Wrangler.' And it must be confessed that, if she works hard, she works to some purpose. The days when Disraeli could with some truth make Sidonia say that marriage was a woman's only career are long since past. The number of ladies who make an income by art, literature or journalism is daily increasing, and their exclusion from the learned professions, and even from political life, is by many persons regarded only as a question of time."

As for Lady Jeune's declaration that Home Rule has practically excluded Liberals from society, Mr. Morgan says: "The assertion may or may not be true. If it is, all that can be said on the subject is that, among the many services rendered by Mr. Gladstone to his party, not the least valuable is their exclusion from the dressy, showy, noisy and unspeakably vulgar clique of men and women who presume to call themselves 'London Society.'"

Court Life a Hundred Years Ago.

There is a very interesting article in the July *Temple Bar* entitled "English Court Life in the Eighteenth Century," based upon the private journal of Lady Mary Coke, printed for private circulation by the Earl of Home. The writer says: "We hear much in the present day of the decadence of manners,

and of the striking superiority in that respect of the great ladies and the fine gentlemen of four or five generations back. There can be no doubt that they were more ceremonious, but there are no traces in Lady Mary Coke's social records of that refined tone and high breeding which we are apt to ascribe to our ancestors. On the contrary, their stilted language, their bows and courtesies seem to have been only the veneer employed to cover a mass of much coarseness and no little vice. It is never very safe to compare the morals of one age with that of another; but modern society, if not 'better,' may certainly claim to be more 'decent' than that of a century ago."

SOME SPANISH STATESMEN.

IN the *Leisure Hour* for July we have the second installment of "Spanish Statesmen," which is devoted chiefly to the Republicans. The first place is naturally given to Signor Castelar, who is now sixty years of age, and whose powers of eloquence are said to be unequalled by any other Parliamentary speaker in the world. He has nine of the eighteen Republican deputies as his followers in the Cortez. Of late years he has practically exchanged politics for letters. Signor Salmeron has also retired from active political life, for he was so doctrinaire a leader that he failed to find any followers. Signor Salmeron was banished on the accession of Alfonso for protesting against the attempt to force all the teachers of the university to sign an illiberal regulation respecting religious belief. Amnestied in 1881, he returned to Spain, where he is still considered as an austere Republican and an able statesman. Zorilla has been expelled not only from Spain, but twice from France, where he sought refuge. He is now in France, where he is carrying on an active propaganda with the view of establishing Republican government in Spain.

The writer thinks that the next general election will result in the return of a majority of Liberals, with Sagasta at their head. There are many splits in the Conservative party, but as long as Canovas lives and keeps his power there can be no other leader in Spain of the legitimate Conservative party: "Interviewed quite recently as to what he thought concerning the politics of the Peninsula, the present Prime Minister, Senor Canovas, said 'With an army now very loyal, with a country weary of adventures, with oppositions that have grown wiser and more patient, we can devote our time to economical and financial problems of great importance for Spain. Seldom has the outlook been more promising, under a regent who has won the respect and regard of all parties, and even of the adversaries of monarchy.'"

THE illustrated interview in the July *Strand* is devoted to Madame Patti. There are a good many illustrations and a very little interview. It is in melancholy contrast to Lord Wolseley's interview last month. The two best papers in the *Strand* are Mr. Alfred Storey's account of how a sculptor works, and Mr. Morrison's paper on instantaneous photography. There is nothing new in it, but the illustrations are well selected.

HOW GORDON DIED.

The Arab Story of the End.

MAJOR WINGATE, in the *United Service Magazine* for July, gives us the sixth installment of his papers on the "Siege and Fall of Khartoum, from Egyptian Sources." It contains the account of the final act of that long tragedy. The narrative begins on the 25th of November, when the Bordein arrived with letters. On receiving the letters Gordon erected a high flagstaff near the palace, and flew a red flag from it so as to guide the British on their arrival. He also ordered rockets to be sent up at night in order to show that the town was still holding out. He distributed biscuits to the poor inhabitants, but then discovered that he had none left for the troops, thereupon he had to requisition the grain stores of the natives. Afterwards more letters came in, but the troops did not arrive. Gordon is said to have written out a telegram, and given it to a messenger who was to send it from Dongola. The telegram was addressed to "all the confederate powers." The story seems rather apochryphal.

NEARING THE END.

"The General used now to walk through the streets and lanes and see numbers of people lying dead from famine. He ordered the dead to be buried at once, and insisted on the Governor carrying out these orders.

"When the famine increased and prevailed throughout the town Gordon Pasha was obliged to send 5,000 people out of Khartoum to the east bank to seek their own food. He wrote a letter about them to the Mahdi to the following effect:

"Human beings are by nature merciful to each other; these people are the same as yourselves; government has supported them for one year, and now it is necessary to send them to you to look after them. Treat them as you think fit."

"But the dervishes, on seeing these people, used to strip them of their clothing and send them away naked and barefooted."

DESPAIR.

January began with fighting with the object of saving Om-Durman. "If Gordon had been able to send reinforcements he would no doubt have been successful; but he now felt that he could not relieve Om-Durman, which must soon fall into the hands of the enemy, as also must Khartoum, if the English troops did not come soon. He then wrung his hands and went away, leaving the principal medical officer to attend to the wounded."

STARVATION—GORDON WEEPS.

Then came the news of the battle of Abu-Klea. Meanwhile the sufferings in Khartoum were intense. "The troops now fell into terrible distress through hunger. They used to hunt down the dogs and eat them; also donkeys, horses, and mules were killed for food. The one twenty-fourth of an ardeb of dhurra was sold for one hundred dollars; but it was difficult even to get that quantity. Women used to

wander through the streets with their gold and silver ornaments in their hands, offering four or five okes of gold for a rubbeh of dhurra. If a fish were caught during the night, it would be sold the next morning for fifty dollars.

"Then the inhabitants of Khartoum fell into deep distress. The soldiers lost all their strength and energy, and laid down their arms because they could not carry them, and some of the regulars, Shaggihs, and Sudanese, deserted, and joined the dervishes. The General, seeing this state of affairs, became full of distress, and he also despaired. He summoned the notables and principal officers, and obtained a loan of money in order to give the troops half a month's pay, as he thought this might check the desertion. But in such a crisis money was of no avail; and both natives and soldiers used to come to him, with pale faces and sunken eyes, complaining of their miserable state, and he would lift up his hands to God, meaning by this that God only was able to alleviate their sufferings; and then they left him weeping."

THE FINAL ATTACK.

The Mahdi's people were almost going to raise the siege when a traitor of the name of Omar Ibrahim deserted from Khartoum and told them how helpless the city was from the starvation of its garrison; thereupon they decided to attack the city: "When the dervishes had understood from Omar Ibrahim the real state of Khartoum, how numbers of the people had died, how weak the troops were, and that the open space near the White Nile was not fortified, they collected in enormous numbers in Wad En Nejumi's camp, and at midnight the Mahdi came over from Om-Durman, and stood up in the midst of them, saying: 'Do you intend to attack Khartoum to-morrow morning?' They replied: 'Yes, Lord of All.' He then said: 'Will you advance with pure hearts and full determination to fight for God's cause?' They replied, 'Yes.' He then said, 'Even if two-thirds of you should perish?' And they replied, 'Yes.' He then said, 'Let us repeat the Fatha,' and he lifted up his hands to heaven, and all of them lifted up their hands, and they repeated the Fatha. He then muttered some words which no one could understand, and, half drawing out his sword in the direction of Khartoum, he shouted three times, 'God is most Great,' and then pointed in that direction, saying, 'Advance, Advance! with God's blessing.' He then returned to his camp at Om-Durman."

The dervishes attacked in two bodies. They attacked one hour before dawn. There is no story of treachery in this Egyptian account; the dervishes simply overwhelmed the garrison, which they could have done long before if they had only known how weak it was. They were so numerous that the Egyptian troops were like a black spot in the midst of a white skin. The Egyptians fought well, but all was in vain.

THE END.

"The whole town was now filled with the screams of the people and the shouts of the Arabs. They

killed every one they met, attacked the inhabitants in their houses, and massacred and ransacked every one. Mussa Pasha Shawki's house was also sacked, his harem seized and himself killed.

"Meanwhile the General, who was on the top of the palace, seeing the Arabs advancing toward the palace, shouting and yelling like wolves, and crying, 'Gordon! Gordon!' collected his men and opened fire on them from the roof and windows; but the Arabs gathered in great numbers, broke in the gate and killed the kavasses and guards. When Gordon saw this he went to his room, put on his uniform and sword and stayed by his room awaiting their arrival, for he knew he was to be killed, although he might have escaped death by getting on board the steamer *Ismailieh*, which was waiting and ready for him from early dawn; but his noble spirit chose rather to share the fate of those whom he had governed. The dervishes rushed up in crowds, full of wrath, and stabbed him with their spears until he was cut to pieces, and his head was cut off and taken to the Mahdi at Om-Durman. This was early on Monday morning, January 26; they carried Gordon's head on a spear, where it remained standing for three days. When the Mahdi received Gordon's head he gave orders for the fighting to stop."

ANITA GARIBALDI.

An Amazon of the Nineteenth Century.

UNDER the heading, "An Amazon of the Nineteenth Century," Cecilia Baath-Holmberg contributes to this month's *Dagby* (Stockholm) a sympathetically-written article on Garibaldi's courageous first wife, from which we extract some few details.

A SOUTH AMERICAN HEROINE.

Anita Riveiro was born in 1821, in the small village of Barra, in Santa Catharina, South America. Here, in the tropic luxuriance of nature, she grew up comparatively unbred and totally ignorant of the customs and habits of the outer world. The people around seemed to have in them some of the generosity of the nature that bloomed about them in such rich and varied beauty; for they were, according to Garibaldi's own account of his sojourn in these parts, singularly cordial, free, and open-handed.

"The traveler," he tells us in his memoirs, "has no need to speak his desires. He simply goes into the house and turns to the right into the guest-room. Servants come to him unbidden, take off his boots, and wash his feet; he stays as long as he pleases, departs wither he will, without a word of farewell or thanks. Yet, notwithstanding this, the next guest will be received as cordially."

HOW THEY MET.

Magnificent forests divided, at that time, Santa Catharina from the neighboring provinces, and this accounts for that lack of civilization which Garibaldi so enthusiastically calls "Nature's youth and Humanity's dawn." It was here, while his ship, the *Itaparika*, lay anchored by the shores of St. Catharina,

that the blue-eyed, fair-haired young Italian hero first met his intrepid Anita—a tall, slenderly-built young creature with small, lithe limbs and a wealth of raven hair. Theirs was a short, strange courtship. She was the betrothed of another, but of that he knew nothing at the time and cared as little. Through his telescope, he watched her daily come down to the well near the strand to draw water—one of a bevy of village maidens—and, following her every footstep with his glance, took note of the house that seemed to be her home. Twelve years later, in bitter grief at her death, he speaks of his courtship thus :

A CURIOUS COURTSHIP.

“At last I decided. I got into a boat, rowed ashore, and went to the cottage from which I had for days been unable to take my eyes. My heart beat, but my decision was not shaken. A man invited me to enter. I should have done so even if forbidden. I had seen this man once before. I saw the young girl, and I said to her, ‘You shall be mine.’ With these words I had knotted a tie between us that death alone had power to sever. I had found a hidden treasure—and a treasure of such worth! If a wrong was done, that wrong is solely and wholly mine. Yes, it was a deep wrong to cause by the union of two hearts the breaking of another. But she is dead and—he is avenged. Where did I first learn to see the depth of my error? There, by Erida’s shores, the day I hoped to see her once again, the day I sought in agony to count her heart throbs, the day I heard her last sigh—when her lips were cold, and I wept tears of despair.”

From which we see that it is not only as an undaunted Amazon that this southern girl’s name has been inscribed on the scroll of Death’s rival, Fame. She was, through and through, a whole-souled, true-hearted woman, a faithful and unselfish wife, a gentle and conscientious mother.

THE AMAZON.

But it is to Anita Garibaldi, the Amazon, that Cecilia Baath-Holmberg in particular dedicates her article—the Anita who stood by her husband’s side in many a fight on land and sea, and, calm and unflinching, beneath the shower of shot, fired off her gun at the enemy. Before the commencement of the first fight in which she took part, Garibaldi implored her to seek shelter on shore, but she firmly refused to part from him in his hours of peril, and, silently proud of her courage, he no longer opposed her will. Suddenly she was thrown to the deck with two sailors by a cannon ball. Garibaldi, terrified, rushed forward, expecting to find her torn to pieces, but she rose completely unhurt. Both men were killed. Then he bade her shelter herself, and implored her to go below, and she answered, “I will, but only to hunt out the cowardly wretches who are hiding there.” A moment later she returned, saber in hand, driving before her several sailors who had fled from the strife.

A SEA CAPTAIN.

At another time Garibaldi, having occasion to go ashore to send a message to General Canabarro, gave Anita command of his ship for the time being. But

with full sail the enemy was meanwhile approaching, and when he returned he found that Anita had already commenced the cannonade. In high, clear tones she gave her orders and encouraged her men. A terrible bloodbath followed. Of all the officers of the three ships Garibaldi was the sole survivor.

This was not the only time he placed his men under her command, and even on land she took part with her husband in battle, following him on horseback in the deadliest peril. At Garibaldi’s victory at St. Vittoria she tenderly bandaged and nursed the wounded.

HER FIRST BORN.

Her first-born son, the now celebrated Menotti, came into the world with a scar on his head, caused by his mother’s fall from the horse shot dead beneath her at the Taquari encounter. He was born on September 16, 1840, in a miserable little ranche on the peninsula that separates Los Patossjön from the Atlantic ocean. Garibaldi had not so much as a handkerchief to wrap round the child, nor the smallest means of aiding or tending the mother. He, therefore, betook himself to distant Settembrina, to bring help for “his poor darlings.” In his absence, the ranche was besieged by a troop sent by the enemy to capture the celebrated Italian leader, and with her twelve-days-old child in her arms, Anita swung herself up on horseback, and fled with fierce gallop into the woods. Hungry, half naked, and shivering in the cold and rain, she lay hidden there till Garibaldi returned with comfort and succor. After the last fight of Rio Grande, when the little army was braving the dangers of the heavy rain season which had flooded the rivers and softened the ground into a spongy mire into which horse and rider sank, Anita bore her sufferings and discomforts without one plaint, anxious only for their three-months’-old child, whom Garibaldi carried in a handkerchief slung round his neck that he might warm its tender little limbs with his breath.

DEATH.

But Death smote the dauntless Anita at last. Hunted from place to place by the enemy, consumed with fever and torn by all the terrible pangs of a premature birth, she breathed her last in her husband’s arms and was buried in the sand of the pine forest. Her body was, however, later on taken out, put in a coffin and carried to a neighboring chapel, where it lay till Garibaldi himself, many years later, fêted then and worshipped by all the land, knelt down by the coffin with his son Menotti and his daughter Teresita and wept. Then they brought all that was left of the tender wife and mother and the intrepid Amazon to Nice, and mournfully left her there in the cold bosom of Mother Earth.

THERE are two excellent articles in the *English Illustrated*, one concerning “Henley Regatta,” and the other “Reminiscences of the Civil Wars.” Alex. P. Parker describes the railway works of the Great Eastern line, which forms the subject of the Railway Series this month.

AMERICAN ADVERTISING.

Through German Spectacles.

TO the July number of *Nord und Süd* the editor, Dr. Paul Lindau, contributes a series of sketches, entitled "Pictures from the Northwest of the United States," the current number being devoted to the State of Washington, which he seems to have recently visited. He describes appreciatively the rise and growth of Tacoma, Seattle, Fairhaven and Spokane; but he has a quarrel with the American system of advertising, of which he has some interesting things to say:

At Seattle, especially, the most striking instances force themselves on the foreigner's notice. Every article for sale, every place of business, everything to which public attention is to be attracted, in fact, never falls short of being "absolutely good." The idea that there could be such a thing as bad taste in the matter of advertising never crosses the American mind. A certain chocolate manufacturer, for instance, guaranteed a good income to the family of a notorious criminal who was under sentence of death because he (the criminal), immediately before his execution, uttered as his last words into the phonograph: "The best chocolate is that of Mr. —. It has been my last solace on earth."

The first thing is to find the most conspicuous name for the new article, a name that shows at once that it would be impossible to surpass the article's good qualities. The word "standard" plays an extraordinary part. There are "standard tooth brushes," "standard writing machines," "standard" everything. Another variety is "élite shoe blacking," "palace insect powder," etc. Many shops have as part of their device the letters "I.X.L.," to be interpreted as "I excel." The newspapers publish most frightful woodcuts of butchers, piano tuners, etc., while posters, which are often the work of skilled artists, and are not badly printed in colors, assume such dimensions that it is impossible in Europe to form any idea of them. Whole scenes of sensational dramas are frequently represented, with figures of twelve persons and more in life size.

In every conceivable and inconceivable place announcements are posted up—on the bridges, railings, walls, buildings in course of erection, heaps of building-stone which may have to lie undisturbed for a few days, etc. Even in the midst of the forest advertisements are to be found. On the road between Vancouver and New Westminster the trunks of trees are made to announce the excellent qualities of certain tooth washes, digestion pastilles, etc., while in the new towns advertisements are chalked in large type on tall black posts.

In one place Dr. Lindau noticed roaming about the streets a number of white dogs, with the name and address in black of a hat manufacturer marked on their backs. Everywhere carriages bearing gigantic placards may be seen. In some of them there will be a band of music, and in the middle one holds a flag with the announcement in huge type. The manu-

facturer of a special toilet article had another idea, which was imitated a little while ago in Edinburgh, when Sarasate was the object of an amusing *contre-temps*. In the case of the toilet specific, the name of which consisted of seven letters, seven black fellows in grotesque costumes paraded the streets as sandwichmen, each bearing a single letter of the name in large black type on the front of a tall and narrow snow-white hat. Another letter appeared on the back in white on the black ground of the coat, and the two were so arranged that the name could be read from the front or from behind. But before the day was over it was evident that the men had paid frequent visits to the bars, for in the evening they could be seen reeling through the streets with no idea of the orthography of the word they were to form, or of the position each was to take in the procession.

It is in superlatives, however, that the American excels. One tooth-soap is described as "surpassing all superlatives." Girls are employed to display their long hair to advertise a hair specific. Dr. Lindau describes the hair of some he saw in America as "stupendously luxuriant," and in one case it reached to the ground.

A NATION OF PRESIDENTS.

THERE is a very short article in the *July Century*, by Walter B. Hill, which presents a rather striking thought. He calls it "The Great American Safety Valve," and his argument goes to show that our society, in which every boy is taught that he may be President, is saved by an ocean of non-political office holding.

"Take a city directory," says Mr. Hill, "and examine the list of organizations usually printed in such a publication, you will see ample provision for the local ambitions of all the inhabitants. Take one of the books issued by a 'live' church; examine the list of societies, devotional, missionary, temperance, young people's, Sunday-school, charitable, etc. The matter will be made clearer still if you study the subject in a small village where universal acquaintance is possible.

"I made a test of one small town and found that every man, woman and child (above ten years of age) held an office—with the exception of a few scores of flabby, jelly-fish characters, whose lack of ambition or enterprise removes them from consideration as elements of the problem."

Mr. Hill tells of a friend of his, a denizen of a small village, who passed through successive stages of dignity in a benevolent insurance order to the consummate one of Most Supreme Grand Chancellor of the World.

"Not only are there offices enough to 'go round,' but the really capable and pushing American is generally honored with a score. I have heard a busy and overworked man decline to be at the head of an organization because he was at the head of twenty-five already.

"Here, then, we have the great American safety-valve—we are a nation of presidents."

THE RAIN-MAKING EXPERIMENTS A FAILURE.

MR. GEORGE E. CURTIS' version, in the *Engineering Magazine* for July, of the rain-making experiments recently conducted by the government in Texas is, to say the least, very different from any other account that has appeared in the monthly periodicals. Mr. Curtis was the meteorologist of the rain-making expedition and writes from his notes. He says plainly that the experiments have utterly failed to demonstrate that explosions can develop a storm or can produce more than a slight precipitation of moisture, and, from the report which he gives, this assertion would appear to be correct. He summarizes his account of the operations as follows :

"1. A smart shower on the afternoon of August 10 was preceded on the evening of August 9 by two shots of rackarock to test the powder.

"2. Shots were fired on August 12, 14 and 15 without effect.

"3. Cumulus clouds and slight showers on August 16, 17, 18 and 20 were accompanied by explosions of rackarock and dynamite, executed when the storm-clouds were in sight, sometimes before and sometimes after sprinkling had begun. Only on the 18th was the rainfall measurable, when it was 0.02 inch. In several cases a shot fired when a dense cloud was in the zenith seemed to produce a spatter of rain. On three of these days *sprinkling occurred before any firing had been done.*

"4. On August 22 a fine mist due to a severe norther was preceded on the 21st by the explosion of 156 pounds of rackarock. During the mist 276 pounds were fired without effect.

"5. Early on the 26th, when local showers had been predicted for this region by the Weather Bureau, and when the continuous barometric records show the passage of an area of very low pressure, the border of a thunder storm touched the C ranch and gave a sprinkling of rain. Final explosions had been made on the preceding evening, and in the report of the expedition published by the Department of Agriculture they are denominated the Midland test. This case, therefore, is presented as the principal, if not the only, operation at Midland from which the efficacy of explosions in producing rain may be judged. But it fails to afford the primary condition of a crucial test, for at the same time that the experiments were made, the natural conditions antecedent to and productive of a thunder-storm prevailed." The showers which came after the explosions were, Mr. Curtis adds, very like those preceding and were actually in sight before the firing began.

At least no close relation between the explosions and the showers seems to have been shown by the experiments.

"ON THE EVE" is the subject of an article in *Die Neue Zeit*, No. 39. Writing from London, the author explains how Parliament is dissolved, how writs for a new election are issued, what are the chief parties and programmes, etc.

WHAT WE SHOULD EAT IN SUMMER.

AN article which has attracted some attention is Dr. N. E. Yorke Davies' treatise on the "Proper Diet for Hot Weather," reprinted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the July number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Dr. Davies is a dietetic specialist who has written considerably in his special branch.

He upsets the notion that meat (lean) is heating and harmful in hot weather; he advises a large absorption of fluid, going so far as to say that too much can scarcely be taken if it be an innocent drink, and for the average man doing average work he prescribes the following diet :

"Breakfast, 8.30 to 9 a.m.—Two cups of tea or coffee, sweetened with saccharine, one or two teaspoonfuls of cream in each; 1 oz. of dry toast, thinly buttered; 4 ozs. of grilled or boiled fish, such as plaice, sole, whiting, haddock, cod, or trout, or 4 ozs. of cold chicken, cold tongue, or of grilled steak or chop.

"Lunch, 1.30 p.m.—Two or three ozs. of cold mutton, beef, or lamb; 3 or 4 ozs. of green vegetables, plainly boiled, plenty of green salad, made with vinegar, but without oil; 4 or 5 ozs. of stewed fruit; water, or two or three glasses of pure dry Moselles or other Rhine wines.

"Afternoon Tea, if desired.—Two cups of tea, as at breakfast; nothing to eat.

"Dinner, 7 to 8.—Julienne, or clear vegetable soup; 3 or 4 ounces of fish; 3 or 4 ozs of any *red meat*, or of chicken, rabbit, game, or venison; 6 ozs. of any green vegetable, with gravy from the meat only; 4 ozs. of stewed fruit or of raw fruit; a little stale or pulled bread, and a small piece of cheese."

Dr. Davies thinks that the schools should teach the physiology of food, and that any scientific instruction in his specialty would avert numberless ills and discomforts.

THE LONDON IVORY SALES.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Leisure Hour* for July on "A London Ivory Sale," which is crammed full of facts which it must have taken a great deal of trouble to collect. In order to replenish the ivory market of England 15,000 elephants have to be killed every year. The annual slaughter of elephants amounts to 75,000. As the elephant does not begin to breed until it is thirty years old, and the average is one youngster every ten years until he is ninety, the extinction of the elephant is within measurable distance. The total cash value of the 200,000 elephants in the Congo Basin is \$2,500,000, each elephant being supposed to have 50 pound weight of ivory in his jaws. Some tusks weigh as much as 200 pounds, but that is very rare. The tusks for billiard balls fetch the highest prices—as much as \$550 a hundredweight have been paid for them. Ivory dust and ivory shavings are used by confectioners as stiffeners for jellies. Out of every hundredweight of ivory 15 pounds remain as scrapings, which are burned into ivory black, worth from

\$80 to \$100 per ton. Hippopotamus ivory is harder than that of the elephant. The outer coat is so hard that it resists steel and strikes fire.

THE PRIVILEGES OF ENGLISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

A WRITER in the *English Illustrated* for July, describing the privileges of the workmen on the Great Eastern Railway, says :

“There is an accident fund, to which each of the 5,260 workmen subscribes, a pension fund and a savings bank, optional, and a contagious diseases fund. The institution of the three former is due to the present well-beloved chairman ; the latter is a workmen’s movement entirely, and an excellent one, not only preventing the deprivation of the members’ means of support when most needed, but by removing the risk involved in coming to work when disease is in their homes preventing the spread of infection among their shopmates. The company covers every subscription to the accident fund and pension fund with an equal amount, gives four per cent. interest on savings-bank investments, and supports a science and art institute and technical school situate near the works, which has a library of nearly 7,000 volumes. Last, but by no means least, every person in the company’s employ has the right to travel once a week, with any members of his family residing with and dependent upon him, to any point on the system at a fare of a farthing a mile.”

SOLDIER CYCLISTS.

THERE is an article by Major Holmes on “Military Cycling” in the *United Service Magazine* for July. He says that the cyclists do not claim to be calvary ; they are only a moving infantry. “The cycle is only a means of conveying infantry with greater rapidity, without noise, and without throwing up large columns of dust, a farther distance than by any other means available.

“The Safety enables the soldier to carry his arms, ammunition and kit. These are all fastened on to the machine, and for the convenience of mounting, dismounting and stowing for transport the Safety bicycle has no equal.

“The marching rate of an armed and equipped body of soldier-cyclists is from seven to ten miles an hour. This pace can be kept up for many hours without fatigue, and the men when they have reached their destination will be in a perfectly efficient condition.

“Another advantage is that the cycle requires neither forage nor water ; a body of troops far from their base have often suffered the greatest inconvenience from the want of both of these. It has often been noticed that mounted infantry form a good target for artillery fire, it being very difficult always to find cover for the horses. Such is not the case with cycles. The machines of dismounted men when laid on the ground offer no target for fire, as they are

quite invisible at short distances. Cycles are specially useful for night work, as they are absolutely noiseless, and, therefore, do not offer the objection that patrols, scouts and messengers do who are mounted on horses, as these can be heard at great distances at night. The cost of a military cycle should be under £12, and at this price it would form as cheap a mode of conveyance as it is possible to get.”

FRENCH CRITICISM OF NAVAL ORDNANCE.

REAR-ADMIRAL RÉVEILLÈRE contributes an article to *Marine Française*, “Shells with Large Capacity,” in which he points out how entirely unsuited the guns of modern ships are for the purpose of bombardments. The extreme length now given to ships’ guns makes them well suited for naval actions, but quite prevents the employment of shells charged with a large quantity of explosives. One of the ideas particularly affected by the young school of French naval officers is the possibility afforded to vessels of high speed of making sudden raids on an enemy’s coast, but in order that they may be able to do sufficient damage in the limited time that would probably be allowed to them it is essential that they should be able to throw shells carrying much larger bursting charges than is permitted from the long guns with which ships are now provided. Admiral Réveillère therefore advocates the introduction of a special type of short naval guns, built exclusively for bombarding purposes. These guns he would mount in swift mortar vessels of 900 and 1000 tons, which should be constructed principally for raiding purposes, although their speed would well qualify them to act as scouts when with the fleet. All the fastest cruisers should also carry a couple of these guns, so as to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such a fiasco as occurred in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and, more recently, of Foo-Chow by the French fleet.

HOW TO MARCH UNDER FIRE.

A SUPERIOR officer of infantry contributes to the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* a very exhaustive study on “The Formations to be Taken when Marching under the Fire of Artillery or Infantry.” The article is of much too technical a character for us to do more than allude to it ; but from the way in which every contingency is worked out it merits very considerable attention on the part of army officers, as going to prove that at fairly long ranges formations by files are far less vulnerable than in single rank. To cite one case out of many : the loss occasioned by a single round from a field gun fired against thirty-two men in single rank might kill twelve men, whereas the same number of men advancing in four single files would only suffer a loss of four and a half men. This is, of course, an extreme case, nevertheless in nearly every instance narrow-fronted columns with intervals are shown to have the advantage over formations in extended order.

WHY NOT RE-COLONIZE ENGLAND?

A Suggestion for the Idle Rich.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, in the *National Review* for July, has a characteristic article, entitled "Suggested by Cobbett's Ghost." Mr. Greenwood's idea is that if Cobbett's ghost were to return, he would suggest as a remedy for the progressing development of the great wens and the lesser wens, scattered throughout England, that the idle rich should migrate from Mayfair into the country, and revivify the deserted shires.

Mr. Greenwood says: "As to the Great Wen, I fancy he would argue that if it is not to be worsened and its dangers multiplied, there must be a dispersal of rich townsmen over the whole face of the country. The poor flock where the rich gather. When the rich are business men, closely engaged, they must, of course, abide near their factories and counting houses. But even of these many could spend more time and cash in a country life (to the wise economy of whatever vitalities they possess) than they do spend; and, besides these, there are thousands of families with completed money-piles who would be a veritable blessing to their native land if they would take a taste for living where it is loveliest. That the taste for art is increasingly widespread and rapturous is indeed delightful; but how much better it would be should a taste for nature break out among the wealthy of all sorts and conditions! They are very much alike, these tastes; the one is not more costly than the other, nor is it less wholesome and elevating; and, as I hear the ghost of Cobbett say, there is no visible cure for the depopulation of rural England and its dangerous running into city wens if the idle rich do not go out from them and re-establish the villages.

"Orchard produce, garden produce, poultry produce, the growth of small fields tilled with Chinese care—this is what we should baffle the importer with, and keep rural England populous and prosperous. If that is really the best counsel that can be given, how shall it be carried out more advantageously than by the fulfilment of this dream? A taste for the country springs up; it is strengthened by a sense of duty—a patriotic desire to do what can be done by the exchange of futile pleasures for simple joys to clear England of the dangers of 'the wen.' Vexed by the mere vulgarity and commonness of society splendors, many of the old gentry take more exclusively than ever to the taste; which inspires a yet greater number of new rich men, who depart from the crowds where a 'plum' is accounted nothing and ten thousand a year is no title to distinction. Estates of squirely magnitude are sought in all parts of the land, with little more regard to percentage returns than there is in buying a yacht or a Meissonier or two; till there are a dozen good houses on a dozen little domains where now there are three, and none of their owners are simply dependent upon rent. These estates being small, and being in such hands, what we have called garden tillage is the rule with them; which means the employment of a good many husbandmen. The

land is beautified, labor has its old place upon it on better terms, it yields more richly what is wanted most (according to the economists), the classes associate in a wholesomer way than 'slumming' affords, the physical degeneracy of the people is arrested by the salvation of thousands of families from wens-absorption, and there is less competition for work among town laborers of various kinds; for where the rich man's home is, there direct or indirect service of all sorts is required."

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORSICA TO FRANCE.

Its Strategic Value Ignored.

L. A MARINE FRANCAISE of May 29 and June 12 gives a capital summary of the important question raised by "Commandant Z," in the *Nouvelle Revue* of May 1, as to the vast strategic importance to France of Corsica. "Commandant Z" thus defines the value of Corsica from the military and naval point of view: "Corsica, which is the only resting ground for our fleet between Algiers and Marseilles, and between Bizerta and Toulon, forms the strategic link by which the shores of Languedoc and Provence are united to those of that French Africa which Prè-vost-Paradol, now more than a quarter of a century ago, pointed out as being the last resource of our grandeur in the world. In case of a war with the Triple Alliance the island, from its position within fifty miles of Civita Vecchia, forms the natural base of operations for our squadrons against Italy's left flank. "If, again, we consider the case of

A STRUGGLE—ALWAYS POSSIBLE—WITH ENGLAND, its defensive value becomes beyond compare, and is indeed so apparent that it forces itself upon the attention of even those who are utter strangers to the requirements of naval warfare. For these reasons, since our reverses, and especially since the House of Savoy has entered into alliance with the two Central European powers, Corsica should have been for us an object of grave concern. Alas! far from making it an object of solicitude, the French Admiralty, as we know too well, seems to have ignored the very existence of this admirable strategic position. In 1886, sixteen years after the lesson of Sedan, Corsica was still for the Admiralty as if it were non-existent!" "Commandant Z" is convinced that the next war which breaks out will begin in the Mediterranean by a sudden descent being made on Corsica—the two places most menaced, in his opinion, being Bastia and Bonifacio. The vicinity of Elba gives good warrant for an attempt against Bastia. The enemy could land either to the north of the town, or preferably on the west coast, at the bottom of the gulf of St. Florent, whence he could menace not only Bastia, but also the positions of the Ile Rousse, Calvi, Corte and the whole of the peninsula of Cape Corso. Under the present condition of the defenses a landing in the bay of Santa Manza, with Bonifacio for its objective, could be carried out with success. Once master of Bonifacio, the enemy, without committing himself to conquering the island, would restrict himself to hold-

ing the straits, when the vicinity of La Maddelena would render any naval operations to dislodge him extremely perilous. The defensive elements at Bonifacio are ridiculously inadequate, especially if account be taken of the offensive elements present at La Maddelena and on the plateau of Ozéri.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

After having pointed out all the points where Corsica is exposed to a sudden descent, "Commandant Z" discusses in what way it could be made to afford valuable support to the French fleet, and especially advocates the construction of a port of refuge at Porto Vecchio. He further points out the necessity for completing the mobile defenses of the island as speedily as possible. Independently, however, from the mobile defenses, which have recently been reinforced by the despatch of torpedo boats from Toulon, he strongly protests against the excessive concentration given to the French naval forces in the Mediterranean, and advocates that the Toulon fleet should be divided into three independent squadrons: the first, the squadron of France, with Toulon as its base; the second, or Corsican squadron, with its headquarters at Ajaccio; and the third, or African and Levant squadron, to be stationed (pending the completion of Bizerta) at Algiers.

Construct a Tunnel.

Another correspondent to the *Nouvelle Revue* emphasizes the points laid down by "Commandant Z," and recommends the construction of a tunnel four kilometers long between Bastia and St. Florent, which would thus form one fortress facing east and west, and allow the French fleet to operate on either side of the island. The strong position which could be taken up by the Italian fleet at La Maddelena not only covers the whole of the Italian coasts from Civita Vecchia to Sicily, but by closing the Straits of Bonifacio menaces the French line of communication between Marseilles, Algiers and Tunis. The creation of a port of refuge at Porto Vecchio would not restore the balance of power to the French fleet, as in case of a check it would be simply kept prisoner there without the possibility of passing the straits. The only way, therefore, in which the menace presented by La Maddelena can be paralyzed would be to cut a canal parallel to the straits, and so enable the French ships to escape from the *cul de sac* at Porto Vecchio. Fortunately such a canal, twenty-five kilometers long, can be easily and inexpensively constructed from Porto Vecchio to Figari, the ground between these points being quite flat and offering no engineering difficulties whatever. If these works as proposed were carried out, France, with Toulon in the north, Bizerta in the south and communication between Bastia, St. Florent and Porto Vecchio-Figari in the center, would occupy an impregnable position in the Mediterranean.

In *World Literature* for July Mr. David Dick, concluding his paper on George Meredith, sums up his judgment on the great novelist as a painter of women.

HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE.

M. F. MUSANY, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 15, discusses the breeding and training of horses—especially race horses—in France, and finds much to complain of. The race horses of France, he says, are chiefly imported from England, while the French cavalry has the greatest difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of decent mounts. Yet, our author goes on, these things are not so to be. There is no reason why good breeds of horses, both useful and ornamental, should not be reared in France. Norman and Percheron, Auvergnat and Limousin horses are famous in history and tradition; and though these races, as such, no longer exist, the conditions which produced them are unimpaired. The owners of racing stables are greatly to blame for the deterioration in French horse-flesh. They have persisted in sacrificing all other qualities for the sake of speed—and, moreover, speed which has to be kept up for a very short time only, so that it may go with the minimum of strength. Besides this, the colts are run far too young, and their training is faulty. It seems strange to hear that most French horse breeders are bad riders, or cannot ride at all. Thus, however well up they may be in theory, they are entirely at the mercy of their grooms and stable helpers in judging of a horse's pace and action. "The superiority of English breeders," says M. Musany, "lies in the fact that they can all ride, and know by actual use the wares they deal in. It would be desirable that riding should be as general with us as it is in England. In towns, it is true, it is a costly luxury; but for horse dealers it is a necessity and an economy."

There is great room for improvement in the treatment of colts. Tradition has established a belief that young animals left to run about in all weathers, exposed to all the changes of temperature, never groomed, and picking up their food as they can, become stronger, hardier and better tempered. It may be so in the case of wild animals, where this regimen kills off the weaker individuals in early infancy; but even then it is possible that those who survive escape with a constitution more or less impaired, and that this may account for the complete disappearance of some species. In any case it is not the way to bring up domestic animals. And even were it true that colts thus treated were less likely to catch one class of ailments, the fact remains that if any of them *do* happen to be taken ill the chances are that it will not be found out in time; and moreover, experience has demonstrated that instead of being hardened they are, on leaving the paddock, usually more delicate than stable-trained colts, catch cold more instead of less easily, and have to be gradually acclimatized before entering on full work. This is probably for want of the daily grooming necessary to keep a horse in health.

The paddocks, as a rule, are too large. It is commonly said that a horse needs a wide extent of ground to gallop over; but this is a mistake. If the same ground were divided into several smaller enclosures the horses could be more easily kept in view, and

caught if necessary, while the ground would be more evenly cropped and less trodden into holes. They could also be exercised with care by the stud groom, whereas they rarely gallop—as they are commonly supposed to do—if left to themselves.

It is often said that the justification of horse-racing is that it improves the breed of horses. M. Musany denies that it does so beyond a certain point. As already mentioned, it has injured it through breeding for speed only; moreover, horses for breeding are chosen for their racing records (which are no criterion at all) rather than their build and temper. The latter cannot be fairly judged at the age at which colts are run; and, besides, high speed over a short distance, with a light weight, proves nothing beyond that one point.

“If new racing regulations were introduced into France,” says M. Musany, “if no horse were to begin training under four years, our production would soon be superior to that of other countries. The example once given, our small farmers would soon follow it, especially when they found that no very great extent of ground was needed to rear a considerable number of animals. And, as the greater includes the less, it is evident that, if we succeed in rearing at home a sufficient number of racers, there will be no difficulty in finding the supply for the army. France can and ought to produce the best horses in the world, as she produces the best wine; and not only supply her own needs, but export to other countries, and find in this industry a source of wealth which would make her doubly formidable from a military point of view.

“To this end, all that is wanted is a few resolute and persevering men, having faith in sound doctrine, and disposed to superintend affairs for themselves, and to employ, as stablemen and grooms—instead of Englishmen attached to their traditional routine—unsophisticated French peasants, who will learn their business from them. The task is a noble and attractive one.

“But the taste for riding ought also to be revived among us. We therefore add our voice to the more illustrious ones who have preceded us in requesting the government to do its best to encourage horsemanship, and to raise the status in the general opinion of the meritorious men who teach it.”

Carlyle on Indian Meal.—The *Bookman* for July notices an interesting literary memorial of Carlyle's intimacy with Emerson. This is an article on “Indian Meal,” which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in May, 1849, over the signature “C.,” and, says the writer, Carlyle's authorship of it is undoubted, though it has not been included in any edition of his complete works. Carlyle, who wished to see Indian meal an article of general consumption, corresponded with Emerson on the subject, with the result that Emerson sent over from Concord a barrel of Indian corn in its natural state, and the corn, having been ground and prepared for the table by Lord Ashburton's French cook, was metamorphosed into meal “sweet among the sweetest, and on which a grown man

could be supported wholesomely, and even agreeably, at the rate of little more than a penny a day.”

THE DOOM OF LANCASHIRE.

MR. W. ABRAHAMS, in *Blackwood's* for July, has an excellent article concerning the impending decline of Lancashire, England. He thinks that the Lancashire cotton trade is doomed, and says: “The causes of the unfortunate change may be summed up as loss of profit on the trade in a class of goods cheapened down by excess of supply of markets still open; and, more damaging, the insidious encroachments of foreign competitors, either protected in the markets they rely upon by duties on imported British goods raised to the point of absolute prohibition, or greatly favored upon their own ground by the employment of native labor infinitely cheaper than that of British factory operatives, and additionally premiated by laws regulating labor in cotton mills much less exacting and stringent than the Factory Acts in force in this country.”

After describing the loss of market after market, and especially the way in which the Bombay mills are cutting into the Eastern trade, Mr. Abrahams says:

“When and where is it to stop? We are told that the whole of the trade with India, China and Japan in the coarser counts of cotton yarn up to 24's twist is regarded as already gone; and it is anticipated that in counts of yarn up to 30's that trade can and will be taken entirely by Bombay before half a dozen years have passed. Lancashire is not able to bespeak much sympathy in its continuous losses of foreign, colonial and Indian trade from the country outside its own borders; perhaps because other interests, in other provinces of the kingdom, are also suffering more or less severely, and are quite absorbed in their own peculiar difficulties and troubles. Yet surely the issue is momentous for the whole British nation, and not for Lancashire alone. England *minus* Lancashire, as a gigantic manufactory, would no longer be the rich, mighty, advancing England of other days.

“Lancashire will die hard and slowly, though it may be with recurrent social convulsion and commercial cataclysm. The time is not quite at hand when it shall be numbered with those ancient seats of empire and marts of ocean-ranging commerce ‘whose decay hath dried up realms to deserts.’ But that this county—filled with cities vying in vastness with the capitals of the greatest nations, and towns which are so many human hives, with factories, foundries, forges and workshops innumerable; served by magnificent ports and merchant fleets; teeming with a keen, striving population of nigh four millions—has passed the meridian of its prosperity, and has entered upon the first stage of its declension, is the gloomy conviction to which a constant and close observation of its course has forced the reluctant minds of some of its inhabitants who are not least jealous of its fame, or proud of its record of peaceful conquests and its former pre-eminence as the school of inventors and the home of the mechanical arts.”

OUR MONSTER POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

A LETTER BY DR. ANDREW D. WHITE.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS has received from Hon. Andrew D. White a copy of the following open letter addressed by him to the Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Boston. The remarkable scenes of the four great political conventions recently held at Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Omaha certainly give great force to the views entertained by Mr. White and Mr. Collins :

Permit me as your fellow-citizen to address you on a subject of great concern not only to our respective political parties, but to the whole country.

I observe by the morning papers that at the recent Chicago convention you moved a resolution that the National Committee of your party should, at the next National Convention, provide accommodations only for the delegates, alternates, the press and the National Committee, with, as I suppose, a fair allowance for an audience of moderate size.

I regard this as one of the most wise and far-sighted resolutions which has been introduced into any national convention of late years. Three times in my life I have been a delegate to a National Republican Convention. The first two of these were held in halls of moderate size, and were deliberative bodies ; the third, a few years since, was held in a vast hall, in which the spectators outnumbered the delegates more than ten to one. The convention proper numbered less than a thousand ; the spectators were understood to number from twelve to fourteen thousand, and that assemblage was not, and could not be, in any true sense, a deliberative body.

Anything like real deliberation was simply impossible. In order to transform that National Convention into a local menagerie, the local managers had made the hall in which it met so large that president and members could rarely, if ever, be fully heard, and so flimsy that wind against its sides or rain upon its roof made even the "fog horns" of the party inaudible.

Nor was this the worst. The convention was at all times practically at the mercy of the mob of spectators, and at some times in its actual control. In some cases this control was merely farcical. For instance, at the very moment when the most thoughtful judgment was required this audience of sight-seers amused itself by what was called "enthusiasm," but what was really, on the part of large numbers, hysterics. I saw very many men and women in the galleries utterly beside themselves, jumping up and down and shrieking the name of the first candidate who happened to be named, and shortly afterward I saw many of the same people again in hysterics, jumping as before and shrieking the name of an opposing candidate.

But at other times this mob rule by the galleries was not merely farcical ; it was vicious. Motions and speeches of real importance which eminent members of the convention attempted to make were more than once drowned by the murmurs of the spectators, and, what was worst of all, sometimes purposely interrupted by them.

As a Republican, I submit to you, a Democrat, that this sort of thing is neither Republican nor Democratic. At its best, it is simply a farce, which tends to bring disgrace upon the deliberations of the two parties, and at its worst it is the over-riding of the whole people, acting through their chosen representatives, by a mob, always thoughtless and sometimes venal, drawn mainly from the city in which the convention happens to be held, and therefore a menace to free discussion and a disgrace to the whole country.

I do not, and I feel sure that you do not, in spite of the form given to your resolution in the telegraphic

reports, object to a reasonable attendance of spectators. It is eminently proper that there should be a body of spectators equal in size, possibly, to the entire body of delegates, alternates, officials and representatives of the press, and it should be made a rule that the tickets for the spectators' seats be distributed to the various delegations in fair proportion, thus preventing any local or individual interest from packing the galleries. It should be a body of spectators not so large as to tyrannize over the convention, and it should be not local but national.

Down to a recent period this was the system adopted by both parties, and it allowed a convention to deliberate. But under the present system it not unfrequently happens that a delegate who does not please the galleries, no matter how important his statement or argument may be to his constituency or to the country, is howled down by the local mob. Under the present system such statesmen as Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Salmon P. Chase and William H. Seward would have been virtually excluded from the deliberations. Formerly it was always the convention itself which decided every question ; now it is not unfrequently the galleries.

It may be said that the recent nominations on both sides were excellent in spite of this vile system into which both parties have drifted. I am not at all disposed to deny this ; no wrong system bears its whole fruitage of evil at once ; it must be judged by its logical consequences and evident possibilities.

It may also be said that our national conventions should be thrown open to the people. That is my contention, and my objection to the present system is that it enables a single State, or even a single city, virtually to exclude the people—nay, enables it to pack the galleries so as to absolutely thwart the free expression of the popular will, and may yet enable individuals or corporations, by the use of money on a large scale, to pack the galleries with men hired to applaud their agents or to overpower with clamor delegates obnoxious to their ambitions or interests.

I would have the convention, then, thrown open to the whole people, not misrepresented by a mob overshadowing the convention with local or personal aspirations, prejudices, or whims, but represented by a suitable number of citizens from the whole country, admitted under proper regulations ; and, in addition to this, I would have the convention, even more than at present, thrown open to the people by the fullest provision for the press, which, by its telegraphic communications, virtually brings every citizen of the United States into the convention.

The result of this present system, under which the convention has ceased to be a deliberative body, and has become mainly a menagerie to amuse a local mob of men, women and children, who are frequently admitted for money, and in which, having paid their money, they feel themselves supreme, can be only evil to both the great parties and to the free institutions of our country.

Allow me, then, as an American citizen, to thank you for your resolution, and to express the earnest hope that you will persevere in acting upon the line it lays down, with the certainty that the great majority of thinking men in both parties must finally join you in the advocacy of it.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THESE are reviewed in another department the five articles, "Causes of the Famine," by Mr. W. C. Edgar; "Thomas Hardy and His Novels," by Mr. William Sharp; "Does the Negro Pay for His Education," by Mr. George W. Cable, and the two on the Republican and Democratic candidates, by Senator Hawley and Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge gives an estimate of the relative strength and weakness of the European armies in substance as follows: England is still great on the sea, but her land forces are inferior. Such military experience as she has had of late years has been altogether in fighting savages, and this is the worst of all preparation for civilized warfare. "Except as an ally who could make herself useful by landing a body of men on the enemy's coast as an opportune diversion, England is of positively no weight so far as her army is concerned."

Russia is rich in material and her men are brave but the grade of intelligence is low, "for 73 per cent. of the army in Europe can neither read nor write, of that in Asia 82 per cent."

The present condition of the French army is excellent. Napoleon's army "was at no time so sound throughout." But the French army is lacking in one serious point; it has no preëminent leader, and "what has always made the French army is leadership."

The German army is more unified and suffers less from the jealousies of officers, but Germany is "under a serious financial and political handicap. She has a low treasury in proportion to her armament," and her faith in the Hohenzollerns has been shaken by the conduct of the young autocrat, William.

The Austrian cavalry and field artillery are good, but "her infantry force is on the whole inferior to that of any of the greater powers. Her officers are poorly paid and the non-commissioned officers are of low grade. Little is done to make the soldier's life attractive or honorable."

Italy is "financially bankrupt." "Her army is very big on paper—a war strength of 2,700,000 men. But she cannot mobilize more than a portion of this force."

THE READING SYSTEM AND THE "ANTHRACITE TRUST."

President McLeod, of the Reading railroad, makes a stout defense of the recent "deal." He asserts that there has been no trust, but that "the Reading leases mean simply that corporations, each with elements of strength and usefulness to the public which the others did not possess, came into closer relations, the one taking what the others gave, and each giving what it could with advantage bestow." The system proposes to itself a two-fold duty, to bring the products of its territory to the consumer on "surer and better terms," and to "assure to the thousands of investors in the Reading securities their undoubted right to some return for the money invested." The writer quotes statistics to prove that in the price of coal there has been no advance over that which ruled five years ago. He also declares that the Reading system will tend to methodize and economize the mining of coal, which he reminds us is very necessary, since the supply is not inexhaustible.

AN ARGUMENT FOR WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer makes a strong and sensible appeal for a higher non-technical education of woman, that sort of education the object of which is, quoting President Dwight's phrase, "the developing and cultivating the thinking-power." She considers education of this kind of the utmost necessity to make a woman a sympathetic wife, a wise mother and a clear-headed, useful member of society. The writer does not wish to see woman usurp man's place, but she does wish to see her fitted by every means possible to be what she was intended for, his complement.

WOMAN'S WAGES.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright enumerates the causes which tend to make the wages paid to women less than those paid to men. First, he says, the mere fact that woman has come into the industrial system as a new factor is of itself sufficient to keep her wages low. Secondly, her lack of physical endurance and the assistance which she receives lowers her economic standard. Thirdly, she lacks technical training, and often is unwilling to spend time in acquiring this training, because she regards her work as only temporary, to be terminated upon marriage. Finally, the great influx of women into the industrial field has made the supply greater than the demand.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"LYNCH Law in the South," by Mr. Frederick Douglass; "Politics and the Pulpit," by Bishops Doane and Mallilieu; "Organized Labor in the Campaign," by Mr. Samuel Gompers, and "The Situation in Italy," by ex-Prime Minister Crispi, are reviewed in another department.

MR. MALLOCK ON LONDON SOCIETY.

Lady Jeune's article on "London Society" which appeared in the May number of the *North American Review* is discussed by Mr. W. H. Mallock. His chief criticism is that Lady Jeune's method of dealing with her facts is superficial. She writes of "society" alone; but the condition of society "is due to causes which influence the entire community; and the effects of these, as seen in the aristocratic and fashionable world, must be studied in connection with their effects on other ranks and classes." London society is composed of not more than five thousand people and they are for the most part aristocrats. These do not constitute a homogeneous body any more than do the students of Oxford. The "smart" set in society is composed of a comparatively small number of the constituent members of society. "Whatever may be the peculiar sins of contemporary 'smartness,' be they great or little, they are by no means confined to the smart set or its imitators, but are due to causes which influence every rank, and which should be sought for in history rather than in fashionable memoirs."

Mr. Mallock declares that the idleness to which Lady Jeune refers is even more prevalent among the rich women who are not in society than among those who are, and the decline of religious belief is not characteristic of the smart set, but is widely prevalent, and is due to scientific and historical discovery.

THE USE OF CATHEDRALS.

The Dean of St. Paul's undertakes to answer the question, What is the use of cathedrals? A cathedral which is a master-work of architecture "adds dignity and external importance to the religious body to which it belongs." It is, he says, a means of education. It affords space for the gathering of great religious bodies. It is diocesan, not parochial, and hence is the neutral ground on which waning clerical factions can meet. Its services present a standard of excellence to the diocese. It gives unity of interests to the churches of the diocese. The cathedral staff is useful in supplying church pulpits. In this staff there should be some members who can dedicate to theological study, and others who can be the bishop's lieutenants in the work of organization.

PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

President H. S. Haines, of the American Railway Association, contributes a paper on "Railway Safety Appliances." He asserts that all possible progress has been made in the invention of a car-coupler which will be safe and at the same time will not make it necessary for the brakeman to go between the cars. In 1890 the Railway Association adopted the Master Car Builders' type of couplers, which is the most perfect safety appliance that inventive ingenuity has thus far been able to devise. It is absurd, he says, to suppose that Congress can improve on this invention, which is the result of the best developed technical skill. About one-fifth of the freight cars in service are supplied with this device.

Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, in considering the needs of the new Northwest, argues for regulated immigration, general education, and a greater intelligent interest in public affairs. Archibald Forbes shows President Lincoln to have been a great military strategist.

THE ARENA.

REVIEWS of the three papers on the pending presidential campaign will be found in the department "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Edwin Reed reopens the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. His paper is an argument against the possibility of Shakespeare having written the plays which bear his name, and is presented in two parts. In the first part of the paper it is shown that the author of the Shakespeare plays was a linguist, a jurist, a philosopher, and was well acquainted with ancient and modern literature. In the second part the man Shakespeare is considered. Mr. Reed finds that he was the son of parents grossly illiterate and that he signed his name as one who could scarcely write. Shakespeare went to London in 1585 or 1587 and "Hamlet" was produced not later than 1589. It is impossible to suppose, says Mr. Reed, that he acquired in this interim sufficient knowledge to write such a tragedy. He seems to have caused no sensation in London; the references made to him by contemporary writers are brief, and the writers themselves are for the most part obscure; his death attracted little attention, and his resting place is marked by a stone bearing as his only epitaph a homely inscription written by himself.

Mr. B. O. Flower has an extended article on the Sunday closing of the World's Fair. Sunday legislation, he says, is opposed to the genius of the early Church. The Church's strongest ally in the agitation for Sunday closing is the saloon. People deprived of the privilege of going to the Fair, where they will be instructed and innocently amused, will inevitably find their way to the saloon, the brothel and the gambling hell.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

WE notice elsewhere the article, "Truth about the Salvation Army," and Mr. Swinburne's "Elegy" on Sir Richard Burton.

FOUR STYLES OF MEMORY.

Mr. Alfred Binet writes on "Mental Imagery" in an article in which he thus sums up the four different styles of memory:

1. The visual, characterized by the use of visual images in all the operations of the mind and memory. This probably exists in the case of painters who can execute a person's portrait after having seen that person only once.
2. The auditive, which implies a special memory for sounds, as in the case of most musicians.
3. The motive, marked by the special use made of images derived from motion.
4. The indeterminate, which exists when the different varieties of imagery are employed alternately, according to occasion.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

Lady Jeune discusses the servant girl question in an article which does not contain much that is new. She points out that the growth of flats has diminished the number of servants, and touches incidentally upon the possibility of the Servants' Union being able to benefit the class in England by eradicating the present system of registration and improving the unsatisfactory character system. The Servants' Union gives the following figures as to the number of domestics: "The gross numbers are 1,803,997, out of which 130,865 represent coachmen, grooms, butlers, and footmen; 1,230,406 female servants, 92,747 charwomen, and 62,646 male and female hotel servants; the remainder is composed of the smaller classes who are comparatively unimportant. It is calculated that there are over twelve thousand servants seeking employment in vain in London alone, and the majority are by no means composed of women."

THE PROPOSED PAN-ANGLICAN FESTIVAL.

Mr. Rowe, president of the Oxford University Boating Club, discusses Mr. Astley Cooper's proposal to set on foot a Pan-Anglican Athletic Festival. From the point of view of the rowing man he sets forth the difficulties connected with the boating contests, and makes the following suggestions as a means of overcoming the obstacles:

1. Let the winning Grand Challenge eight of the year represent England.
2. Let the Henley regatta course be the one chosen for the race.
3. Let the contest, at least in rowing, take place about the middle of July, instead of in June.
4. Let the sculling be absolutely open to professional and amateur alike.

Mr. Rowe is in favor of the Americans coming in. He says: "It would be most unsatisfactory were we not to take this opportunity of measuring our strength with theirs, as well as with that of our Colonial oarsmen."

THE IRISH "HOTTENTOT" IDEA.

The Hon. Lionel Tollemache has a pleasant, gossipy paper on Lord Tollemache and his anecdotes, in the course of which we come upon the following, which may be regarded as the original germ of the idea which Lord Salisbury afterward developed when he inferentially suggested that the Irish were on the same pale of political development as the Hottentots: "Shortly after my father entered Parliament there was a great disturbance in Ireland. The Duke of Wellington was reported to

have said significantly that the army was ready. One or more Irish members answered the appeal by saying in the House of Commons that the people of Ireland were ready, too. Amid the general excitement a young member of timorous aspect rose to make his maiden speech. In a meek voice the novice began: 'Mr. Speaker, I have listened attentively to this debate, and have come to the conclusion that Irishmen are no more fit to govern themselves than blacks!' The bashful orator was the first Mr. Walter, of the *Times*."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Bompas, Q. C., endeavors to show why the majority of Nonconformists accept Home Rule, and why the minority reject it. "An Irishman" discusses the strength and prospects of Unionism in Ireland. He declares that Unionism is much stronger than Unionists themselves suppose. There is a growing conviction on the part of the Irish peasant that in his own interests the Union should be maintained. Edward Delille writes on "Guy de Maupassant," and Mr. H. W. Lucy has a short paper on the Early Parliamentary History of the Borough of Hythe.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE articles on Ulster, General Booth's Social Work, and Mr. Osborne Morgan's reply to Lady Jeune's denunciation of Modern Society are noticed in another department.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

A former Siberian exile has a paper on the Russian Crisis. It is a sombre presentation of the melancholy condition of things in the famine districts of Russia. The writer seems to be almost as hostile to Count Tolstoï as he is to the government. Russian agriculture is perishing for want of intelligent direction, but a stupid, suspicious officialism is fatal to all improvement. Possibly the pinch of hunger and the possibility of absolute bankruptcy will compel the adoption of measures where all milder arguments have failed. He thinks that provincial society has distinctly degenerated in Russia in the last few years. It reads nothing, ignores science, and interests itself in nothing. The zemstvos have been checked in their work, and have degenerated accordingly. The moral of the whole thing is that—"Russia will never return to its old social régime; it will never see prosperity again, unless the *intelligentia* once more turns its attention to its own internal affairs, its daily requirements; unless it is once more independent, and throws off the false, heartless, and indifferent guardianship of the bureaucracy."

A PROTEST AGAINST SACERDOTALISM.

Archdeacon Farrar has an article on Sacerdotalism, in which he warns the Sacerdotalists of the establishment that their teaching will carry them to Rome, and that there are myriads of both laity and clergy who will never accept the utterly disproved assertions which they so constantly repeat. In declaiming these assertions, says the Archdeacon: "We claim to be churchmen in the very best and fullest sense of the word, because we can superabundantly prove to every unbiased mind that we follow the guidance of the only authorities which we regard as final or supremely important—the New Testament, the Prayer Book and formularies of the Church of England, the decrees of the Four Great Councils, the clear doctrinal teaching of the best writers of the primitive church in the earliest days of Christianity, and the carefully-weighed and accurately expressed opinions of every one of the

great divines whom hitherto the Church of England has most delighted to honor."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The remaining articles in the *Contemporary Review* are Prof. Marcus Hartog's "Problems of Reproduction," Miss Price's "Popular Songs of France," and Mr. Bryce's address delivered at the first meeting of the London branch of the Scottish Geographical Society on the "Migration of Races of Men."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD'S article is noticed elsewhere. The Countess Cesaresco writes on "Historical Rimini;" Mr. Walter Besant and a "London Editor" fight backward and forward over the question of "Authors, Individual and Corporate;" Mr. Andrew Lang protests against the censure pronounced on novels with a purpose, incidentally defending "Sandford and Merton;" and the editor rolls the drum and appeals to the country on behalf of the Unionist Administration.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Sir Richard Temple discusses the "Polynesian Labor Traffic," and favors Lord Charles Scott's suggestion as to the establishment of recruiting stations, but he goes a step further, and proposes to place all the islands where laborers are recruited under the Imperial protectorate. "Then, and not till then, would the recruits have all the advantage which the Indian labor recruits (*coolies*) possess, and the recurrence of the evils formerly complained of and deplored would be rendered impossible. A protectorate would, of course, be Imperial and not colonial.

"It remains to indicate the islands that would fall under this proposal. The islands appear to belong chiefly, if not entirely, to the series known to geographers as the Louisiade Archipelago. This range extends from the southern extremity of New Guinea across the ocean south-eastward till the Fiji group, already British, is reached. The fact that British protection is established in Southern New Guinea would facilitate a similar protection over adjacent islands—especially in Moresby Island. Outside the Louisiade group, and lying to the north, would be two or three islands which have heretofore been recruiting-grounds—especially Normamby Island, and perhaps the islands of Goodenough and Fergusson. And to the west lie the Solomon Islands. The New Hebrides are quite extraneous to these groups."

A NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT ACT.

Mr. Sidney Low, the editor of the *St. James Gazette*, gives us his meditations upon the present state of the Copyright Act in newspapers, which has just been promoted by the recent action taken against him by the *London Times*. He makes the following suggestions as to the framing of a satisfactory Newspaper Act: "The registered proprietors or publishers, not the 'authors,' to be regarded as the owners of all the copyrights; the fact that the paper is properly registered to give the proprietors a right to sue for infringement of copyright, irrespective of any arrangements made with contributors; no proprietor to be able to take proceedings for infringement of copyright, unless it can be shown that he has warned off trespassers by hoisting the red flag over the whole journal or over any particular literary article in it; subject to such warning any literary article to be capable of being protected in the same way as if it had been contributed to a monthly magazine or similar periodical; and finally, news not to be the subject of copyright at all."

HOW I WOULD TAX LUXURIES.

Colonel Howard Vincent, in an article entitled "Common Sense at Last," enthusiastically applauds Lord Salisbury's suggestion of retaliatory duties. He thinks that in negotiating treaties with France and Spain Lord Salisbury's suggestion would give England a weapon by which she could bring them to their knees.

He says: "With each country we absolutely hold the master hand, not only as their best customer, but as having it in our power to cripple a large proportion of the population, and thus gain any electoral result we choose, and simultaneously to confer a great benefit upon our own people by diminishing the consumption of foreign alcohol. An extra tax upon the £4,000,000 worth of French wine and brandy, or the £858,000 worth of Spanish wine; a duty on the £7,000,000 worth of French silk manufactures, or the £1,000,000 worth of French boots, shoes and gloves; or on the £5,000,000 worth of French woolen manufactures brought into this country would soon bring our neighbors to a reasonable frame of mind."

SOME VITAL STATISTICS.

In an article on "Sedatives and Modern Life," Dr. Tom Robinson gives the following figures in order to prove that it is nervous diseases which drive people into dram-drinking and drug-taking. Deaths from old age have fallen off, while deaths from diseases of the nervous system and from cancer have greatly increased.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM VARIOUS CAUSES IN A MILLION PERSONS.

Disease.	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.
Intemperance.....	41.6	35.4	37.6	42.2	48.0	50.0
Cancer.....	367.8	403.8	445.6	495.2	544.6	599.7
Phthisis.....	2,526.6	2,447.8	2,218.0	2,040.0	1,820.6	1,616.7
Old Age.....	1,352.8	1,275.8	1,206.8	1,072.2	1,008.6	974.0
Nervous System..	1,546.0	1,605.2	1,716.0	1,803.6	1,797.6	1,785.3

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the present number Editor Knowles does his best to convert the *Nineteenth Century* into a Unionist pamphlet. It begins with Mr. Edward Dicey's paper on "The Choice of England," and closes with the opinions of no fewer than ten persons, who explain why they are going to vote for the Unionists. There is not much, nor anything that is new, in any of their articles. The only thing that is worth mentioning is Mr. Dicey's cock-sure confidence that the Unionists hold the winning cards. "If we fail to win I, for one, shall attribute the failure to no other cause than our want of ability to make the best of our position." He cannot, however, bring himself to believe, even for a moment, that the people of England will be so stupid as not to agree with him on this occasion. Therefore, the polls are to result in the crushing defeat of the Gladstonians. "Success lies within the grasp of the Unionist party. If they fail to obtain success it is with them will rest the fault."

JAMAICA AS A HEALTH RESORT.

The Duke of St. Albans has been visiting Jamaica, and he wants his wife and all the world to follow his example, especially if they are in need of a milder climate.

He sums up his paper as follows: "I have been asked the following questions about the merits of Jamaica, which I think may be answered as follows: For a sportsman? No, though a good bag of wild pigeons can be made. The marshes in the West Indies are dangerous for any one not

acclimatized to the tropics. For the yachtsman? No, the Caribbean Sea is too rough for pleasure cruising, and the currents perplexing. For the invalid? Yes, he will find a climate which extends to him a sure and safe recovery; but let him be warned against returning to a cold climate before the summer is well advanced, and he must be careful to wear light but woolen underclothing. For the botanist? Yes, a perfect Paradise will open to him; 450 different species of ferns will reward his search, besides an abundant tropical vegetation. For the naturalist? Yes, there are many valuable kinds of butterflies and other insects to be secured, but the collection of humming-birds and other small birds is forbidden without a special permit. To sum up, the voyage out is easy and pleasant, if it were not for the waste of time, and the return journey can be made by New York."

THE HAREM VIEW OF TURKISH MARRIAGES.

"Adalet" describes how marriages are arranged in Turkey. It is a very curious story. The girls are not allowed to see their husbands until they are married to them. The girl must seem to be entirely ignorant of the meaning of a betrothal, she must cry when the ring is put on her finger, but must not admit that she understands what it means until the contract is settled, when for the first time she is allowed to recognize the fate that has been prepared for her, and then it is her duty to fall back in a dead faint. Even after that she must not ask any questions about the name, family or character of her betrothed, nor must she ever try to see him from afar. Notwithstanding this arrangement, which seems to have been malevolently contrived in order to make marriage a failure, "Adalet" does not think that Turkish marriages turn out so badly on the whole.

"I have seen girls brought up in every kind of indulgence, and who have never been thwarted in their whole lives, bow down before the authority of their husbands, and obey without a murmur the orders of a man who a few months before was entirely unknown to them, and I cannot help admiring a system which, whilst asking for so much devotion and sacrifice on one side, so rarely degenerates into tyranny on the other."

ARMINIUS VEMBERY ONCE MORE.

Arminius Vembery, that industrious and pertinacious Hungarian, who now adds to his other enormities that of spelling Colossus with a K, once more takes up his parable about the situation in Central Asia. This time he is not quite so gloomy as usual. He says: "In order to secure a position which corresponds to the standing of Russia in and near Khorasan, England will be sooner or later compelled to round off the present frontier between Beluchistan and Eastern Persia in order to get such a footing in Sistan as will enable her to counteract and to threaten any Russian movement either from Ashkabad or from Dushakh toward Meshed."

If that is done he almost promises to be happy forever afterward, for he says: "The grandiloquent sentence of Skobelev to arrange a march *à la Timur* to the Indus and to expel the English from the peninsula by means of a hard blow struck in front, is to-day obsolete. With the aid of the scientific frontier, completed through the position in Sistan, England will have made perfect her means of defense against the attack of Russia. As to the prospect of fomenting a mutiny in the rear of the English army of defense in India, I am glad to say that here too a great change for the better has taken place."

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes an instructive paper on the subject, "General Elections in America and England."

which he contrasts the English with the American methods of conducting an appeal to the country, very much to the advantage of the Americans. The chief difference is that the English system is much less conservative than the American. In comparing the legislators of the two countries, Mr. Carnegie says :

"I think the average American Congressman much less vain and much more modest, and infinitely more mindful of the wishes of his colleagues, than the average British M. P., for he scarcely ever bores the House or consumes its valuable time by inflicting upon it the "great effort" he has prepared not to inform the House, but to electrify the rustics at home."

He gives the English hope, however, that before long they may approximate to the American ideal of excellence. "The contrast between the Monarchy and the Republic, great as it is at present, is one which I believe is to become less and less year after year, until the two great branches of the English-speaking race, possessed of the same language, literature, law, and religion, shall also possess the advantages of similar conservative constitutions."

MUSIC FOR THE MASSES.

Mrs. Julian Marshall, who is a great admirer of the Tonic Sol-Fa system, thinks that England is making great progress in the musical education of her people. "In the Board Schools the great mass of British children are receiving such a thorough grounding in the elements of music as must remain with them through life. A good Tonic Sol-Fa is a good theoretical and practical musician."

No advantage, however, is to be obtained without a sacrifice, and she pathetically deplores the misery which is inflicted upon long-suffering humanity by the endless practicing which goes on all around. Still she thinks this hardship must be endured as best it can, with this reflection for consolation: "Fifty people who never could be fifty effective solo-performers (and of whom there would be too many if they could) may, by combination under capable direction, produce an effect beyond the reach of any solo-performer in the world. This is the triumphant and only answer to those who, weary of sound, ask ever and anon, 'To what purpose all this music?' Music in masses is the modern art."

ASTRONOMY AND WORSHIP IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

Mr. J. Norman Lockyer publishes under this title an elaborate study, in which he seeks to prove that "there is, in all probability, a close connection between the mythology of the ancient Egyptians and the observations of bodies rising and setting, which they, like all the other early nations, had to make for the uses of their daily life."

In working out this thesis, he says: "I assume the personification or the deification of stars; I indicate special orientations of buildings devoted to the worship of some star or another; and I suggest an instance—a very remarkable instance—of a change of cult in a temple."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Mahaffy takes occasion of the tercentenary of Trinity College, Dublin, to write the history of that institution, and Sir Henry Elliott gives us a popularly written sketch of Sir John Franklin.

THE *Westminster Review* for July is exceedingly dull. The articles on "The Old Irish Parliament," "Irish Lawyers," "The Tyranny of Canvassers," "The Equality of the Rural Wage Rate," and the "Emigration Problem in America" may be very good solid reading in their way, but the *Review* sadly needs livening up.

HARPER'S.

WE review among the "Leading Articles of the Month" Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson's article on "The Growth of the Federal Power," and Mr. Poultney Bigelow's, "The Czar's Western Frontier."

The magazine patriotically makes a feature of a considerable paper by Mr. Charles D. Deshler, entitled "How the Declaration was Received in the Old Thirteen," and Mr. Howard Pyle's well-known illustrations of Continental costumes and scenes add to the attractions of this tribute to the original Glorious Fourth. Some of the Fourth of July oratory that Mr. Deshler unearths compares favorably with the later survivals.

People who have the Sir Samuel Baker temperament will delight in the novel description of elephant-hunting in Mysore, which Mr. R. Caton Woodville contributes, accompanied by very striking pictures from his drawings. It is not the killing of elephants which he describes, but the capture of wild ones to be domesticated. The wiles of the forest-roaming old trumpeters and the cunning of the tame elephants which assist in their capture make interesting reading. Mr. Woodville accompanied a famous hunter, a Mr. Sanderson, to the Kheddah, or huge trap, over a mile in circumference, into which the native beaters drove the great animals. "How mysterious these huge brutes looked as they silently strode through the dark forest, breaking the bamboos in their way and tossing them over their heads! These wild elephants in their native jungle appear colossal, and have not that dark, almost black appearance that they acquire when tamed and frequently washed. In their natural state they are gray in color and covered with red clay and mud, with bits of grass and leaves sticking to them."

In purely literary features this July *Harper's* is exceedingly rich, with Mr. Lowell's essay on Marlowe and Mr. Lang and Mr. Abbey's treatment of "All's Well that Ends Well," to say nothing of Mr. Howells' and Miss Wilkins' serials. Mr. Lowell's essay in particular is the finest of his posthumous works which have been brought before us, if not of all his literary criticisms.

THE CENTURY.

MR. A. W. HARRIS' paper on "The Government and the Farmer," and Mr. Walter B. Hill's exposition of the "Great American Safety Valve," are noticed at greater length elsewhere.

One of the best articles in this number is Mr. Charles Waldstein's account of the recent finding of the tomb of Aristotle, in the course of excavation under his direction. The site of this "find," dear to the heart of the scholar and archaeologist, is in Eutria, a district of Eubœa. It was not without some trouble with the Philistine natives that Mr. Waldstein's party—from the American School of Athens—completed their important discovery, nor has he been able to prove beyond a peradventure to the doubters that it was *the* Aristotle whose last resting place he has unearthed, but the circumstantial evidence is very strong in his favor.

A very good descriptive article is "Negus Negusti and the Abyssinians," by Frederic Villiers who has very graphically illustrated his own text. Mr. Villiers found himself despised by the Abyssinian maidens on account of his "pink skin." But the white man has good reasons to reciprocate this disdain to judge from the description of the universal and accepted state of uncleanness and disease which characterizes the native. Indeed, the Church seems to have accomplished little if anything in the practical regeneration of this so-called Christian people.

A strong editorial in the "Topics of the Times" department seeks to lay the responsibility of political corruption in its proper place. "There has never been any corruption in politics," says this writer, "in any nation that the world has ever seen, in which the responsibility did not rest upon the man who offered the bribe rather than upon the men who took it. It does not lessen this responsibility if there be one or a dozen middlemen between the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. What is wanted is a moral sense which will be as keen in political matters as it is in private and commercial matters. No reputable man ought to give a dollar for political purposes, unless he can have in return an accounting for its use. Every man who contributes to a large campaign fund, to be expended by a professional corruptionist without any public or private accounting of the uses to which it is put, is an accomplice in a gigantic scheme of bribery which he has helped to make possible."

This July number brings to a close Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's charming serial, "Characteristics," which has proved a very successful departure in psychological fiction; and the no less remarkable production of Mr. Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, "The Naulahka," also concludes with an ever-new chapter of the old, old story.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE July *Scribner's* is rather a pleasing number. Its *piece de résistance* is Mr. Joseph Kirkland's paper, "Among the Poor of Chicago," which we review on another page.

The "Historic Moment" described this month is that first of January thirteen years ago which saw the resumption of specie payments, accomplished by Secretary Sherman in the face of such discouraging surroundings and predictions. Mr. J. K. Upton recounts the financial events which led up to the consummation of the measure. It will be remembered that Secretary Sherman's theory was that a 40 per cent. reserve would be ample to establish gold payments, on the principle that as soon as people could get gold for their notes they would not want it. By the sale of bonds and other strenuous efforts, the Secretary finally succeeded in amassing \$135,000,000 of gold in the Treasury; but still the financiers of New York steadily predicted failure, one banker offering \$50,000 for a place "at the head of the line." People were so skeptical of the reserve fund that even the friends of resumption insisted on going into the vaults and handling the bags of gold before they would acknowledge its existence. But, notwithstanding these croakings, the first of January, 1879, came and went, as all the world knows, and instead of the anticipated run, three times as much gold was offered as was taken out. Mr. Upton's short paper is lucid and graphic.

Dr. Leroy M. Yale, noted physician, artist, *litterateur*, and last, but not least, enthusiastic disciple of the gentle Izaak, will stir the hearts of his brother fishermen by his paper entitled "Getting Out the Fly Books," evidently a labor of love with him. "The true angler," says Dr. Yale, "is not he whose pole is but the weapon of his predatory instinct. The love of the art must be above the greed of prey. With the boisterous fisherman and the picnicker with a fishing rod we have no concern. But among actual sportsman-like anglers the manifestations of the enjoyment of the recreation are as various as temperaments. Each exaggerates some of its pleasures, but he best realizes them whose rod is a divining wand, who has the widest sympathy with the outer world, whether it touch him through his scientific insight, his artistic sensibility, or

that nameless poetic feeling which longs for the sunshine, the wind and the rain."

It is a far different kind of fishing that Prof. N. S. Shaler tells of in his paper on "The Depths of the Sea," but it is not less fascinating, in a different way. He describes methods of dredging at great depths, and illustrations show some of the wonderful monsters adapted by nature to live beneath hundreds of fathoms of water. One queer fellow in particular has both eyes on one side of his body.

As to the more æsthetic features of the magazine, Mr. Stevenson and his collaborator bring "The Wrecker" to a close with some *éclat*, and Mr. Aldrich contributes a charming poem in "White Edith"—an elaboration of a bit of verse published by him in *Scribner's* four years ago.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN another department we review at greater length Mr. Brander Matthew's paper, "The Literary Independence of the United States," and Mr. J. B. Harrison's, "The State and the Forest."

There are several other papers of serious worth in the number, and one of them, especially interesting to New Yorkers, is the description Jacob A. Riis gives of the Riverside Hospital and the good work which is going on there. After telling of the excessive sanitary precautions against the spread of contagion, the difficulty of "catching" the plague-stricken, ignorant foreigners, the heroism of Miss Kate Holden, the fearless Southern lady who acts as matron, Mr. Riis concludes: "As an institution North Brother Island is unique. There is nothing like it anywhere in the world. In the great cities of Europe they have floating hospitals for smallpox, and more or less isolated 'contagious wards' in their ordinary hospitals. The isolation secured in New York is absolute. It must ever be the chief defense of our city against this enemy that is forever knocking. Disinfecting the tenement houses is good as far as it goes; quarantine better, but in such localities next to impossible. Summary removal of the patient removes at once also the danger of further infection. The power to effect it is vested in the health officers. Of how great importance this is in a city constantly exposed, as New York is, to the importation of pestilence by sea and land, and where the packing of the population in the poor quarters is wholly unprecedented, with consequent conditions most favorable to the spread of a plague, was shown in the last outbreak of typhus fever among Russian immigrants who had passed through quarantine unchallenged. But for the Riverside Hospital, as the strongest link in the splendidly organized sanitary service, a disastrous epidemic could not have been averted. The cost of such a preventive is not to be considered for a moment were it three times the \$50,000 Riverside costs a year."

Mr. T. S. Perry is rather ironical and not very hopeful in his paper on "The Latest Literary Fashions of France,"—a title in which "fads" might easily have been substituted for the fourth word. Mr. Perry talks most of the Symbolists, so-called, about whom the most interesting and intelligible thing seems to be their study of word-harmony or color, and the orchestral effect of the vowels in poetry. This goes on at great expense of intelligibility, as is evident from the critic's quotations. Mr. Perry is pessimistic concerning the bright promises of such men as M. Rod, and the Vicomte de Voguë, who have been prophesying that we were in the dawn of a "new and fairer day" in literature, lit by a more lofty enthusiasm and nobler ideals. "If they are right, there is one thing certain: we shall not be idealists of the old-fashioned sort.

Schools and aims change, but they never go back to what they have been before." —

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the *Chautauquan* for July, Mrs. L. E. Chittenden explains "Why American Children are Nervous." Dietetic causes are perhaps most to blame, so this writer thinks. Tea and coffee, late hours, clothes too tightly cinched, small shoes and insufficient exercise do the fell deed which leads to sallow faces in youth and nervous prostration later.

Dr. J. M. Buckley has some timely words of physiological wisdom on "Summer Vacations and Physical Culture." To the young man turned out of the office for a few weeks to "kick up his heels" at tennis or base ball, this advice will be of value: "Begin unusual exercise gradually, and do not reach the maximum of exertion until one full week, at the least, of regularly increasing exertion has been accomplished. Disregard of this has often made a vacation worse than useless. . . . Another safe rule is to eat nothing after exercise until there has been at least half an hour of rest. . . . Never to take any long-continued exercise which requires breathing with the mouth open, and not to take any unusually severe exercise in a high temperature are essential to safety."

There is a purely literary article of some length by John Vance Cheney, entitled "A Study of Cowper," and Noble Canby writes on "The Great Exposition at Chicago."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE review as a leading article the paper by Theodore Roosevelt on "Political Assessments in the Coming Campaign."

The place of honor is this month given to a critical discussion of General McClellan, from the point of view of his military career. Eben Greenough Scott is the essayist, and he comes to the conclusion, after a seemingly fair treatment of the subject, that McClellan was not a great captain. McClellan, thinks this writer, "had an unerring eye for favorable positions whereon to fight, and he took things coolly. His great fault was . . . allowing the single strategical idea which filled his mind to prevail over present tactical conditions." He was "not quick to comprehend the situation, lacked fertility of resources—shrank from taking the initiative, and had not the art of drawing victory from defeat, nor even of profiting by victory."

The magazines of the Atlantic coast can certainly not be reproached at present for any snobbish scorn of the Great West; still another article on "Chicago" appears here in Mr. Scudder's magazine, from the pen of Edward G. Mason, and it is one of the best that has appeared, in a modest way. He finds the leading trait of the citizens of Chicago "their desire and intention to do in many ways the best for their city as a whole." He calls particular attention to the magnificent library growth in the city, and the magnificent university to bear its name, to which fifteen hundred students have applied for admission before the opening of its doors. When the time comes to criticise, Mr. Mason finds the chief defect of Chicago "in the matter of its local government, which is in especial disrepute just now. Its valuable franchises, which should have paid its municipal expenses, have been parted with for a song, and a number of its aldermen are under indictment for corruption. It is true that this evil is more or less general in our land, and a high authority has pronounced the government of cities the one conspicuous failure of this country." But Chicago is too young and

vigorous and self-sustaining for that sort of thing, Mr. Mason thinks.

There is a somewhat readable essay, entitled "The American Idealist," by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., who wrote in the same magazine not long ago on the cognate subject of the American pessimist. "When the American," says Mr. Bradford, "is possessed by the idea, he is possessed by it thoroughly; not with a Celtic unreason, but with an enthusiasm that seems quite out of harmony with his ordinary half-skeptical self, and that goes great lengths. The most interesting point in the history of American thought is the transcendental movement of the first half of this century, which was idealism incarnate. Practically it showed itself in that curious experiment, Brook Farm, which was an attempt to realize what has been, in one form or another, the social Utopia of all idealists; an attempt to overcome the biting stress of individualism, to 'pool,' as the railroad men say, the interests of all humanity—an attempt which failed. What was far more serious, and what did not fail, was the great anti-slavery movement, as truly a result of idealism here as was the French Revolution in Europe, and managed in a far purer spirit."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

PROF. ELIHU THOMSON contributes an article on "Future Electrical Development." Of the possible advances in electrical mechanics, none is more striking than the attempt to telegraph through the medium of the air alone, without any metallic medium. "Had we," said Mr. Thomson, "the means of obtaining electrical oscillations of several millions per second, or waves similar to light waves, but of vastly lower rate of vibration, it might be possible by suitable reflectors to cause them to be carried a mile or so through a fog, and to recognize their presence by instruments constructed for the purpose. Many of the difficulties and dangers which now beset the navigator would, at least, be lessened, if not removed." Another point of great importance in electrical progress is the application of water-power to manufacture the fluid, and, of course, in such attempts the utilization of the great Niagara power has the first place in interest. Mr. Thomson tells of the transmission of water-power over a hundred miles to the Frankfort Electrical Exhibition.

There is a capital article on "The Republic of Mexico," by Don Cayetano Romero, First Secretary of the Mexican Legation. Of the relations between the United States and the more Southern republic, the writer says: "There is no reason in the world why the trade between our two countries, which are only separated by a narrow river and an imaginary line, should not attain much larger figures than at present. We need in Mexico your machinery to work our mines, on the most important sources of wealth, your agricultural implements for the development and cultivation on a large scale of our rich and fertile lands, your manufactured goods; while in exchange you need our mineral ores, our textile fibers, our coffee, hides and skins, tobacco, precious woods and other raw material, to feed your manufactories."

Another exceedingly good paper is Franklin B. Heads' "The Heart of Chicago," which really gives a much more lucid and attractive idea of the important parts of that great city than could any general article. "The most noticeable feature of the heart of Chicago is its size. The business of this city, covering an area of one hundred and eighty-one square miles, is substantially all done and managed in an area something less than thirty-five hundred feet square. The city has some thirty large banking

establishments, nearly all of which would be embraced in a circle with a radius of nine hundred feet."

Edward Angus Freeman is the subject of a critical essay by William Clarke, who says: "It cannot justly be said that Freeman was a profound thinker. He was a thorough Englishman, with some of the characteristic limitations of the English mind. He was not a philosopher nor an idealist, but a plain, blunt man, on whose original nature was grafted a splendid classical and historical culture."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE novelette of *Lippincott's* for July is "White Heron," by M. G. McClelland, whose portrait is the frontispiece of the magazine. A paper on which W. E. Hughes and Benjamin Sharp collaborate tells of "Peary's North Greenland Expedition," apropos of the relief party which is just starting North to bring that fearless explorer home. Miss Agnes Repplier, in reviewing the "Memoirs and Correspondence" of John Murray, is exceedingly clever in her tale of the "Trials of a Publisher," and truly her tribute to the patience and generosity of the great English publisher will weaken the traditional sympathy with the poor author, much abused as he is supposed to be at the hands of his business man. In the Journalist Series Max de Lipman writes on the "Newspaper Illustrator's Story."

CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

ELSEWHERE we review at greater length Mr. Fred. H. Hackett's paper on "The Schools of San Francisco."

A very picturesque article, in illustration and text, is Mr. Olaf Ellison's description of "A Southern California Mountain Railroad," the road in question being the Pasadena, which runs through the magnificent Sierra Madre mountains to a well-appointed hotel three thousand five hundred feet above sea level. Mr. Ellison is enthusiastic over the possibilities of this beautiful country. He says: "Los Angeles and Pasadena are the geographical and social centers of a tourist region that is rapidly becoming, to the North American Continent, all and far more than Switzerland ever has been to Europe at large. The Swiss summer season is confined within the limits of three months. . . . Southern California, on the other hand, enjoys five months of an ideal spring season, lasting from January to the close of May." In another paragraph Mr. Ellison says that the visitor can enjoy a sleigh ride at

Christmas, pick strawberries and oranges, and bask in the Pacific, all in one forenoon—suggestive of the possibilities of the Golden State."

Mr. C. T. Hopkins, writing on the question, "Shall we Educate Our Politicians?" answers strongly in the affirmative, recommending that colleges for that purpose be established by existing universities, by wealthy philanthropists, and in connection with the proposed National University. Mr. Hopkins' conclusion, which he thinks strong enough to put in italics, is that the only mode of checking the present infection of corruption in American politics is by elevating politics into a learned profession."

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

FRANK YEIGH contributes his concluding paper on "A Century of Legislation in Canada," which possesses a certain timeliness because of the fact that this is the 100th anniversary of the Convocation of the first Parliament of Upper Canada. There are several articles giving pleasant outing descriptions of camping and fishing parties in the region of the beautiful Canadian lakes, and Ernest M. Taylor writes on the Dominion Educational Association Convention which in July met in the city of Montreal, and in which Roman Catholic teachers and Protestant instructors came together on a common platform, and in the school exhibition vie with each other in a friendly rivalry.

GOLDTHWAITE'S GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

IN *Goldthwaite's* for July, the editor of the *Panama Star and Herald* writes on the Pan-American Railway, to say that the three commissions of engineers engaged on the preliminary surveys seem to be doing their work well and intelligently. After tracing out the proposed course, he says: "It is an undertaking attended with enormous difficulties, and, although the ultimate full development of the great Southern Continent and Central America largely depends on the construction of such an overland connecting link with the Northern Continent, we may well be forgiven for entertaining a doubt as to whether some further degree of local development all along the line of the Latin Republics may not be found to be a necessary antecedent to the actual construction of the gigantic highway of commerce now projected." In another paper the editorial hand is applied to the description of the "World's Peanut Center," which is Norfolk, Va.; and Captain William H. Parker continues his papers on "Columbus and His Times."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June, M. Taine continues his excellent articles on the "The Reconstruction of France in 1800." The present installments deal with the work done by Napoleon in the cause of secondary education—"the most personal, finished and complete of all his works." Elementary education he did not encourage. The primary schools received no State subsidy (unless we may count 25,000 francs allotted to the Christian Brothers in 1812—of which only 4500 were ever paid to them). It was not his object to develop the intelligence of the peasant and the artisan. They were to have as much instruction as would suffice to enable them to

obey orders—not a whit more; while training afforded by the secondary schools and the universities was intended to fashion a race of officers who were to be his levers for moving the military machine he wished to make of the nation.

M. Etienne Lamy writes on the "Duty of Conservatives," who, he contends, ought to throw in their lot with the French Republic in order to give it that element of order and stability it lacks at present, instead of remaining inactive because they cannot restore a dead *régime*.

M. Jusserand contributes a readable paper (which, however, contains nothing particularly new to English readers) on the building up of the English character through

successive invasions and mixtures of blood. He particularly dwells on the effect of French influence in developing the lighter side in character, art and literature. "Europe," he says, "has seen two renaissances—one in the eleventh century, the other in the sixteenth; the one was, in the first place, French, the other primarily Italian. In the eleventh century, the French were what the Italians were four or five hundred years later—great initiators. Original architecture, with its cathedrals and its castles, the universities, the scholastic philosophy, the Crusades, the epics of chivalry, the *fabliaux*, were, at this point of time, born in our country, and spread thence to others. This art, this intellect, this literature, these ideas crossed the channel with the Norman, or followed him shortly afterwards into his new country. The literature introduced by the conquerors is very different from that which they find in the country. They were not built to feel the Saxon despair and the Saxon melancholy; they were happy, they succeeded in all they undertook. They wanted a literature of happy people. They have their epic poems, but graceful love stories take the place of *Beowulf* and the *Volsungs*. They have *fabliaux*, merry tales—the comic stories of Reynard the Fox; they have love lyrics, caressing and happy, of a kind unknown to the somber mysticism of the North. In short, to sum up in a word the difference between this epoch and the previous one: On the lips of the victors of Hastings the ode became a song."

M. G. Valbert reviews a German pamphlet ("Berlin Wein-Rom") in defence of the Triple Alliance, supposed to have been written by Herr von Eckardt, Consul-General at Stockholm, and containing a passionate plea for the recent policy of the German Empire. M. Valbert concludes his survey thus: "Whatever the anonymous writer may say, the Triple Alliance is to a great extent the cause of the incurable *malaise* weighing upon Europe, which has been forced to arm to the teeth. Is it not feared that, after groaning under the ever-increasing burdens of an armed peace, the nations may not come to wish for a crisis which horrifies them? Unhappily there is nothing left for us but to accommodate ourselves to the consequences of our destiny. Unless there should be a sudden lighting up—which, so far, there is nothing to announce—our skies will remain gray for a long time to come. Europe will long continue to suffer from a strange disease which is aggravated by her physicians while they are pretending to relieve it; and there will still be found anonymous writers to declare that coalitions are the best guarantees of peace, that all governments who do not admit that their fate depends on a small piece of paper (which is not shown them) give proof of bad faith and corruption; and that if they concert measures among themselves for the defence of their interests, they must be pointed out to the world as disturbers of the public peace and incorrigibly given to picking quarrels."

The Vicomte d'Avenel continues his "History of Personal Property" in the number for June 15. The present installment deals with the coinage and the rate of interest, a subject bristling with difficulties and complications. When (as in the thirteenth century) there were no less than eighty prelates and barons who had the right of coining money, the varieties of coin in circulation were infinite; and the standard unit, the "livre tournois," was at any rate, after 1200, not a coin, but a purely imaginary value. Whether there ever were "livres tournois" coined under Charlemagne is a disputed point among historians. Even at the present day, with the decimal system in full

swing, the peasants in some parts of France continue to calculate by nominal values—the pistole in Lower Normandy, the real in Brittany—though these Spanish coins were never at any period struck in France. In the same way the designations *écu* and *louis* are still used, though no such coins exist.

It is curious to remember how very recent is the growth of what we call political economy; how short a time ago, comparatively, people had not even a suspicion that the laws of supply and demand, or the rate of exchange, could depend on anything but the wills of individuals or governments. Montesquieu, writing in the eighteenth century, says: "Silver has, as money, a value which the prince may fix; he establishes a proportion between a quantity of uncoined silver and the same quantity, as money; he fixes the proportion between the different metals employed in coinage, . . . lastly, he gives to each piece an ideal value." The practice of governments in interfering with the coinage was, as is well known, quite in accordance with this theory. Either the coinage was debased by admixture of other metals than gold or silver—which was looked on as robbery, and, if possible, resisted to the utmost by the nation—or a fictitious value was given by official proclamation to the existing coinage, which, though odious, was considered quite legal and within the rights of government.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE most interesting article in the *Nouvelle* for June is M. Maurice Gilbert-Bondin's, on Mr. Thomas Burt, noticed elsewhere. M. Hector de la Ferrière contributes a study of "Anne Boleyn, from new documents," which, though he does not expressly say so, seems to be based on Mr. Froude's book. Dr. Lombroso has a scrappy but very interesting and suggestive paper on the "Exhaustion of Genius." A curious case is quoted, of color-blindness induced by mental overwork, which disappeared after a few hours. Some find arithmetical or algebraic operations a relief to the tired brain; others, on the contrary, are rendered by fatigue absolutely incapable of doing them correctly. The difficulty of translating when tired has often been noticed—it is partly due to the local and temporary loss of memory caused by fatigue, partly to the general depression of mental organs. Some of the symptoms of mental fatigue are: 1. Incapacity for seizing the sense of even the simplest things. 2. Want of "fixative memory." In reading one finds it quite impossible to assimilate the matter one reads. 3. Reading a sentence without being able to say what one has read. 4. Confusion alternating with excessive clearness of thought. 5. Wandering attention. Incapacity on the part of pupils of seizing rapidly and completely what has been told them. "No proofs are needed to confirm the well-known fact that energy fails as fatigue increases. New subjects weary us, to teach slow pupils becomes, so to speak, impossible. A sustained effort, a prompt decision, are alike impossible."

Mr. B. Jeannine writes on Nietzsche—the "Apostle of Force"—who has recently obtained so large a following in Germany, and who has ended, like Guy de Maupassant, in a lunatic asylum. M. L. Sevin-Despluis comments on the Uganda massacres. M. Henri Chantavoine continues his criticisms on the salons. M. L. A. Levert writes on the Cran (the shingly desert at the mouth of the Rhone) and the possibilities of its reclamation, and M. J. Lefebvre opens a series of philological articles on the Neo-Latin languages.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH appears in the *Atlantic*, in *Scribner's* and in *Harper's* for July. The beautiful *Scribner's* poem, "White Edith," is too long to quote. Of the "Two Moods" in *Harper's*, the second is pictured as follows :

Though I be shut in darkness, and become
Insentient dust blown idly here and there,
I hold oblivion a scanty price to pay
For having once had held against my lip
Life's brimming cup of hydromel and rue—
For having once known woman's holy love,
And a child's kiss, and for a little space
Been boon companion to the Day and Night,
Fed on the odors of the summer dawn,
And folded in the beauty of the stars.
Dear Lord, though I be changed to senseless clay,
And serve the potter as he turns the wheel,
I thank Thee for the gracious gift of tears !

In the *Scots Magazine* for July there are some verses entitled "Do Doggies Gang to Heaven? Will Donald Gang?" suggested by a picture by MacTaggart, R. A. The little boy asks his father :

"Do doggies get to Heaven, dad?
Will oor auld Donald gang?
For no to tak' him, faither, wi' us,
Wad be maist awfu' wrang!"

He then recounts the number of kindly services which had been rendered to the family by the old dog, Donald, and says :

"Without are dogs! Eh, faither, man,
'Twad be an awfu' sin,
To leave oor faithfu' doggie there—
He's *certain* to win in.

"Oor Donald's no like ither dogs,
He'll *no* be lockit oot:
If Donald's no let into Heaven,
I'll no gang there one foot.

Mr. E. H. Hickey, in the *Leisure Hour*, has a good story which is rather touching. He and his friends had been bathing from a boat in a Russian river, when they saw a gray wolf kill a deer. The wolf left the body and went off over the hill. Hickey and his companion rowed the boat over the river, lifted the carcass, and returned again to the other side. After a time they returned :

Hungry and cold we watched and watched to see him return on his track;
At last we spied him atop of the hill, the same gray wolf come back.
No more alone, but a leader of wolves, the head of a gruesome pack.
He came right up to the very place where the dead deer's body had lain,
And he sniffed and looked for the prey of his claws, the beast that himself
had slain;
The beast at our feet, and the river between, and the searching all in vain!

He threw up his muzzle and slunk his tail, and whined so pitifully,
And the whole pack howled and fell on him—we hardly could bear to see.
Breaker of civic law or pact, or however they deemed of him,
He knew his fate, and he met his fate, for they tore him limb from limb.
I tell you, we felt as we ne'er had felt since ever our days began;
Less like men that had cozened a brute than men that had murdered a
man.

In the *Fortnightly*, Mr. Swinburne spreads over five pages his elegy on Sir Richard Burton, but as he does not name him until the last verse, there are many who will read it without knowing who he is writing about.

POETRY.

- Albemarle.—July.
Poppies. E. K. Chambers.
Atalanta.—July.
A Song of Summer. (Illus.) Elinor M. Sweetman.
To a Child. Eila Fuller Maitland.
Atlantic Monthly.—July.
Unguarded Gates. T. B. Aldrich.
The Calumniator.
Belford's Monthly.—July.
Grover Cleveland. R. J. Childs.
Catholic World.—July.
Sursum Corda. T. W. Parsons.
Home. Patrick J. Coleman.
Century.—July.
Out-bound. Blis Carman.
When on the Marge of Evening. Louise I. Guiney.
Traffic. Edgar Fawcett.
Body and Soul. Emma H. Nason.
Voices from Beyond. Susanna Massy.
Gloria Mundi. Graham R. Tomson.
Chautauquan.—July.
Comradeship. Henrietta Wright.
Before the Dawn. Emily Huntington Miller.
Musings. Louise Houghton.
Cosmopolitan.—July.
Sheep Bells. Graham R. Tomson.
Love and Thought. (Illus.) J. Russell Lowell.
A Night in June. D. C. Scott.
The Garden. Lorimer Stoddard.
June. John Vance Cheney.
Girl's Own Paper.—July.
Flirtations. Anne Beale.
Questionings. Lily Watson.
Summer Days. Ellen T. Fowler.
Good Words.—July.
Song of the Little Heart. S. West.
Paxsine Pace. Hamish Hendry.
Harper's Magazine.—July.
Two Moods. T. B. Aldrich.
Closed. Elizabeth Stoddard.
At the Tomb of Juarez. (Illus.) H. Butterworth.
A Penalty. Nina F. Layard.
Leisure Hour.—July.
A Wolf Story. E. H. Hickey.
A Perfect Life.
Library Review.—July.
The Winnower's Hymn to the Winds. From the French. W. J. Linton.
Lippincott's.—July.
Betrothal. Edgar Saltus.
In a Castle Hall. Rose Parsons Lathrop.
Clearing off. H. S. Morris.
New England Magazine.—July.
The Meaning of the Song. Elizabeth K. Reynolds.
In Crowded Ways. Edith Mary Norris.
Stricken in England. Anthony P. De Freitas.
Overland Monthly.—July.
Summer. Alfred J. Townsend.
Santa Barbara. Caroline Hazard.

Scribner's Magazine.—July.

White Edith. T. B. Aldrich.
To Trojan Helen. W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen.
In Marble Prayer. Julia C. R. Dorr.

Victorian.—July.

Love for Love. Mary Brotherton.
A Sketch in Water Colors. (Illus.) Sir Noel Paton.

ART TOPICS.

Art Amateur.—July.

The Salon of the Champ de Mars. Theodore Child.
Will H. Low. (Illus.)
Portrait Painting in Oil. Frank Fowler.
An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. (Illus.) M. R. Bradbury.
English Humorous Artists.
The Pittsburgh Art School. Ernest Knaufft.

Art Interchange.—July.

The Impressionists. (Illus.)
Students Work at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.
The Fenellosa Collection. Old Japanese Masters.

Art Journal.—London. July.

Etching—"The Three Fishers." After C. Napier Hemy.
Art Critics of To-day. (Illus.) Aliquis.
The Cleopatra of Sardou and Madame Sarah Bernhardt. (Illus.)
The Portrait Painters. (Illus.) Barry Pain.
Outings in India.—III. Mahableshwar. (Illus.) A. Hudson.
Christoffel Bisschop; Dutch Painter. (Illus.) Van Westrheene.
The Royal Academy and the New Gallery. (Illus.) Claude Phillips.

Atalanta.—July.

The Works of Donatello. (Illus.) Helen Zimmern.

Century Magazine.—July.

Charles François Daubigny. (Illus.) R. J. Wickenden.

Chautauquan.—July.

E. Burne Jones. (Illus.) C. M. Fairbanks.
Classical Picture Gallery.—London. July.
Reproductions of "The Assumption of the Virgin," by Guido Reni: "The Guardian Angel," by Murillo, etc.

Cosmopolitan.—July.

Martin Rico. (Illus.) A. F. Jacacci.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—July.

Etching with Fire. (Illus.) F. Smith.

Magazine of Art. (London.) July.

Photogravure. "The Old Spinet," after R. Poetzelberger.
The New Gallery. (Illus.) M. Phipps Jackson.
Corfu. (Illus.) Tristram Ellis.
Alfred Stevens. (Illus.) Cosmo Monkhouse.
Georges Van Der Straeten, the Sculptor.
"De Fantaisie." (Illus.) M. H. Speilmann.
Scenic Art. II. (Illus.) Prof. Herkomer.

New England Magazine.—July.

Impressionism in Painting. William Howe Downes.

Scribner's Magazine.—July.

The Art of Ravenna. (Illus.) E. H. and E. W. Blashfield.

Strand Magazine.—June.

How a Sculptor Works. (Illus.) A. T. Story.

Here are four verses, the first three characteristically Swinburnian, and the last is the only one in which the subject of the poem is named:

Priests and the soulless serfs of priests may swarm
With vulturous acclamation, loud in lies,
About his dust while yet his dust is warm
Who mocked as sunlight mocks their base blind eyes,

Their godless ghost of godhead, false and foul
As fear his dam or hell his throne: but we,
Scarce hearing, heed no carrion church-kite's howl
The corpse be theirs to mock; the soul is free.

Free as ere yet its earthly day was done
It lived above the coil about us curled
A soul whose eyes were keener than the sun,
A soul whose wings were wider than the world.

But not the soul whose labor knew not end—
But not the swordsman's hand, the crested head—
The royal heart we mourn, the faultless friend,
Burton—a name that lives till fame be dead.

In *Scribner's Magazine*, Julia C. R. Dorr, writing on marble statues, "with pale hands folded in imploring prayer in Canterbury Cathedral," says:

Yet evermore they pray!
We creatures of a day
Live, love and vanish from the gaze of men;
Nations arise and fall;
Oblivion's heavy pall
Hides kings and princes from all human ken,
While these in marble state,
From age to age await
The rolling thunder of the last amen!

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

C. STUART JOHNSON, in an article on Jean Leon Gerome, published in *Munsey's Magazine* for July, has this to say of his attitude toward the rival schools of art: "In his views of art Gerome himself, originally an innovator, is a conservative, a classicist, but by no means an indiscriminating opponent of latter-day ideas. Of the *fin de siècle* experiments of his younger contemporaries, he has said: 'I observe with interest all these different manifestations, because, on the whole, movement is life.' But he adds, 'nevertheless, I avow, it seems to me we are a little too near the earth. In an exhibition of two thousand pictures you may see many canvases well painted and of a truthful and striking appearance, but you may deem yourself fortunate if you run across two or three works that appeal to your heart and soul. Too many painters have abandoned themselves to realism, to common-place and unintelligent realism; this has killed the spirit, and poetry has fled to the heavens. . . . It is so much easier to paint three fried eggs than to execute the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel! But all this will pass like a shadowy phantom, and it need not make us uneasy.'"

The Blashfields have in *Scribner's* for July a pleasant article, delightfully illustrated, on the "Art of Ravenna." Among other notable objects of æsthetic interest, these tourists saw more lovely women in Ravenna than anywhere else in Italy—not occasional beauties, as in other towns. They seemed to go about in threes and fours, all handsome, of a noble, round-chinned, straight-nosed type. As to the Ravennese art outside of the flesh and blood features: "It is hard to say enough of their unique color, which is not silvery and gray, like that of modern schools of painting, not tender like the Umbrian, or warm and golden like that of the great Venetians, but deep-glowing and solemn, like the tone of a bell or the thunder of an organ. There are the gold of Byzantium, the purple of Cæsar, the blues and greens of the chariot factions. The walls glisten with a sheen like that on a peacock's neck, or the wings of a moth butterfly—with tawny red like the rind of a pomgranate, the blue of a Persian turquoise melting imperceptibly into green, and orange glowing into red or darkening into purple. Even the delicate coiffed with strange capitals are more like Indian ivory than marble."

Herr Poetzelberger, the painter of "The Old Spinet," reproduced in the *Magazine of Art* for July, is "An Austrian who is taking high rank and rising into well-merited popularity. He has done much more important work than 'The Old Spinet,' but nothing which more clearly exemplifies his frankness, his artistic fibre and his agreeable power of pleasing."

THE NEW BOOKS.

THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF GROVER CLEVELAND.*

MR. GEORGE F. PARKER, who is responsible for this volume of Mr. Cleveland's utterances, is the gentleman to whom the readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* are indebted for the admirable and thorough character sketch of the distinguished head of the Democratic party which appears in this number. Mr. Parker was authorized to compile the volume before us for precisely the same reason he was selected to prepare the sketch for *THE REVIEW*—namely, because no one else was so well qualified to do the work. It was no easy or perfunctory task to which Mr. Parker set himself when he undertook to bring together in a volume, with proper arrangement, all the speeches, messages and miscellaneous public addresses of Mr. Grover Cleveland. The result is one upon which the ex-President should certainly be congratulated; for he possesses in Mr. Parker an editor of rare thoroughness, discrimination and ability. Mr. Cleveland's most casual speeches and addresses come to have a permanent value now that they are assorted and placed in connection with all his other utterances upon similar topics. The documents are arranged under twenty-five chapter heads. Thus we have his speeches and letters accepting nominations brought together; in one group we find his utterances on civil service reform; in another his messages, vetoes and speeches upon the pension question. A large proportion of the material contained in this volume would have been absolutely inaccessible even to the most diligent inquirer but for Mr. Parker's labors as a rescuer of fugitive newspaper reports, and as a skillful compiler. The volume will have a permanent and historical place. Its careful introductory chapter is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Parker as an interpreter of the nature, method and value of Mr. Cleveland's public utterances. The book is one which will repay careful study. It can but deepen and strengthen the good opinion which Mr. Cleveland has won as a writer and speaker. Republicans as well as Democrats will find the volume indispensable for campaign purposes. Thus if it is desired to know what Mr. Cleveland has said upon the question of silver coinage, chapter fifteen contains precisely the documents which embody his views



GEORGE F. PARKER

and utterances upon that subject; similarly his views upon civil service reform, the tariff, and a variety of other leading questions are here brought into orderly juxtaposition.

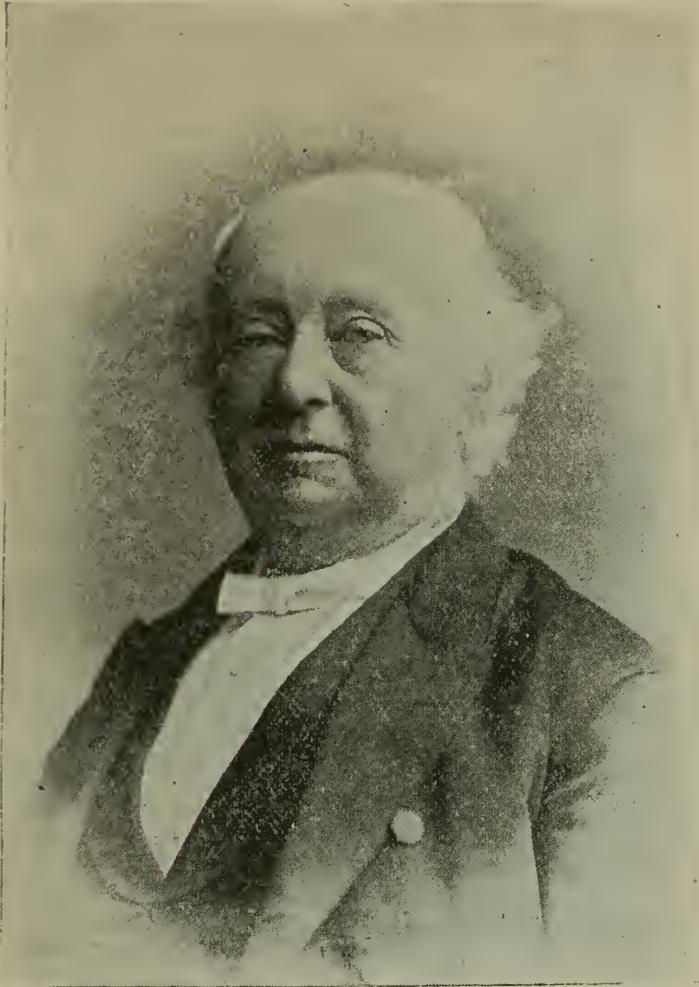
PROFESSOR JOWETT'S REVISED "PLATO."*

WHATEVER may be the fate of old men in other walks of life, the hoary head is certainly a crown of honor in the fields of scholarly research. The United Kingdom especially may boast its distinguished group of grand old men of letters and learning. Elsewhere, Prof. John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh, contributes to the

*The Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland. Compiled by George F. Parker. 12mo, pp. 598. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.50.

*The Dialogues of Plato. Translated into English with Analyses and Introductions by B. Jowett, M.A., LL.D. Third edition, revised. Five vols., 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$20.

pages of this number of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* a bright and vivacious article in indorsement of Mr. Stead's disquisition last month, entitled "How to Learn a Language in Six Months." This venerable Scotch professor of Greek was born in 1809, and is therefore in his 84th year. The freshness and activity of his mind may well be inferred from his contribution. Professor Blackie is one of the men who by the breadth of his views and the versatility of his powers has made himself one of the members at large of the English-speaking race. But, perhaps even more marked in his influence upon the minds of the student class wherever the English language prevails, is the



PROFESSOR B. JOWETT.

now venerable professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, who is also master of Balliol College, Professor B. Jowett. Wherever English students concern themselves

with Greek philosophy and classical literature, there Professor Jowett's "Dialogues of Plato" hold a leading place. Professor Jowett is now in his 76th year, and, if one may judge by results, his powers were never in more vigorous condition than now. To those familiar with Jowett's translation of the dialogues of Plato, it is unnecessary to remark that these stately volumes are incomparably more than a mere Englishing of Greek originals. When Professor Jowett's analyses and introductions are considered, this work is seen to contain the best fruitage of long years given to the contemplation of Greek philosophy and to every phase of the thought, life and general condition of society in the best classical periods. We have now before us a materially enlarged and thoroughly revised and rewritten edition of Professor Jowett's masterpiece. It would scarcely be in keeping with the methods of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS to attempt any critical treatment of those questions, technical and minute in their character, which Professor Jowett's work must, as a matter of course, bring into the foreground of discussion in circles of philosophical, philological and historical scholarship. It is enough for us to pay tribute to this great work of scholarship which, better than any other accessible work, opens the door to the best thinking of the ancients for the edification of English students and readers. The present edition is in five beautiful volumes, which have been printed for the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., by the De Vinne Press in New York. They constitute, as a work of American manufacture, protected under our laws, one of the most noteworthy first-fruits of our new international copyright arrangements. The dialogues of Plato as presented in Professor Jowett's lucid language, are never-failing in charm and fascination, and this new edition should by all means be made immediately accessible to all readers who patronize public and college libraries; while the home collection which can afford it should not fail to give it an early and honored place. There is high educational value in these witty, searching dialogues and disputations of the most gifted of the philosophers of antiquity.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

The Story of the Byzantine Empire. By C. W. C. Oman, M.A. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Of all the numerous publications undertakings which have assumed the form of a "series" of popular handbooks, the best conceived and the best executed is "The Story of the Nations" series, which has contrived somehow to give us just what we want in quality and quantity. The latest addition is "The Story of the Byzantine Empire," by Mr. Oman, of All Souls' College, Oxford. The course of history through which modern Europe was evolved is totally incomprehensible without a distinct understanding of the place and meaning of the Eastern Empire which had Constantinople as its capital. This volume gives us in true perspective a picture of the great pivotal part that Constantinople played from the third century to the fifteenth. The Eastern question as it stands to-day, with all the strange political complications that cluster in one way or another about the great capital on the Bosphorus, will be much better understood after a reading of this scholarly but lucid and interesting story of the old Empire of Byzantium.

Merrill's English History. By George Curry. Edited by William J. Rolfe. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$1.00.

Every well-instructed American child must know something of the history of the mother country. The principal names and the principal events in the story of English history

ought to be easily familiar. Many people have undertaken to write a history of England for the use of young people, and several accessible books are worthy of commendation. But perhaps none is so free from objections, and really felicitous in so many respects, as a little volume by Mr. George Curry, a well-known English educator, which has had an immense sale in the British Islands. This book has been taken in hand by Mr. Charles E. Merrill, the New York publisher, for whom Dr. William J. Rolfe, of Cambridge, Mass., has carefully re-edited and revised it to adapt it in every respect for readers in this country. The book is in excellent form for use in schools, and is also quite the ideal thing for the family circle. Any average group of children would take to it with as much avidity as to the ordinary story book, and it is none too childish for intelligent grown-up people.

The Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina. By Stephen Beauregard Weeks, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 68. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The latest issue in the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" is a monograph by Professor Stephen B. Weeks, of Trinity College, North Carolina, which is somewhat iconoclastic in its objects. Professor Weeks attempts to disprove two accepted historical traditions, namely—first, the idea that North Carolina was settled chiefly by religious refugees, and, second, the idea that it had always maintained full religious liberty. He says that the first settlers were not religious refugees, but that their motives were economic, and he further shows that there was for three-quarters of a century an establishment of the Epis-

copal Church, that there was positive persecution, and that there was no such thing during a considerable period as perfect religious freedom in North Carolina.

Slavery in the District of Columbia. By Mary Treman, M.A. Paper, 8vo, pp. 100. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

This careful and exhaustive monograph comes to us as one of the series of seminary papers from the departments of History and Economics of the University of Nebraska. The author, Mary Treman, M.A., is an instructor in history in that university. It is an excellent piece of historical work, and creditable to the university from which it comes, which, by the way, has long held a reputation for the high quality of its work in political and historical science.

History of Chicago from 1833 to 1892. By Charles Cleaver. Paper, 12mo, pp. 157. Chicago: Published by the author.

Mr. Charles Cleaver is one of the pioneer settlers of Chicago, and his history, while not the work of an experienced writer, is full of interesting reminiscences and information, and serves to impress one with the marvelous rapidity of the growth of the World's Fair city.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature. Octavo, pp. 128. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

The successive volumes of Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature, published for the modern language departments of Harvard University, are truly representative of the best American scholarship. The present volume includes a critical examination by Mr. George Lyman Kittredge of the authorship of "The Romaunt of the Rose." Professor Lounsbury, in his great work on Chaucer, has held that "The Romaunt of the Rose" is entirely from Chaucer's hand. Mr. Kittredge controverts this opinion. Mr. E. S. Sheldon contributes a paper on the origin of the English names of the letters of the alphabet; and the volume includes various other scholarly papers.

Browning's Criticism of Life. By William F. Revell. 16mo, pp. 124. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

The writer of these essays declares that in the poetry of Browning, the production of which extended over a period of more than fifty years, we may watch the crystallization of a fairly definite system of thought at a comparatively early date. The attempt is made to point out the principal features of this system in four essays, of which the following are the titles: Human Nature and Conduct, Religious Thought, Knowledge and Love, and "Sordello's Story Told."

The Columbus of Literature; or, Bacon's New World of Science. By W. F. C. Wigston. Octavo, pp. 217. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$2.

Mr. Wigston is pleased to give to Lord Bacon the designation of the Columbus of Literature. The book is erratic, but ingenious and learned, and is another noteworthy contribution to the literature of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, Mr. Wigston being one of the apostles of the Baconian cult.

Essays Upon Some Controverted Subjects. By Thomas R. Huxley, F.R.S. Octavo, pp. 625. London: Macmillan. 14s.

This volume is made up of essays contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly Review* during the last seven years. It contains the important articles upon Agnosticism and upon the New Testament, and articles of purely scientific interest. The first essay, upon the "Rise and Progress of Palæontology," is a reprint of an address delivered to the York meeting of the British Association in 1881.

Last Words of Thomas Carlyle. Octavo, pp. 304. London: Longmans.

There is little room for doubting that it was Carlyle's express wish that the novel, "Wotton Reinfred," which he wrote in his earlier days, should be destroyed unpublished. It is by no means, judged by any criterion, so good as his later work, and we can see no reason for his wishes having been disregarded. The volume is made up with the hitherto unpublished "Excursion (Futile Enough) to Paris" and a number of letters.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

Who Pays Your Taxes? A Consideration of the Question of Taxation. Edited by Bolton Hall. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Bolton Hall, who has devoted so much persistent energy to the work of the Tax Reform Association, now compiles, largely from materials which have been gathered through the instrumentality of the association's work, a very useful and timely little volume upon local taxation. The principal object of the book is to discourage the imposition of taxes upon personal property and productive capital, and to throw a heavier burden upon real estate.

The Social Centers of London. Compiled by C. J. Peer. 12mo, pp. 174. London: The Polytechnic Reception Bureau. 6d.

Mr. Charles J. Peer, for some time a member of the staff of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS in London, but more recently connected with the work of the Regent Street Polytechnic, has performed a service of great value in his compilation of what he well entitles, "The Social Centres of London." This is a guide to the social, educational, recreative and religious institutions and clubs of the metropolis. Mr. Peer is at the head of a bureau of the Polytechnic, which has for its purpose the better adjustment of the thousands of young people who come up from the country every year to find situations in London. It is the business of the bureau to see that these young people, as far as possible, are put in communication with churches, and with proper facilities for education and social enjoyment. While this little book is intended particularly for the use of such people, it will facilitate the inquiries and labors of all who are concerned in philanthropy, or who desire to know what men and women are doing for their fellows in the world's great metropolis.

Property: Its Origin and Development. By Charles Letourneau. Octavo, pp. 401. London: Walter Scott. 3s. 6d.

This is a volume of the Contemporary Science Series, to which Professor Letourneau has already contributed a monograph of the "Evolution of Marriage and of the Family." Here he treats his subject by the ethnographic method, examining the institutions and customs of existing inferior races, and from their habits gathering conclusions from which he can approximately build up those of our primitive ancestors. He examines also the instincts of property found among animals, and inquires into the laws and rules as to property in ancient Greece and Rome, in Palestine and in barbarous and mediæval Europe.

Speeches of Mr. Gladstone. Vol. X., 1890-1891. Edited by A. W. Hutton. Octavo, pp. 412. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d.

These speeches begin with the Parliamentary oration on the Criminal Law in Ireland, June, 1888, and close with the speech on the Condition of the Rural Population, delivered in London, December, 1891. The range of these speeches is very remarkable. They include, among others, the Channel Tunnel, Eisteddfod, the French Republic, the Parnell Commission, the McKinley Tariff, the Homeric Artemis and the Colonial Episcopate—to say nothing of the more regular party speeches. The collection is carefully compiled and corrected, but the volume would be much improved by a good index.

Industrial Freedom. By B. R. Wise. Octavo, pp. 372. London: Cassell.

This volume, issued under the auspices of the Cobden Club, is the outcome of a pamphlet upon Free Trade, which was published in Sydney in 1855, and which was largely founded upon the opinions of the late Arnold Toynbee. The author disclaims the intention of rivaling or supplanting other well-known text-books of Free Trade, but says that he intends his work rather as a companion to the works of Professor Fawcett and Mr. Henry George. It is dedicated to Sir Henry Parkes, C.C.M.G.

The Lone Star of Liberia. By F. A. Durham. With Introduction by Countess Hugo. Octavo, pp. 361. London: Elliot Stock.

This book is one of the most remarkable and original that has been published for some time. Mr. Durham is a man of color, who is studying law in London, and whose blood has been set boiling by the *Times*' articles on "Black America." So it occurred to Mr. Durham that he could not do better than turn the tables on the indolent whites by setting forth in a vol-

ume of some 300 pages the shortcomings of British civilization. Those who wish to see how black the white man can appear in the eyes of an African need only to turn over the pages and read the various passages in which we have set forth the manifold moral failings of the white race. Mr. Durham asks, Is the Ethiopian inferior to the Caucasian? and answers the question in the negative. He then sets forth the case of the African under various chapters. It is a curious book, which, notwithstanding its exaggeration and its occasional ludicrous mistakes, may be handed to the complacent white as a corrective of his overweening conceit.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dorothy Wallis: An Autobiography. Edited by Walter Besant. Octavo, pp. 317. London: Longmans. 6s.

"In the following pages," says Mr. Besant in his introduction, "an attempt has been made to delineate faithfully the experiences of a girl who resolved to win for herself, by her own exertions, without the help of any one, with no money and with very few friends, an honorable position in the profession for which she felt an irresistible call—the stage." The volume is of great interest, but the reader is sometimes conscious that Miss Wallis was writing, not for her own private perusal, but for future publication.

A. Thiers. By P. de Rémusat. Octavo, pp. 243. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.

The second volume of the Great French Writers Series in every way fulfills the promise of the first. It was as a journalist and an author that M. Thiers first pushed his way into the public arena, and that his first great work—that on the French Revolution, in ten volumes—was published prior to 1830. However, it is not as the historian of the Revolution that M. Thiers is recognized as one of France's greatest literary men, but as the historian, in twenty volumes, of the Consulate and the Empire—a grand work, which the Academy deservedly crowned with its approval. M. de Rémusat acknowledges that M. Thiers' style is often open to criticism, but he admires its breadth and strength and likens it to "the noble Loire, which rolls so broad a stream," in its torrent-like sweep. As frontispiece is printed Bonnat's excellent portrait.

Conversations with Carlyle. By Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. With portrait of Carlyle as he was in 1849. Pp. 263. London: Sampson Low & Co. 6s.

A reprint in a handy volume of the admirable papers which have been published recently in the *Contemporary*, and which were noticed at length on their appearance in THE REVIEW. As Sir Charles says, they furnish striking portraits and a unique body of criticism on the century by one of the most impressive painters of men that ever existed. This little volume will do a great deal to rehabilitate Mr. Carlyle and to remove the cloud that gathered over his memory after Mr. Froude's biography.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Essays upon Hereditary and Kindred Biological Problems. By Dr. August Weismann. Vol. II. Authorized translation. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.30.

No thoughtful student of Darwinism, or of the modern discussion as to the nature of the development of different orders of living organisms, can afford to be ignorant of the work of Professor August Weismann, of the University of Freiburg. Professor Weismann has investigated deeply and written much upon the law and nature of heredity, and his position is at considerable variance with that of Mr. Darwin, Professor Wallace, and the other biologists and naturalists who have taught the doctrine of the transmissibility of acquired individual traits. The present volume of essays is composed of discussions, all of which bear in some manner upon the main question as to the nature of heredity.

Animal Coloration. An Account of the Principal Facts and Theories Relating to the Colors and Markings of Animals. By Frank E. Beddard. Octavo, pp. 296. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

This interesting scientific work is the result of materials gathered by the author for a course of lectures delivered two years ago in the Zoölogical Society's gardens at London. While embodying the views of the most recent zoölogical scholarship, the book is not especially addressed to scientific experts, but is written in such a way as to be intelligible to general readers. Its information is very curious and novel, and the book is one which can be particularly commended to

students of nature and lovers of out-of-door life who would like to understand more about the origin, nature and meaning of the coloration of insects and other orders of animal life.

Hydrotherapy at Saratoga. A Treatise on Natural Mineral Waters. By J. A. Irwin. Paper, 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

FICTION.

The Naulahka. A Story of the West and East. By Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The untimely and lamented death of Mr. Wolcott Balestier, while this novel was in course of publication as a serial, gives an added touch of interest to a tale that would in any case deserve attention as one of the most notable of the season. The experience of the Colorado boomer in one of the native governments of India is even more rich, in incidents and situations that are humorous by virtue of strong contrast, than Mark Twain's "Connecticut Yankee in the Court of King Arthur." Mr. Balestier has managed his American characters with a firm and unerring hand, while Mr. Kipling is of course perfectly at home with oriental scenes and personages. Just why the critics should declare that this book furnishes an argument against literary collaboration, we are unable to perceive.

Mansfield Park. By Jane Austen. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 310-308. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

In their beautifully printed and elegantly bound reproduction of Jane Austen's novels, the Messrs. Roberts Brothers now give us "Mansfield Park," one of the best of the distinguished novelist's works. The demand for this charming edition of so worthy and so standard a writer as Jane Austen is altogether a good sign.

The Wide, Wide World. By Elizabeth Wetherall. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 569. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

This is one of the books for girls that is an indispensable staple and always in demand. The present edition is beautifully printed, artistically illustrated by Dielman, and very attractively bound.

Far From To-day. By Gertrude Hall. 16mo, pp. 291. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Gertrude Hall has achieved much reputation of late as a writer of short stories. The present volume contains six, as follows: "Tristiane," "Sylvanus," "The Sons of Philemon," "Theodolind," "Servinol," and "Shepherds." These stories deal with classical names and with personages, scenes and times of earlier periods in a curiously free and easy style. They are well fitted for idle holiday hours.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages. By François Gouin. Translated by Howard Swan and Victor Betis. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.25.

Professor Gouin's book will find a large welcome awaiting it as a consequence of the advance notice given it in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. Stead's extended and readable article last month, entitled "How to Learn a Language in Six Months." In response to many letters of inquiry which have come and are still coming to this office, we are glad to be able to state that Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are the American publishers, and that the work is now readily accessible to all who may desire it.

The Complete Music Reader. By Charles E. Whiting. Quarto, pp. 224. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

This volume is well planned and arranged for its purposes by an experienced teacher of music in the Boston public schools.

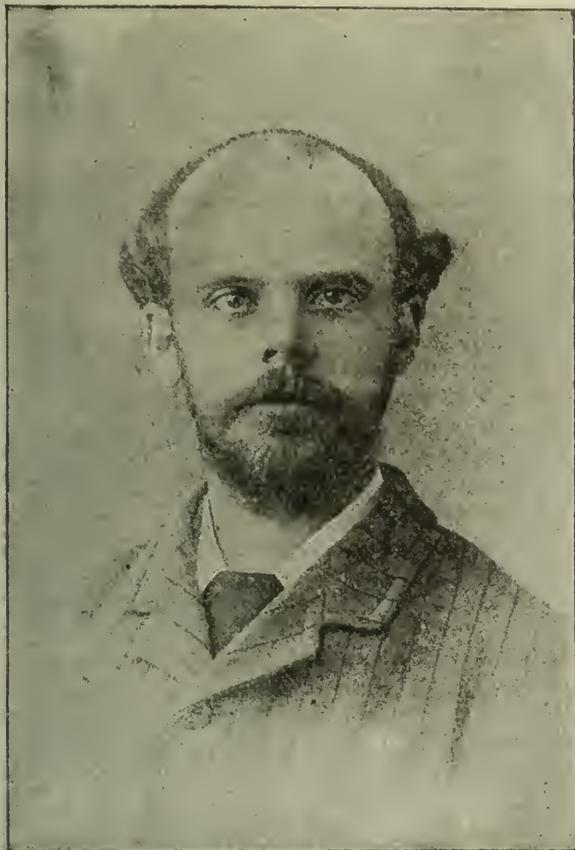
German and English Sounds. By C. H. Grandgent. 12mo, pp. 42. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This is an admirable illustration of the close scientific method now used by philological investigators. It is a study of German and English sounds, based upon the English spoken by the author and the German spoken by a German professor with whom he has been intimately associated. It is one of the most thorough studies of current pronunciation that has ever been made.

MUSIC, POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Phaon and Sappho, and Nimrod. By James Dryden Hosken. 16mo, pp. 338. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

To Mr. Andrew Lang belongs the credit, we believe, of having discovered in the huge pile of mediocre verse annually published by provincial booksellers, the true genius of Mr. Hosken's dramas. Frankly, we were led to expect, by Mr. Lang and others, something rather better, more individual, than we



MR. JAMES DRYDEN HOSKEN.

here get. Mr. Hosken's work is so entirely Shakespearean, so little the outcome of his own particular individuality, that, beyond admiring the skill of the artist who can so wonderfully reproduce the style and spirit of our greatest poet, the reviewer finds it somewhat difficult to accurately gauge his capabilities as a dramatist, his genius as a poet. It seems to us, too, that even treated in the Shakespearean manner, the story of "Phaon and Sappho" could have been made stronger and more powerful than Mr. Hosken has made it. In the original story Sappho is said to have fallen madly in love with Phaon, and, her love being slighted, to have thrown herself over the rocks into the sea. How does Mr. Hosken mutilate this legend, which, under skillful hands, might well have made a powerful play? He makes Phaon return Sappho's love, and, although the play ends in a tragic fashion with the suicide of Sappho over her lover's dead body, yet the whole legend becomes, by this radical alteration, weaker, more conventional. "Nimrod" is an equally skillful, equally surprising copy of the Shakespearean method, but of the two we prefer it. The greatest credit is due, of course, to Mr. Hosken for the book. It is a great thing for any poet to approach a likeness to Shakespeare; and this Mr. Hosken has done, although but a rural postman on a few shillings a week. Born in Helston, in Cornwall—the town in which Charles Kingsley was educated—in 1861, he went to an elementary school, where he picked up a little Latin, but, with this exception, acquired a knowledge of no language but his own. As a young man he came to London, and was employed at the Royal Albert Docks, and later as sorter at the General Post Office. Here his health broke down from the irregular strain, and he had to return to Helston, where he has now obtained partial employment as an auxiliary postman.

Told in the Gate. By Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

"Told in the Gate" is a collection of poems by Arlo Bates, all of which purport to be versions of oriental tales.

Songs of the White Mountains, and Other Poems. By Alvin L. Snow. Octavo, pp. 119. Creston, Iowa: The Gazette Publishing House. \$1.25.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

The Barren Grounds of Northern Canada. By Warburton Pike. Octavo, pp. 309. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Mr. Warburton Pike was actuated by an ambition to find the land where the musk ox still roams in its pristine wildness, and his fondness for adventure and sport led him to make a journey into the far Northwest of the Canadian territories. He left the Northern Pacific Railroad at Calgary, east of the Rocky Mountains, and penetrated far northward with the help of Indians and half-breeds. He writes an unpretentious but interesting narrative of his journey.

Hudson's Dictionary of Minneapolis, 1892. Paper, 16mo, pp. 109. Minneapolis: The Beard-Hudson Printing Company. 25 cents.

Minneapolis is one of the most interesting cities in America, and Mr. Horace B. Hudson, at one time city editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, has in this little volume compacted a greater variety of information in a more accurate way than has ever been published in any other form regarding the attractive and buoyant City of Mills at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Manhattan, Historic and Artistic. A Six-Day Tour of New York City. By Corolyn Faville Ober and Cynthia M. Westover. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.

This handbook of New York is a model of intelligence and good taste. It does not try to tell everything, but it points out clearly the historical localities, and it presents concisely and attractively the institutions and objects which ought to be listed for the benefit of visitors and sight-seers who desire to know how to get at the best and worthiest features of the principal city of America.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

Biblical Commentary on the Prophecies of Isaiah. By Franz Delitzsch, D.D. Two vols. Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 496. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.50.

The great interest that recent criticism and discussion has attracted to the book of Isaiah, from almost every point of view, gives particular timeliness to this authorized translation of the Commentary of Professor Franz Delitzsch.

Lights and Shadows of the Soul. By Sylvan Drey. 16mo, pp. 97. Baltimore: Cushing & Co. 60 cents.

A small collection of short sketches and stories, having an imaginative and literary quality of unusual merit.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

An Illustrated Dictionary to Xenophon's Anabasis. By John Williams White and Morris H. Morgan. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.35.

This new dictionary to Xenophon's Anabasis is illustrated with numerous outline drawings, and contains several original and commendable features. One of the best of these is a series of groups of related words, which will give the student a firm hold upon important Greek roots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Overland Monthly. Vol. XIX. January-June, 1892. San Francisco: The Overland Monthly Publishing Company.

The bound volume of the *Overland Monthly* for the half year ending with June, 1892, contains much of permanent interest and value, particularly in the realm of Pacific coast topics. Marked improvement is shown in the *Overland's* illustrations.

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The Impending Elections in England and America. Andrew Carnegie.
Why I Shall Vote for the Unionists. Dean of St. Paul's and Others.

The North American Review.—New York.

What Shall the Ratio Be? A Symposium.
Lynch Law in the South. Frederick Douglass.
Lady Jeune on London Society. W. H. Mallock.
The Needs of the New Northwest. Governor Wm. R. Merriam.
Politics and the Pulpit. Bishops W. C. Doane and W. F. Malhalieu.
Abraham Lincoln as a Strategist. Archibald Forbes.
Prehistoric Times in Egypt and Palestine. J. W. Dawson.
The Use of Cathedrals. The Dean of St. Paul's.
Organized Labor in the Campaign. Samuel Gompers.
Gambling and Cheating in Ancient Rome. R. Lanciani.
The Situation in Italy. Ex-Prime Minister Crispi.

Novel Review.—London.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Edward Delille.
Fiction and Mrs. Grundy. Grant Allen.
Mr. Heinemann's International Library. A Symposium.
De Amicis, the Italian Novelist. Helen Zimmern.

Our Day.—Chicago.

New Aspects of the Negro Question. Samuel M. Davis.
Race Legislation for Railways. W. S. Scarborough.
Is Ours a Christian Nation? Decision of the Supreme Court.
Perils of Moderate Drinking. Axel Gustafson.
Fast and Loose Theories of Evolution. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York.

A Plea for the House-Boat. Charles L. Norton.
From the German Ocean to the Black Sea. Thomas Stevens.
Shot-Putting. Malcolm W. Ford.
The Ballast Fin. A. J. Kennedy.
Woodcock Shooting on the Upper Mississippi. T. S. Van Dyke.
The Oar in the Northwest. H. W. Wack.
The St. Lawrence Skiff. C. B. Vaux.
The Military Schools of the United States. W. R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

The "Mosquito Fleet." William G. Morrow.
Lumbering in Washington. F. I. Vassault.
Rabbit Driving in the San Joaquin Valley. C. S. Greene.
Santa Barbara. Caroline Hazard.
Fourth of July on Mount Adams. C. E. Rusk.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. June-July.

Shelley's Faith: Its Development and Relativity. K. Parkes.
Shelley's Letters to Elizabeth Hitchener. Wm. G. Kingsland.
In Memoriam, Shelley. 1792-1892.
Early Mutilators of Shakespeare. William H. Hudson.
A Spring Pilgrimage to Shakespeare's Town. Charlotte C. Stopes.

Political Science Quarterly.—New York. June.

Asylum in Legations and in Vessels—II. Prof. J. B. Moore.
The Immigration Question. John H. Noble.
Tithes in England and Wales. Robert Brown, Jr.
Loria's Social System. Prof. Ugo Rabbeno.
Local Self-Government in Japan. Ernest W. Clement.
The Exercise of the Suffrage. Prof. A. B. Hart.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

Anthropological Work in America. Frederick Starr.
Physiology and the Prevention of Disease. J. M. Rice.
The Ways of the Owl. Frank Bolles.
Almond Culture in California. Henry J. Philpott.
Leather-Making. George A. Rich.
Proper Diet for Hot Weather. N. E. Yorke Davies.
Kindergartens—Manual Training, etc. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett.
Two Rare Monkeys. Dr. L. Heck.
"New" and Variable Stars. J. Ellard Gore.
The Waste and Gain of the Dry Land.
Sketch of Luigi Galvani.

The Preacher's Magazine.—New York.

Moses: His Life and Its Lessons—III. M. G. Pease.
Sermon Seeds from Ruskin. Henry Barraclough.
The Sermon on the Mount—III. R. Waddy Moss.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia.

The Testimony of Christ to the Old Testament. W. Caven.
Theological Thought Among French Protestants. A. Grettillat.
The Semitic Tradition of Creation. John D. Davis.
Calvin as a Commentator. Philip Schaff.
The Messages to the Seven Churches. Thomas Murphy.
Apostolic Fathers and New Testament Revelation. H. M. Scott.
The School as a Factor in Missionary Work. A Symposium.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London.

Hugh Gilmore.
The Uncanonical and Apocryphal Gospels—II. R. Bryant.
William Morris: Poet and Socialist. F. Richardson.
The Working Classes' Equitable Share in the Profits of Their Industry. H. Yooll.
The Condition of the Agricultural Laborer in Relation to Morals and Religion. J. Ritson.
The Pauline Theology. A. S. Peake.
Evangelism—Old and New. John Watson.
Missions in Africa. A. L. Humphries.
The Religious Character of Oliver Cromwell. R. Hind.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston.

Dr. Boehm-Bawerk's Theory of Interest. Francis A. Walker.
Old-Age Pensions in England. John G. Brooks.
Cantillon's Place in Economics. Henry Higgs.
German Labor Colonies. A. G. Warner.
Official Returns of Gold Shipments. G. O. Virtue.
Accounts of the First Bank of the United States.
Miner's Life in the German Harz.
Protection and Natural Monopolies. John R. Commons.
"The Overproduction Fallacy." T. V. Veblen.
Taxation in Japan. Garrett Droppers.

Review of the Churches.—London. June.

Rev. Dr. George Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.
With Portrait. Prof. Stokes.
Tercentenary of the University of Dublin. Prof. Stokes.
The Parson and the Agricultural Laborers. Rev. J. F. Wilkinson and Others.
The Church Missionary Society. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Grindelwald Conference.

Scots Magazine.—Perth.

Socialism versus Social Science. M. Edmond Demolins.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Paisley. June.

The Pygmy Tribes of Africa. Dr. H. Schlichter.
The New Hebrideans. Rev. J. H. Lawrie.
The Russian Kurds. W. A. Taylor.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

Among the Poor of Chicago. Joseph Kirkland.
Getting Out the Fly Books. Leroy M. Yale.
The Art of Ravenna. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield.
The Depths of the Sea. N. S. Shaler.
The Evolution of a City Square. Samuel Parsons, Jr.
The Resumption of Specie Payment. J. K. Upton.

The Social Economist.—New York. June.

National Greatness.
Country Boy versus Town Boy. J. M. Welding.
The Labor Question Once More. Joel Benton.
Public School Extensions.
People's Clubs. J. Wm. De Jonge.
"Bad Times Ahead" for England.
The Value of Silver. P. A. Leonard.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States—IV. James Edmunds.
Intercommunication a Means of Language Training. Eldon Moran.

Isaac S. Dement. With Portrait.
Manifolding: Its Use and Abuse. C. F. Lantry.
Typewriting Speed Contests. Elias Lonley.

Strand Magazine.—London. June.

Portraits of Sir G. Trevelyan, W. P. Frith, B. W. Leader,
Lily Hanbury, Sir Henry Parkes, J. Blumenthal.
Sundials. W. Hogg.
Instantaneous Photographs. A. Morrison.

Sunday at Home.—London.

Modern Discoveries and the Christian Faith. Continued. Rev. Dr. G. T. Stokes.
Wanderings in the Holy Land. Adelia Gates.
The Cave of Elephanta: The Worship of Shiva. Rev. C. Merk.
Some Old Welsh Preachers. Rev. D. B. Hooke.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

"Darkest England Matches." W. C. Preston.
How Our Bible has Come to Us.—III. Canon Talbot.
Woman's Work for a Sober England. Lady Henry Somerset.
The Last Refuge and Journey of Jesus. Mary Harrison.

Temple Bar.—London.

English Court Life in the Eighteenth Century.
The First and Last Days of the Broad Gauge.
Hours Counted on the Sundial. Mrs. A. Crosse.
England's Ballad Hero. F. Mary Wilson.

The Treasury.—New York.

The Duty of the Hour. Rev. C. S. Walker.
The Luminaries of Heaven. H. W. Bolton, D.D.
God-Appointed Pastors. Rev. A. J. Douglas.
Principles of the International Theological Library. R. Watts.
Rev. William Morley Punshon. Theodore L. Cuyler.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

The Modoc War. Major James Jackson.
Recent War-Ship Construction. Henry L. Swinburne.
Captain Pierre de Landais. Captain H. D. Smith.

United Service Magazine.—London.

Is War Inevitable? Col. H. Elsdale.
Naval Engineering in Warships. H. Williams.
"Imperial Defense." Statistician.
Experiences of Our Small Wars. Gen. Sir F. Middleton.
Desertion: Its Causes and Prevention. A Reply.
Volunteer Field Batteries. A. G. Haywood.
The Fall of Khartum.—VI. Major F. R. Wingate.
Marshal Fabert and Elsass-Lothringen in 1892.
Military Cycling. Major T. de B. Holmes.
Sir E. Wood and the Boer Surrender.
England's Policy. Spencer Wilkinson and Sir C. W. Dilke.

The University Magazine.—New York. June.

The College and the People. George A. Harter.
Princeton Sketches.—IX. The University Club. A. Church.
The University of Pennsylvania.—VI. C. S. Patterson.

Victorian Magazine.—London.

Julie d'Angennes de Rambouillet. Sarah Tytler.
Travels in Peru. A. Sinclair.
Her Majesty's Post. A. G. Bowie.
Memorial Chronology. De Quincey.
Woman's Suffrage. Mrs. Mayo.
Recent Advances in Astronomy. J. E. Gore.

Welsh Review.—London.

The Diary of Bishop Cartwright. Walter Slater.
Welsh Seaside Places.—II.
A Few Remarks on the Fourth Estate.

Westminster Review.—London.

Who Are the Irish Loyalists? Thos. Scanlan.
A Mohammedan on Mohammedanism. D. F. Hannigan.
The Old Irish Parliament.
Christian Monasticism.
The Tyranny of Canvassing. J. J. Davies.
A Plea for Justice for Women. W. Snoad.
The Equity of the Rural Wage Rate. C. Reade.
The Immigration Problem in America.

Young Man.—London.

Notes and Sketches Abroad. Rev. C. A. Berry.
Why is Gambling Wrong? Archdeacon Sinclair.
The Head-Master of Harrow at Home. With Portrait and Illustrations.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 10.
The Linden Tree in Verse and Legend. Dr. Dreibach.
Poets, Painters and Authors of All Times. P. Friedrich.
The Great Statue of St. Christopher in the Cologne Cathedral.
A. Hirtz.
Emancipated Englishwomen. Dr. A. Heine.
The Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America. Max Stein.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. Heft 6.
Lhasa, the Capital of Tibet. Dr. C. Müller.
The German War Fleet on Its Most Recent Voyage: Corsica, Jaffa, Bombay, Madras.—III.
Ceylon. P. Lehzen.
St. Jean de Luz. Mrs. Moss King.
The Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers. Dr. E. Deckert.
Italy. R. Neumann.

Daheim.—Leipzig. Quarterly.
June 4.
The Langenbeck House. Dr. E. Adler.
June 11.
Victor von Strauss and Torney. With Portrait. R. Koenig.
Keetmanshoop, a German Mission Station in Damaraland.
Dr. R. Ludloff.

June 18.
The Marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck. With Portraits.
Gustav Schwab. With Portrait. O. Jäger.
The Horses of the German Army. G. Koch.

June 25.
A Voyage in Spring to German East Africa.
Trepang, or Bêche-de-Mer, a Chinese Delicacy. W. Marshall.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 13.
Man in the Light of Shakespeare's Poetry. Prof. E. Pardy.
Twenty-five Years after the Frankfort Exhibition. F. Hockländer.
Mayence. (Illus.) P. Laicus.
From the Source of the Rhine to the Lake of Geneva. (Illus.) I. Odenthal.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. Quarterly.
July.
King Charles of Roumania.—VI.
On Anarchy and Socialism. Earl Grey.
The Hohenzollerns and the Berlin Cathedral. P. Wallé.
Eduard Lasker's Correspondence in the Years 1870-71.
Free Trade and the Commonweal. A. von Matlekowitz.
Mountain Torrents. F. Wang.
Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop.—IX. T. Wiedemann.
Rembrandt or Ferdinand Bol?—IV. M. Lautner.
The Present Nationality Movement. A. Graf Seherr-Toss.
Some Russian Memoirs. J. Eckhardt.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. July.
Deaths of Missionary Bishops in 1891. Concluded. With Portraits.
With the Eskimos at the Mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
No. 36.
Piece Work. F. D. Nieuwenhuis.
T. de Wyzewa's Book on Socialism. Klara Zetkin.

No. 37.
The Labor Movement in the United States. 1877-1885. Continued. F. A. Sorge.
Piece Work. W. H. Vliegen.
Old-Age Pension Schemes in England.

No. 38.
Two Historical Dramas by Theodor Curti. E. Bernstein.
No. 39.
On the Eve of the English General Election.
Curti's Dramas. Continued. E. Bernstein.

Die Gartenläube.—Leipzig.
Heft 6.
Further Proposed Reforms in the Prussian Income Tax. Dr. J. Jastrow.
Ems and the Lahn Valley. H. Wachenhusen.
Food for the Fat. Dr. E. H. Kisch.
Germans in Italy. A. Justinus.
Criminals and the Police in Berlin. P. Lindenberg.
Moltke as a Letter-writer. Dr. A. Marquardt.

Heft 7.
The Historical Don Carlos. E. Schulte.
Through Iceland. C. Kuchler.
A Sculptor's Work-Room. F. Offerman.
Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.
Modern Aspirations. M. G. Conrad.
Wilhelm Arent. With Portrait. P. Barsch.
My Alter Ego. Wilhelm Arent.
Poems by Wilhelm Arent, Peter Merwin and Others.
The Truth About the 18th of August, 1870. Karl Bleibtreu.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. June.
David Grieve. T. Pentzlin.
Koumiss, the Refuge for the Consumptives of the Future. F. W. Gross.
The Christian Society of St. Michael and Its Work. P. Michaelis.
German Proverbs for the Home.—VII.
Old and New Methods of Fire Kindling. Dr. C. Schlemmer.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna.
June 1.
The Latest on the Nationality Question in Austria.
The "Human Tragedy" and Its Author. Emerich Madách.
R. Grazer.

June 15.
The Meeting of the Emperors at Kiel.
A Compromise in the Currency Question. G. Eim.
Tragedies of Fate and the Naturalists. L. Sendach.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.
June 4.
Heyse's "Merlin." F. Mauthner.
Goethe Studies.—I. G. Brandes.

June 11.
The Ethical Society in Berlin.—I. P. von Gizycki.
Goethe Studies.—II. G. Brandes.
English Studies: Swinburne's "The Sisters," and Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," and the Burlesque on It.

June 18.
The Ethical Society in Berlin. Concluded. P. von Gizycki.
Figaro's "Five O'Clock." S. Feldmann.
Germany and Holland. C. Plum.

June 25.
The Task of Realism. A. Lauenstein.
On Historical Style. F. Mauthner.
Goethe Studies.—III. G. Brandes.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.
June 1.
This Season's Opera. Max Graf.
Does Wagner's Music Ruin the Voice?

June 10.
The Performance of the Prague National Theatre at Vienna.
Max Graf.

June 20.
Royal Austrian Composers. Max Graf.
Nord und Süd.—Breslau.
July.

Moritz Moszkowski as an Opera Composer. With Portrait.
A. C. Kalischer.
The State of Washington. Paul Lindau.
Music Lessons. Moszkowski.
The Problems of Modern Natural Science.
Limited Liability Companies. W. Eras.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. June.
St Mark's Venice. Concluded. Dr. K. Neumann.
Marriage in the Literature of the Sixteenth Century. W. Kawerau.
On the Culture of the German Language. L. Logander.
The Austrian Currency Question and Its Consequences for Europe. Dr. W. Scharling.
Political Correspondence—The Opposition to the German Rifle.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 11.
A Philosopher of the Unknown—Eduard von Hartmann.
With Portrait. G. von Amyntor.
Bismarck. E. Graff.
The Anarchists in Paris. With Portraits.
M. von Egidy at Work. With Portrait.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. June.

The Bank Note Monopoly. J. Benesheim.
Poems by Adolf Frey and Others.
The Signification of Leaves in the Economy of Nature. A. Tschirch.

Sphinx.—London. June.

The Faith of the Nineteenth Century. Hellenbach.
The Christian Idea of Personality. L. Kuhlenbeck.
The Psychology of Occultism. Concluded. R. von Koeber.
The Historical Personality of Faust. Concluded. C. Kiese-wetter.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

Buda-Pesth. M. Hecht.
A Thousand-Year Old Empire—Austria. D. A. Kohnt.
The Imperial Post Museum at Berlin. A. Berthold.
Gustav Schwab. With Portrait. P. Lang.
Broadway, New York. M. Lortzing.
The Value of Nobility and Property. E. Eckstein.
Count von Moltke's Letters. Concluded.
The Vienna Police as Protectors of Life and Property.
In Columbus' Birthplace—Genoa. J. Lechner.
The Musical and Dramatic Exhibition at Vienna. Dr. M. Necker.
The Golden Wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. With Portraits.
Signor Giolitti. With Portrait.
Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margarethe Hoyos. With Portraits.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 21.

Yellowstone National Park. Continued. Paul Lindau.
The Eternal Peace. Prof. E. Friedberg.
Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margarethe Hoyos. With Portraits.

Heft 22.

Musical and Dramatic Exhibition at Vienna. M. Brociner.
Where Shall We Travel? C. Falkenhorst.
How to Preserve House Plants from Insects. Dr. L. Staby.
Princess Pauline Metternich. With Portrait.
Max van Forckenbeck. With Portrait.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amaranthe.—Paris. June.

The Holy Crown of St. Stephen of Hungary. E. S. Lantz.
A Visit to the Palais des Archives.—I. H. Buffenoir.
The Salons.
Mme. de Sévigné at the Chateau des Rochers. R. de Salberg.
Romance Literature in Denmark. Hedda de Tilly.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. June.

In the Heart of the Caucasus: Impressions of a Botanist. Emile Levier.
Proper Names and Their Meaning. A. de Verdilhac.
Contemporary English Novels.—I. A. Glardon.
On Board a German Frigate. G. van Muyden.
The Swiss Catholic Party and Social Questions. Concluded. P. Pictet.
Chroniques—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Political.

Chrétien Évangélique.—Lausanne. June.

The Geniuses and Philosophers of the Revolution. J. Gindraux.
Keshoub Chander Sen—A Christian who was not a Christian. A. Glardon.

L'Initiation.—Paris. June.

The Astral Body. Papus.
The Double Nature. C. Dobourg.
Occultism in Germany. P. Sédir.

Journal des Économistes.—Paris. June.

The Budget of 1893. M. Lacombe.
Sketch of a Course on Commerce. Concluded. C. Seneuil.
The Agricultural Bank of Turkey. E. F. de Flaix.
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. D. Bellet.
Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Science from February 15 to June 1, 1892. J. Lefort.
Souvenirs of Siam. Dr. H. Meyners d'Estrey.
Letter from Austro-Hungary. A. E. Horn.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on June 4.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

June 1.

Anne Boleyn, According to New Documents. Hector de la Ferrière.

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—Berlin. June.

Mountaineering, Past and Present. Prof. H. Planck.
The Gems of the Royal National Gallery at Berlin. A. Rosenberg.
Thrushes. Christian Schwarzkopf.
Heidelberg. H. Harden.
The Title of the German Emperor. Prof. E. Heyck.
A Popular Feast Day in the Caucasus. A. G. von Suttner.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

The Original of Mirza Schaffy. With Portrait of Friedrich von Bodenstedt. J. Proelss.
Boating on the Mecklenburg Lakes. P. Fuchs von Winegrad.
New France on the St. Lawrence River. E. von Hesse-War-tegg.
The Turkish Tobacco Manufactory. G. Kinzel.
The Fourth Dimension. C. Cranz.
Life in the Austro-Hungarian Capitals. Ludwig Hevesi.
Women as Gardeners. Max Hesdörffer.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Braun-schweig.

Goether's Mother. With Portrait. Joseph Strauss.
The Pre-Raphaelites in England. C. Gurlitt.
Pictures from the German South Sea Islands. Joachim Graf Pfeil.
Women Criminals. Ludwig Fuld.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 6.

Aristocrats and Journalists. Vivus.
What the People Read. E. Reyer.
A Fin-de-Siècle View; or, A Lament from the Camp of the Idealists.
The German Heroine of Romance. A. Noel.
The Art of Letter-writing. W. Popper.

Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie.—Innsbrück.

Döllinger.—V. E. Michael.
The Stowe Missal. S. Bäumer.
Gore on the Incarnation: Bampton Lecture. A. Zimmermann.
"The Grey Friars in Oxford," by A. Little. A. Zimmermann.

The Exhaustion of Genius. Cesare Lombroso.
Russian Civilization and Occidentalism. Doverine Tchernoff.
The Yellowstone National Park in the United States. H. Gollitz.
A Moralist Upside Down. B. Jeannine.
The Salon of the Champs-Élysées.—II. Concluded. Henri Chantavoine.

May 15.

Anne Boleyn. Concluded. H. de la Ferrière.
An English Working Man M.P. M. Gilbert-Boucher.
The Heir of the Empire: In Law and in Justice. F. Engerand.
The Death of Shelley: History and Legend. H. Montecorboli.
The Cran: Its Origin and its Future. L. A. Levat.
The Neo-Latin Languages. J. Lefebvre.
The Uganda Massacre. L. Sevin-Desplaces.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

May 15.

Review of Mme. de Peyrebrune's "Roman d'un Bas Bleu." Mme. de Rute.
The Champs-Élysées Salon. G. Haller.
The Champ-de-Mar Salon. M. de Vasselot.
Jerusalem. Continued. Mme. Ratazzi.

June 15.

An Open Letter to Mme. Séverine.
Our Ambassadors in Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.
The Salon of 1892. G. Haller.
Jerusalem. Continued. Mme. Ratazzi.
The Contemporary Historical and Literary Movement. E. Asse.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

June 1.

Co-operative and Savings Banks. E. Rostand.
The Real Crisis of Trades Unions. H. Varsaveaux.
The Great Commercial and Colonizing Companies. H. Pigeon-neau.
Bosnia Under Austrian Government. A. Bordeaux.

June 15.

Charity at Naples. René Bazin.
The Social Organization of the Schultheiss Brewery at Berlin. E. Dubois.

Financial Speculation and Its Abuse. J. Lacoinda.
François Jacquin, Director of the Compagnie de l'Est. E. Cheysson.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

June 1.

Pantomime. M. Lefevre.
The Glove. Act II. Continued. Björnstjerne Björnson.
The Vienna Theatrical Exhibition. L. Muller.

June 15.

"Hamlet" and German Criticism. Vega.
"The Glove." Act III. Björnstjerne Björnson.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 4.

The Precedents of the Pope's Encyclical to the French Cardinals. H. Marmonier.
A Prussian in Paris in 1792: J. F. Reichardt's Letters.

June 11.

The Note-Book of a Bavarian Officer from July 30 to November 9, 1870. With Map.
Maurice Barrès. M. Fouquier.
The Parliamentary Comedy. Edmond Frank.
Modern French Art. Paul Gsell.

June 18.

History of Literary Reputations: The Death of Books. P. Stapfer.
The Will of a Millionaire—William Astor. C. de Varigny.
The Socialism of the German Emperor. A Letter from Herr von Vollmar.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

Schools and Universities Under Napoleon II. H. Taine.
The Duty of Conservatives. Etienne Lanny.
Origin of the English Race. M. Jusserand.
The Salons of 1892.—I. The Champs-Élysées. G. Lafenestre.
Madame de Genlis. Victor du Bled.
A German Journalist's Plea for the Triple Alliance. G. Valbert.

June 15.

Education Since 1815. H. Taine.
Money and the Rate of Interest. Vte. d'Ayenel.
A Modern Idyl. Translated. Frank Harris.
The Cartesian Origin of Contemporary Idealism. A. Fouillée.
Projected Reform in Savings Banks. A. Moireau.
Jacques Inaudi, the Calculator. A. Binet.
M. Thureau Dangin's History of the July Monarchy. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

June 1.

The New Acquisitions in the Louvre. L. Benedite.
The Catalogue of the Archives of the Bastille. With Facsimile of a Lettre de Cachet.
Reviews of Dr. Junker's, M. Casati's, and Major von Wissmann's Books on Africa. With Portraits. R. D'Aunis.
Plants and Their Means of Defense Against Animals. H. Coupin.
The Richmond Sewage Works. With Map. G. Dumont.

June 15.

"Dieu." by Victor Hugo. With Portrait. A. Bonneau.
"Cavalleria Rusticana." With Portraits. A. Pougin.
Anarchist Theories. With Portraits. G. Lejeal.
Truffles in France and Africa. H. Coupin.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

June 1.

Jacques Delille. Jules Simon.
The Colonial Army before Parliament.
History of the Princes of Condé. A. Mézières.
Dynamite and Explosions. A. Berthelot.
Mystic Art. H. Fouquier.

June 15.

The French Alliance for the Propagation of the French Language. Jules Simon.
Marshal Ney. Gen. Thoumas.

Soubrettes and Valets, Domesticities in the Drama. A. Legouvé.
The Banque de France in Connection with the Renewing of Its Privileges.

Japanese of Yesterday and To-day. G. Depping.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

June 1.

The Anti-French Propaganda in Egypt. Continued. G. Pelegrin.
News from Uganda.

The Strategical Routes of Tonkin.

June 15.

The Works at Bizerte. G. Demanches.
Mashonaland, a New British Possession in Africa.
The Anti-French Propaganda in Palestine. G. Pelegrin.
The Troubles in Uganda.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. June.

The Reign of Industrial Corporations in Contemporary Germany. V. Brants.

In Bosnia: Serajevo and the Neighboring Mountains. A. Bordeaux.

The Social Position of Catholics in England. E. Voietinck.

The Future, According to Bellamy. J. Halleux.

A Diary of the Twenty-first Century. Georges Kaiser.

The Democratic Movement in Switzerland. L. Dupriez.

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Some Suggestions. Dr. A. Forel.

Various Applications of Suggestion on a Hystero-Epileptic Patient. Dr. Bourdon.

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The Philosophy of Proudhon. G. Sorel.

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Revue Scientifique.—Paris. June.

The History of Cartography. A. Laussedat.

The Circulation of the Atmosphere. G. le Goarant de Tromelin.

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Aristodemo. A. Zardo.
Economic Italy. Senator L. G. de Cambray Digny.
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Celestial Space. O. Zanotti Bianco.
The English in India. Camillo Tagliabu.

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The Six Days of the Mosaic Cosmogony. A. Stoppani.
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L'Avenç.—Barcelona. May.

The Catalan School of Literature. J. M. Guardia.
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Doña Ines Aminta Conseguera. Biographical Sketch.
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The Æsthetics of Gardening. H. J. Wigman.

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The Swedish Women at the World's Fair in 1893.
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The Races at Circus Maximus in Rome. Woodcuts by Rousseau, after the painting by V. Check.
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Samtiden.—Bergen. June.

Beside a Stream. Song with Music. Edv. Grieg.
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Scenes from "Princess Maleine." Jensen and Prahl.
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Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. June.

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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NE.	New Englander and Yale Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NW.	New World.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	O.	Outing.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Poet Lore.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M	Cassiers Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CREV.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	YM.	Young Man.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

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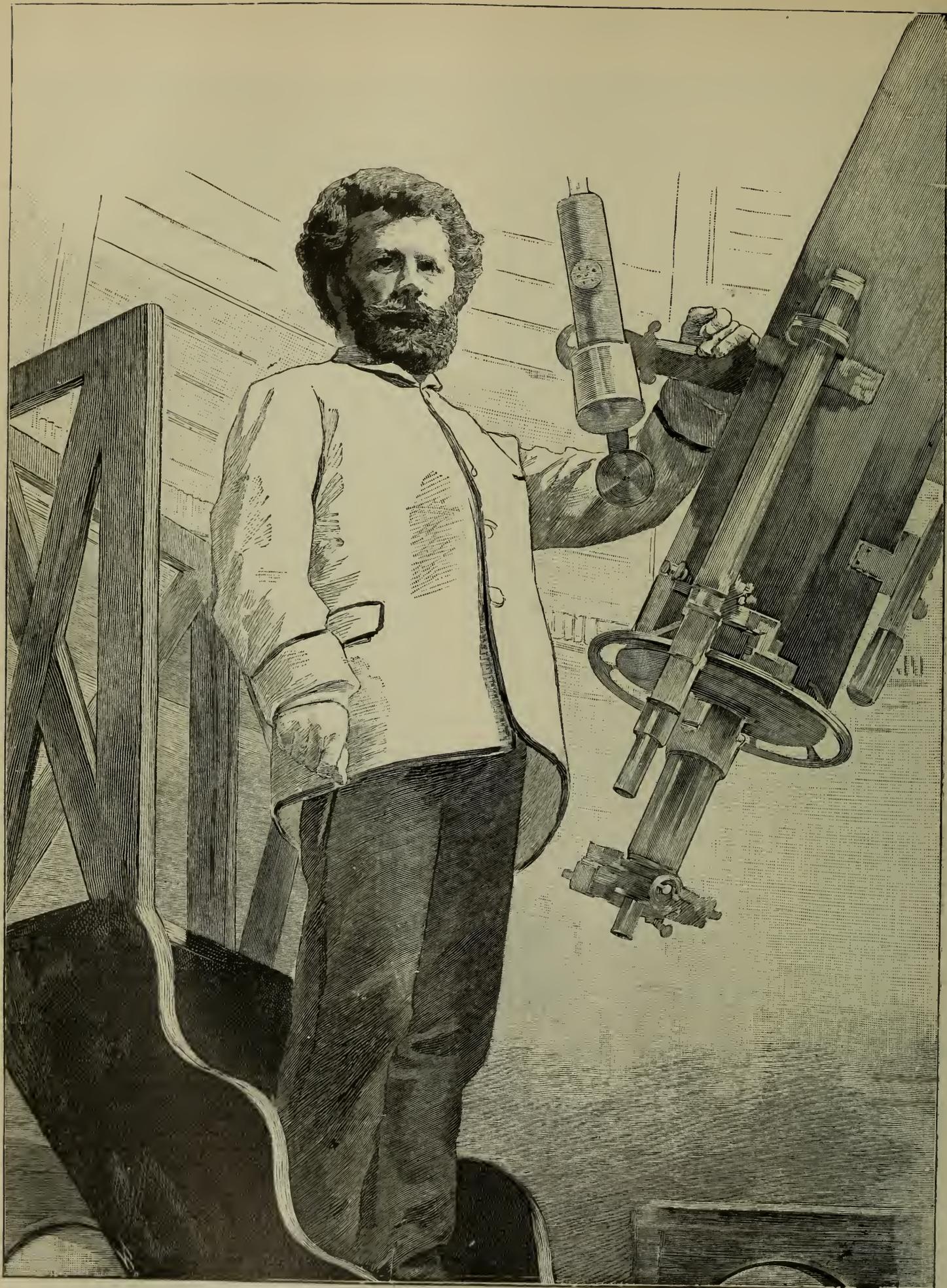
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M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

"The psychical world, like the world of astronomy, opens infinite avenues before us. Study, study without ceasing! Let no system stand in the way! Let us speak truth freely!"—M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION TO THE EDITOR OF "THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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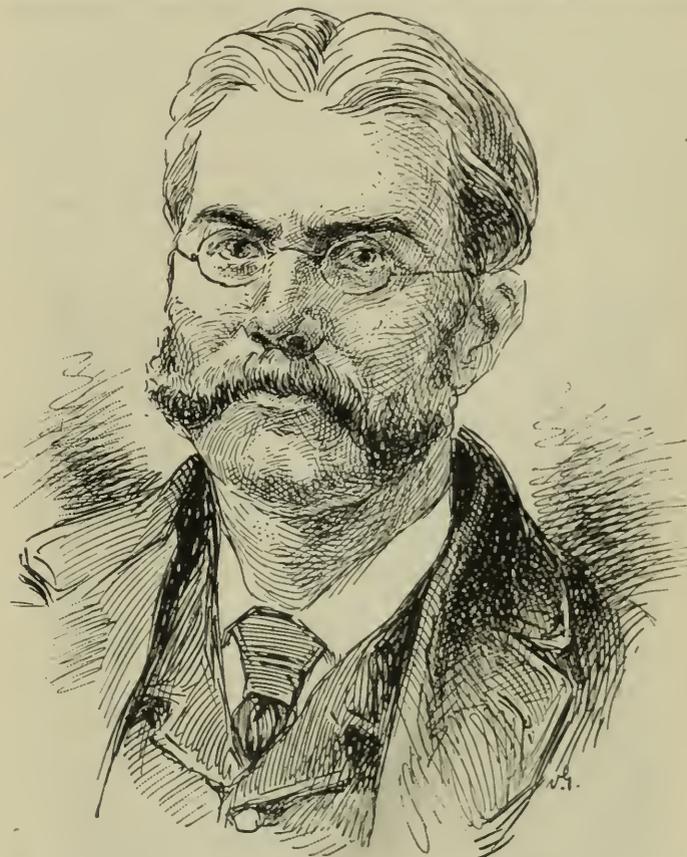
No. 32.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Other Worlds
than Ours.*

It is with an almost compelling sense of the fitness of the selection that we have made M. Camille Flammarion, standing by his great telescope at Juvisy, France, our frontispiece for this month. His observatory—as are Schiaparelli's at Milan, the Lick under Professor Holden's direction on Mt. Washington, California, that of Harvard University in Peru, and various others elsewhere—is at this time engaged with unflagging diligence night after night in studying our brilliant neighbor Mars, which is now at its point of nearest approach to our earth. Flammarion's daring imagination has bade us hope that we may at some early day communicate with the inhabitants of Mars. Of all the planets in our system, Mars is the one whose conditions most nearly resemble our own. The scientists now write familiarly of the Mars geography, discuss the characteristics of the climate, and even go so far as to tell us that the Marsians are having a particularly hot, dry summer this year, resulting in the melting of the polar snows to a degree hardly ever noticed before. M. Flammarion has written several letters, notably those that have appeared in the *New York Herald*, defending very ardently the claims of the astronomers who have been most successful in finding out about Mars. Thus far, Schiaparelli is the special authority. His map of the surface of the planet, made fifteen years ago, is deemed one of the triumphs of modern astronomy. The feature of it that excites the most wonder and controversy is the system of so-called "double canals." M. Flammarion suggests that it may be as erroneous for us to explain the origin of what seem to be great rectilinear water-courses upon any theory of nature's unaided workings, as it would be for the men of Mars, viewing our world, to attempt to account for railway lines as natural phenomena. The spectroscope has taught enough as to the materials that Mars is made of, and the atmosphere that surrounds it, to add plausibility to the notion that sentient beings, comparable with those of our own planet, may inhabit it. The men who come forward to scoff most loudly at the idea of our ever knowing anything about Mars and its people are not the bright and wise men, but

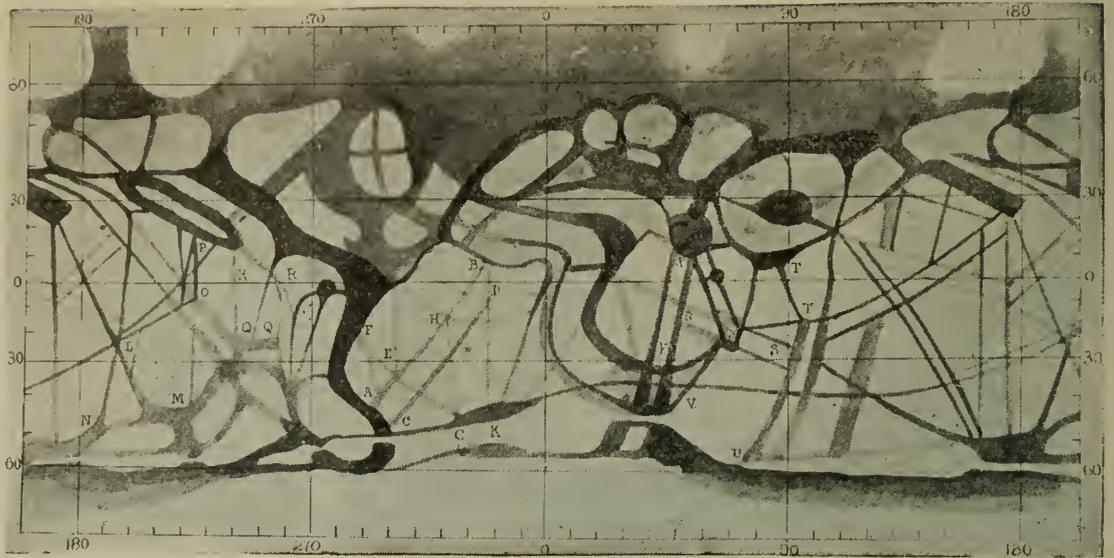
rather the stupid and foolish ones. The wise men are not all so buoyant and talkative as Flammarion, but they feel, with mingled sensations of hope and awe, that they may perchance be standing upon the threshold of discoveries that will be tantamount to the invasion of new worlds of knowledge and truth.



PROFESSOR EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
Director of the Lick Observatory, California.

As to the Mars question, Sir Francis Galton, F.R.S., and F.G.S., who is no enthusiastic Frenchman or Italian, but a sober English astronomer, charged with the chairmanship of Her Majesty's Royal Observatory at Kew, has written to the *London Times* proposing a plan by which with a set of huge mirrors we may flash signal beams of sunlight that would be visible to the inhabitants of the other planet if they were in

possession of as good telescopes as the one on Mount Washington. Meanwhile, the scientific world is waiting to know what Professor Holden and his associates may add to our knowledge of the planet. The Lick telescope, far more powerful than any that existed fifteen years ago, is expected to make many important additions to the stock of Schiaparelli's information. It is not supposed that we are upon the immediate



SCHIAPARELLI'S MAP OF MARS.

eve of any discovery that will actually prove the inhabitancy of Mars; but even Professor Holden, who discourages scientific sensationalism, is of opinion that we may within a generation have at least learned absolutely whether or not Mars is fit for inhabitancy.

But it is not in the realms of material space alone that our modern scientists are seeking new worlds. The exploration of the so-called "occult" realms of psychic phenomena was never before so earnestly and hopefully pursued. And it is because M. Flammarion is as ardent in psychical research as in astronomical studies that he seems so peculiarly to

typify the current feeling in all circles of thought and inquiry that we are soon to conquer and definitely annex some regions of "the unknown" that men are now beginning to explore with system and determination. Those who are interested in this old-new study of mind and spirit will find the opening pages of our "Leading Articles of the Month" most strikingly illustrative of a certain trend of thought now observable in our own country as well as in England and France. The entertaining account also given in this number of Miss Bentley's recent exploits at a seance with the Czar and other royalties touches one phase of that vaguely apprehended psychic force which begins to manifest itself in so many suggestive ways to the aroused spirit of inquiry. Summing up the steps by which modern knowledge has made inroads upon the realms of the hitherto unknown, and quoting Herbert Spencer's dictum that "any kind of molecules are affected in a special manner by molecules of the same kind, though situated in the most distant regions of space," M. Flammarion concludes that "it requires but one step more for the admission that psychical communications may be established between an inhabitant of Mars and an inhabitant of the earth."



FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., F.G.S.

The Social Unrest.

But while the philosophers and scientists are wondering why the Marsians "geminate" their canals, and are trying to analyze the stuff that dreams are made of, the practical reformers are struggling, some desperately and blindly, others cheerfully and with strong hopes, to remedy social wrongs and inequalities. This number of THE REVIEW presents some striking pictures and contrasts, in its delineation of different trends in what we may, without exaggeration, call the existing social revolution. Mr. Stead's vivid sketch of the French anarchist and extremist Louise Michel, written in appreciation of her honesty and unworldly devotion to her social ideals, is the more impressive when read in conjunction with the thrilling story of Kate Marsden's heroic mission to the outcast lepers of Siberia. The "King's Daughter" and the "Priestess

of Pity and Despair" are both moved by a self-abnegating love of humanity, and a zeal for the cause of the suffering and the poor that counts no cost. The Homestead strike brings to the front in its most thrilling incident the anarchist assassin Berkman, who would show by his deeds how great he deems the wrongs inflicted upon the laboring classes and what a veritable reign of terror he would choose to inaugurate for the social improvement. On the other hand, the great New South Wales strikes have given the world a type of a wholly different kind of reformer in the person of the Hon. Andrew Curran, LL.D., who, as chairman of a public commission to investigate industrial conflicts and to recommend a practical remedy for them, has drawn a report so wise and just in its terms that every one of the eight capitalists and eight workmen who were his colleagues on the commission have fully concurred in every paragraph and clause of the document. We earnestly recommend our article on Dr. Curran's report to the careful attention of American reformers, legislators and seekers after social justice and peace. Dr. Curran and Kate Marsden represent practical Christianity striving to remedy wrongs and to improve social conditions through faith in the essential principles of love and human brotherhood. Louise Michel and Alexander Berkman represent the spirit of social regeneration and progress in a perverted and maddened phase, wherein vengeance and despair have taken the place of every wholesome and uplifting principle.

The Duty of the State. But let it not be thought that all the worst enemies of a peaceful social evolution and progress are in the tents of the anarchists. The high-handed outrages that have been perpetrated by some of the men who find shelter in the entrenched camp of corporate monopoly are more detrimental to the public peace and welfare than all the threats of the extreme socialists and all the crazy performances in the name of anarchy. It is the business of the State to assert its dignity and to bring both sets of disturbers into subordination. Everybody can see that strikers are wrong, not only when they resort to arson and murder, but when they resort to any form of trespass or violence or compulsion, whether physical or moral. But preaching to strikers against a resort to extreme measures is about as silly as it is futile. A strike is essentially a war; and war, as General Sherman was wont to say, is hell. Wars and strikes will never be brought under rules and regulations that will transform them into Sunday-school picnics. President McLeod, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, announced complacently during the progress of the switchmen's strike at Buffalo that the railway companies were not giving much concern to the question how great would be the losses arising from the burning of loaded freight cars and the destruction of property; for, having called upon the public authorities to protect them and their property, all losses would have to be paid by the State. Moreover, the State must pay the heavy bills for extra

forces of policemen and sheriffs, and for the large bodies of troops called to the scene of disturbance and kept there. But surely if the State must be at so much trouble and expense to abate the destructive riots which have somehow arisen as a result of the manner in which certain railways deal with their employees, the State might well insist upon going somewhat into the merits of the controversy. There ought to have been no strikes in the Buffalo railway yards. The public ought to have been protected from such a calamity. As a secondary—not a primary—consideration, the railway corporations ought also to have had protection against the property losses inevitably resulting from a strike. What is not less important, the switchmen ought to have had such an opportunity for a hearing and a judgment upon their alleged grievances as would have removed all excuse for striking, and would, therefore, have made such an occurrence practically impossible.

Fresh Arguments for Arbitration. The new labor troubles have simply given a stronger emphasis to the doctrines of conciliation and arbitration under State auspices that were laid down by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS last month. Those doctrines are eminently applicable to great transportation corporations. An official arbitration, whose award shall be made obligatory under certain carefully defined conditions, would be perfectly feasible and justifiable in view of the new conditions prevailing in the commercial and industrial world. But if our law-makers are afraid to venture upon that precise piece of ground, they might at least be brought to the point of establishing State boards of arbitration which would be set in motion at the request of one party in a dispute and whose findings would simply have effect through the moral force of public opinion. The great point to be gained is the existence of a well-constituted, permanent State board of conciliation, which can be promptly called into action. If the corporations are more afraid than the labor unions of so just and fair a remedy as arbitration, we have only to remark that the discerning public may draw its own inferences and act accordingly. The rights of private business corporations are in no great danger at present. The rights and the supreme dignity of the State itself are what chiefly need attention and reinforcement. When the corporations concerned in the anthracite coal conspiracy—one of the most gigantic crimes of this century—so treat their employees that the men feel it necessary to take all the painful risks of a strike, the great body of plain citizens who pay taxes and support the State may well ask if something is not radically wrong that they should be required to pay millions for the maintenance of an army to protect from their exasperated employees these very corporations that are abusing their corporate powers to rob the public. It is a grave charge that the switchmen make when they assert that the railway authorities themselves burned the cars at Buffalo to make an excuse for having thousands of State troops called out, and to divert sympathy from the strikers. But

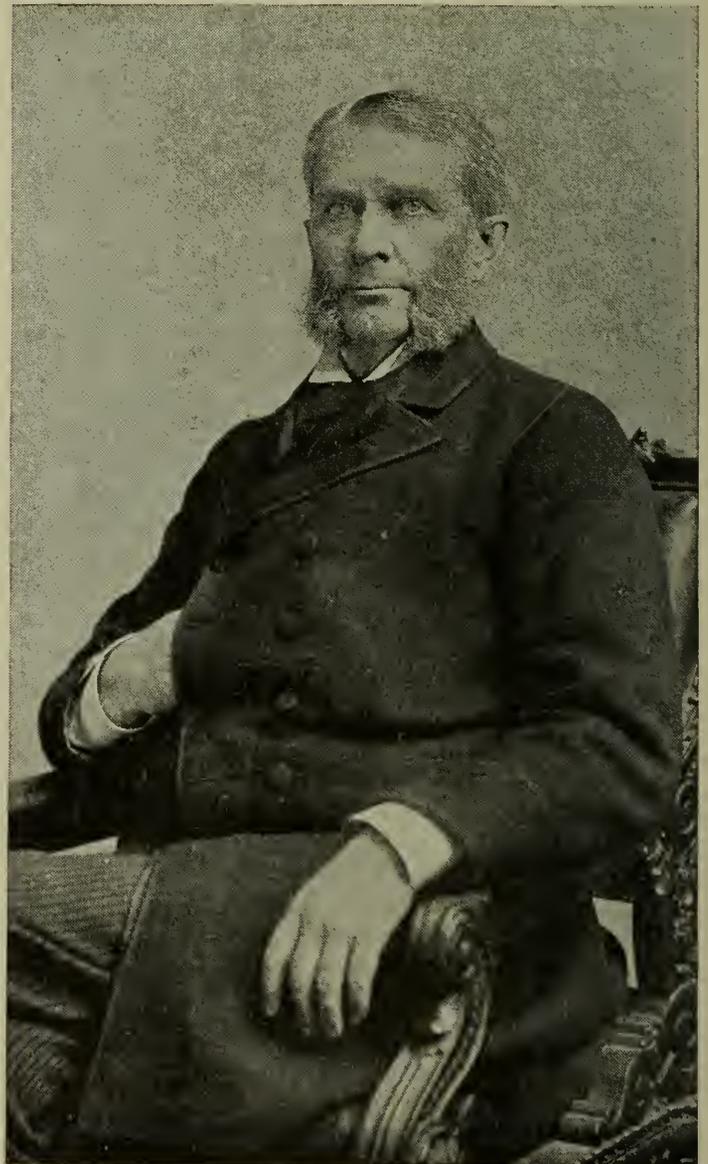
the American people have had their chance to study corporation methods and strike methods in these past years; and the impartial moralist, staking the safety of his soul upon his speaking the truth without fear or favor, would probably be compelled to declare that strikers' methods were preferable. Do we then make one jot of concession in favor of dynamite, assassination, or any form of violence whatsoever in the interest of organized labor? Certainly not. We would merely give the strongest possible emphasis to the necessity that the State should dominate both forms of association with a firm hand. The presence of the New York State Board of Arbitration at Buffalo in the middle of August was a sorry spectacle. At that time those gentlemen should have been in authoritative possession of the situation, with the whole commonwealth back of them. But nobody was mean enough to do them reverence, although they were trying their best to effect a conciliation. The railroad officials were men of swelling importance, the labor leaders were magnified in the public eye, and the strutting militia officers cast shadows of heroic size. But the State Board of Arbitration was practically ignored. That board should have had such powers conferred upon it by law that it could have brought order out of confusion in an hour. If it had been constituted with an adequate authority, there would have been no strike. When the commonwealth awakes to an appreciation of the fact that it is greater than the railway corporations it creates and greater than the labor associations it permits, it will suppress these disturbances in their very inception by providing a tribunal clothed with authority.

*Fundamental
Remedies
Needed.*

The dastardly attack upon the life of Mr. Frick, though nobody of sense was for a moment disposed to think it an affair in which the Homestead strikers were implicated, could but have occasioned a reaction that hurt their cause, already so hopelessly injured by their own riotous excesses. The long occupation of Homestead by large bodies of troops will have cost the State of Pennsylvania an immense sum. In four States the grave disorders produced by labor troubles have lately necessitated the employment of large bodies of troops—more than 20,000 in the aggregate. To conclude, however, that iron-workers in Pennsylvania, railway employees in New York and miners in Idaho and Tennessee are so many great groups of revolutionary socialists and enemies of public order would be to assume altogether too much. The State must consider causes as well as effects. In Tennessee the remarkable uprising of the miners to stamp out, once and for all, the odious system of the leasing of convicts to private contractors, who use them in competition with free labor, was morally chargeable against the State itself for its culpability in maintaining so objectionable a penal system. One wrong does not justify another; but one wrong frequently affords a lucid explanation for another. The Tennessee miners had a grievance, and the State has now to pay the cost of a huge row of its own provoking. The calling

out of troops against citizens is an appalling misfortune and calamity. But we must continue to witness these local wars until the State faces existing industrial conditions with courage and intelligence, and provides peaceful remedies for the grievances that now lead to violence. Riots must be suppressed at any cost, and the supremacy of the State must be maintained. But eventually the State must turn from the outward symptoms to a treatment of the deeper causes.

It is all very well to talk of individual ^{The} "Anti-Option" rights, of the freedom of contract, of the _{Bill.} value of competition, and of other elementary principles. But it is not so well to ignore the revolutionized conditions under which such principles have to work. New problems may require new solutions. As we reasoned last month, federated capital and federated labor make possible a sort of conflict that can only be averted by some such new remedy as official arbitration. In like manner, may it not be possible that the huge excrescence on legitimate trade, known as "short-selling" or dealing in



HON. WILLIAM D. WASHBURN,
United States Senator from Minnesota.

"futures" and "options," may justly and wisely be subject to official remedy? Selling limitless quantities of wheat or cotton that the seller does not possess and that the buyer does not expect to receive, is a comparatively new thing under the sun. It subjects the market for staples to the most capricious fluctuations, and envelops that most fundamental and conservative of avocations, agriculture, in a new and injurious atmosphere of chance. The farmer has come to regard the moves of the plungers on the Board of Trade as of more concern to him than either careful husbandry or favoring skies. Knowing when the "corner" is going to break, and therefore knowing when to sell, has come to be the chief thing in the art of agriculture in many a farmer's mind. We were told some months ago, and credibly, how pervasive and ruinous was that form of gambling that the Louisiana lottery had propagated broadcast throughout the country. But, after all, what a small affair has the Louisiana lottery been, considered as a gambling institution, when compared with the "bucket shop" and Board of Trade "operations," that have consisted of nothing more legitimate in a business sense than is roulette or any other game of chance! When the widespread harm that results from this new form of gambling is viewed in all its bearings, one must conclude that public morals demand its discouragement to the utmost possible extent. There are phases of its economic bearings that are more difficult to understand. That it is, in its general results, financially detrimental to agriculture, may be declared without hesitation. But whether, as has been strongly asserted, it results in an average depression of prices is a distinct question. Senator Washburn boldly insists that it does have such an effect; and in his great speech of July 11, he presented an impressive array of statistics and illustrative materials to enforce his argument. At least he has shown beyond all hope of successful contradiction that dealing in options has come to be a gigantic evil, and that it is distinguishable, as such, from legitimate sales for future delivery, made by persons who are, essentially or potentially, the specific owners of that which they assume to dispose of. The "Anti-Option bill" which has borne Mr. Washburn's name in the Senate and Mr. Hatch's in the House, is a measure which intends to exterminate "option" and "future" trading by subjecting it to a heavy United States tax. It applies to cotton, wheat, hops, corn, oats, rye, barley, pork, lard and bacon. It has been subjected to a strong fire of criticism in Congress and outside of it; and, of course, so important and so novel a proposition cannot be too thoroughly debated. As matters stand, it failed at the last moment to reach a final vote in the Senate, the House having passed it June 6; but Senator Washburn succeeded in having its consideration fixed for the opening day of the session next December, and there is a strong probability that it will become a law. The most formidable arguments against it are the technical ones, touching the constitutionality of the taxing power that it evokes. But there are precedents to meet those argu-



Photographed by Bell, Washington.

HON. W. H. HATCH, M.C., OF MISSOURI.

ments; and the attempt to defeat the bill on the ground that fictitious dealing in staples is somehow advantageous to producers and to legitimate commerce, has not shown good staying qualities. The agricultural press and the various representatives of the producing interests, it should be added, support the bill with practical unanimity. It was to be expected that the "operators" on produce exchanges would condemn the measure.

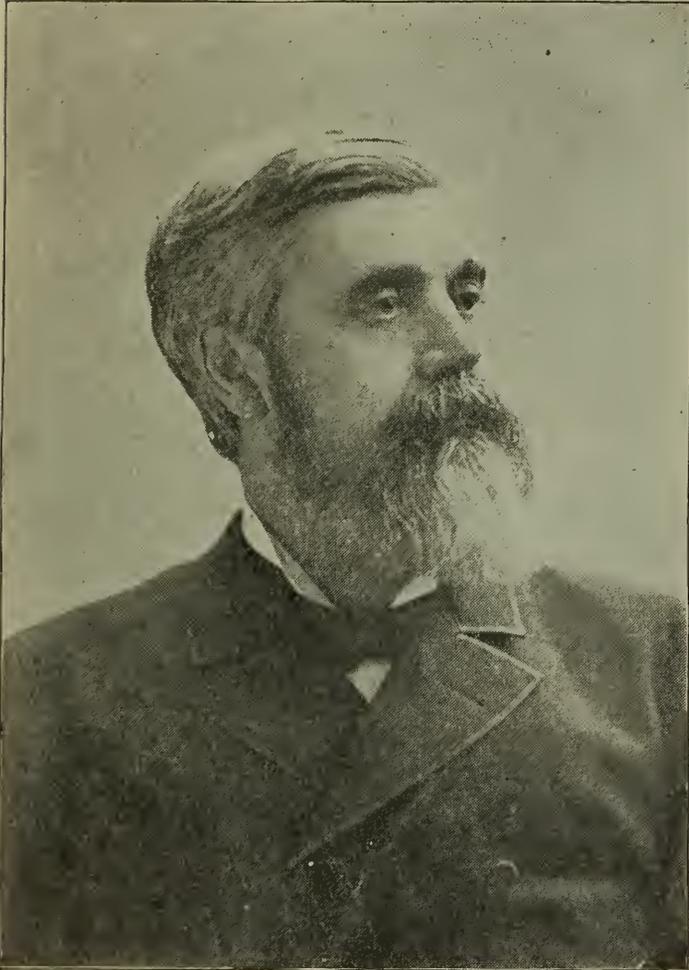
*What Does the
People's Party
Want?*

As yet the People's party, vigorously as it has thrown itself into the campaign, has not quite succeeded in making the general mass of citizens—those at least who are remote from its "storm centers"—understand what are its more essential and practical tenets. Its arraignment of these degenerate times are veritable jeremiads; but its programme of reconstruction is apprehended only vaguely. It is a pity that the People's party could not import a John Burns or a Sidney Webb to formulate for it a clean-cut, working programme. It is vain to point to the party's Omaha platform, for that document lays out work enough to keep any one party busy for twenty or thirty years. What does the party propose to do at once, if successful? That is the question. It needs a great, practical statesman, awake to the new possibilities of the day and age, able to set reforms in the right order of succession and to rescue things essential

from things trivial. It is possible that Judge Gresham could have supplied the new party with a taking plan of campaign. But all the various rumors that have gained currency to the effect that Judge Gresham would come out in public speeches as a supporter of Mr. Weaver have been met with subsequent denials. The People's party has fought its great initial battle of the season in the Alabama State election, and the returns have been in favor of the regular Democratic ticket. But the Alliance men make charges of whole-

the sole purpose of asking one another if Mr. Platt had been placated; and the practical politicians on the Democratic side in like manner were concerning themselves with the inquiry, What is Mr. Hill going to do? Meanwhile, Mr. Cleveland was calmly fishing in his chosen retirement at Buzzard's Bay, and Mr. Harrison was fishing with equal ardor in vacation retirement at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks. Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Committee, was ready thrice daily to oblige the reporters with general predictions of the most buoyant and hopeful kind, while Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, was no less obliging in the expression of his entire confidence in the certainty of an overwhelming Democratic victory. The amenities of life had thus far been singularly well observed on both sides, and, in short, it was hard to believe that there could be much hard and bitter campaigning before October 1. Both parties have been more fearful of the inroads of the Farmers' Alliance and Peoples' party than they have cared to admit. The Republicans have been somewhat embarrassed by differences of opinion upon the question of a federal election law (the so-called Force bill issue), and the Democrats have undoubtedly suffered embarrassment through a disagreement between their moderate protectionist wing and their radical free-trade wing.

Silver and the Conference. The Monetary Conference, which is expected to meet in October in one of the continental cities, will be regarded with the liveliest interest by a great number of people in this country, and its results will also be awaited with more concern by the world at large than has ever been bestowed upon any previous gathering of a similar nature. The great depression in the price of silver has wrought the severest inconvenience to trade and finance in India, which is a silver-using country, and has also exercised a most depressing and disturbing influence in the business affairs of Mexico and the South American states. If silver could be restored to a full and free place as a money metal of equal standing with gold, through an international agreement, there would probably result almost immediately a very decided quickening of the world's trade. Whatever may be the result of the Conference, our government has done an expedient and creditable thing in proposing and securing such an international discussion. The five gentlemen whom President Harrison has named as the American representatives at the Conference are regarded in all quarters as constituting a very able and acceptable delegation. They are Senator Allison, of Iowa, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Ex-Governor McCreery, of Kentucky, now a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. H. W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank of New York and formerly Controller of the Currency, and President Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been the foremost of our American writers upon monetary science and one of the leading exponents of the doctrine of international bimetallicism. The silver question is having no place



Photographed by Bell, Washington.

JUDGE WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

sale fraud, and claim that the victory was fairly theirs. It is not possible to pass any intelligent judgment upon the merits of the case from the distance of New York. It is, however, plain enough that the new party has become a very serious factor in Southern politics.

The Languid Old Parties. As regards the Republican and Democratic parties, the campaign up to the latter days of August had taken on no very inspiring aspects. The decisions of Wisconsin, Michigan and New York courts, in condemnation of gerrymandering reapportionments, had furnished a text for the political moralists on the one side, and the great industrial and transportation strikes had been seized upon as furnishing good campaign material by the apostles of the other side. The practical politicians of Republicanism seemed to arise every morning for

whatever in the pending political campaign as between the Republican and Democratic parties. Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, who had been accounted a sympathizer with the Western and Southern leniency toward the demand for the free coinage of cheap silver dollars, has written a letter in which he pronounces himself in the most unambiguous way as opposed to all such proposals. His letter is highly significant of the sober second thought that has begun to prevail; and it may be safely asserted that the free silver epidemic has already spent its force. The best statesmen and most influential politicians of both parties are upon exactly the same ground. They are in favor of international bi-metallism, and want no coinage of silver in the United States that shall not be so safeguarded as to keep our gold, silver, and paper money freely interchangeable, one dollar being "as good as another dollar."

*Congress and
Its Doings.* The exceptional heat which all parts of the country have been compelled to endure this summer subjected Congress to a very severe ordeal during the closing weeks of the long session, which had continued through eight months. A review of the deeds of the Fifty-second Congress must be deferred until next March, when the second and final session will have had opportunity to complete the business left unfinished by the first.

Judged by the measures which have become enacted into law, the recent session has been one of comparative inactivity. The Democratic majority in the House was too large to be effectively managed, and the Republican control of the Senate and the White House naturally affected the Democratic sense of responsibility for legislation. It should be remembered that in the preceding Congress the Republicans had clear sailing and were enabled to place upon the statute books an extraordinary number of measures of importance. The principal achievement of the new House has been its successful resistance of the temptation to concur in the Senate's Free-Silver bill. Its principal embarrassment and humiliation will have grown out of its inability to keep its promises of sweeping reduction in the volume of appropriations. In the face of very widely advertised promises to hold the year's expenditures down to the sum of about \$400,000,000, the amount has considerably exceeded \$500,000,000, and is materially greater than the corresponding total appropriated by the Republican majority two years ago, at that time so lavishly denounced by the Democrats. It must not be forgotten, however, that much of the increased volume of national expenditure voted by the Democrats of the Fifty-second Congress has been made necessary by the pension laws, and other measures



From photographs by C. M. Bell, Washington.

SENATOR W. B. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

SENATOR J. P. JONES, OF NEVADA.

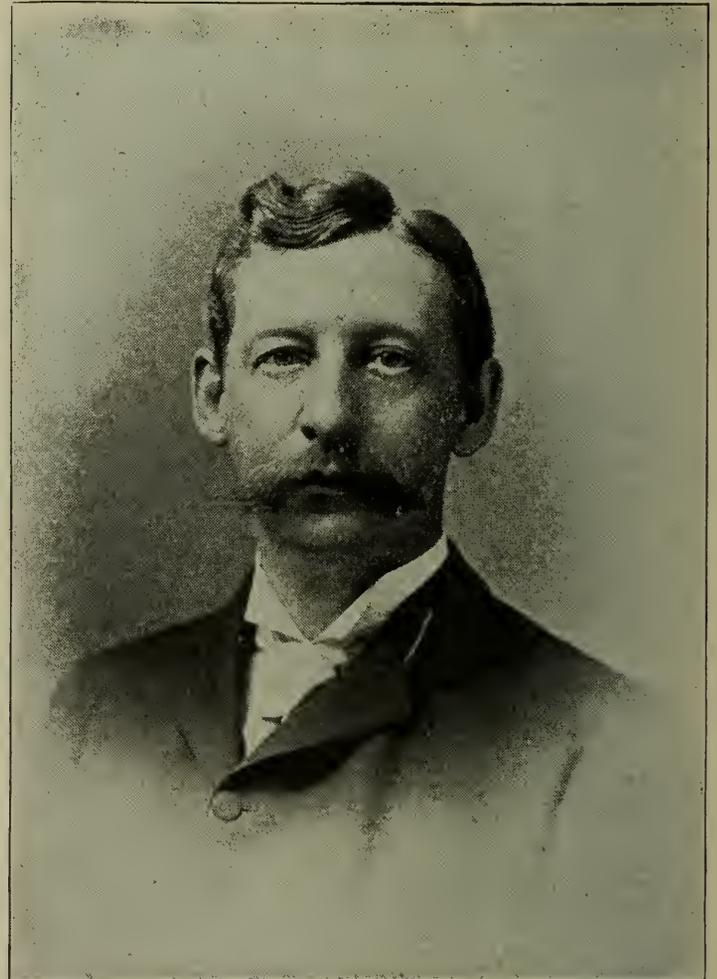


HON. J. B. MCCREARY, M. C., OF KENTUCKY,
Member of International Silver Conference.

calling for large sums of money, which were adopted by the preceding Republican Congress. The people of the United States, if we are able to judge at all of the prevailing public sentiment, would have preferred that the Democratic economists should not have emphasized their retrenchment ideas so severely against the shipbuilding policy of the friends of our new navy. Nevertheless, the unsparing scrutiny to which every proposal for the granting of public money was subjected by Mr. Holman and his followers in their policy of economical expenditure, has had wholesome effects.

Money for the World's Fair. The last days of the session were rendered notably exciting by a great contest over the proposition to lend \$5,000,000 to the Columbian World's Fair. The majority of the

members were liberally disposed toward a project whose success so intimately concerns every interest of the entire country; but the idea of a government loan to the World's Fair corporation was repugnant to the minds of a strong minority, and filibustering tactics were used with a success which finally led to a compromise. Instead of a loan of \$5,000,000, Congress finally voted a downright gift of \$2,500,000. The money is to be paid over in the form of special World's Fair souvenir half-dollars, of which the Exposition Board will have at its disposal 5,000,000 pieces. It is now an assured fact that the board will be able to dispose of the souvenirs for more than their currency value; and thus, whereas they only asked that the government should lend them its credit to the extent of \$5,000,000, it is quite possible that they may be able to exploit the smaller sum, which comes as a free and final gift, in such a way as to make it realize very nearly the large sum originally asked as a loan. In spite of rumors of friction and disagreement touching the organization and working of the Boards and Commissions having the World's Fair in charge, it should be understood that all indications point to an Exposition of unprecedented completeness and magnificence. Every loyal American should feel a hearty interest in making it the crowning success of the nineteenth century.



PRES. H. W. CANNON, CHASE NATIONAL BANK, N. Y.,
Member of International Silver Conference.

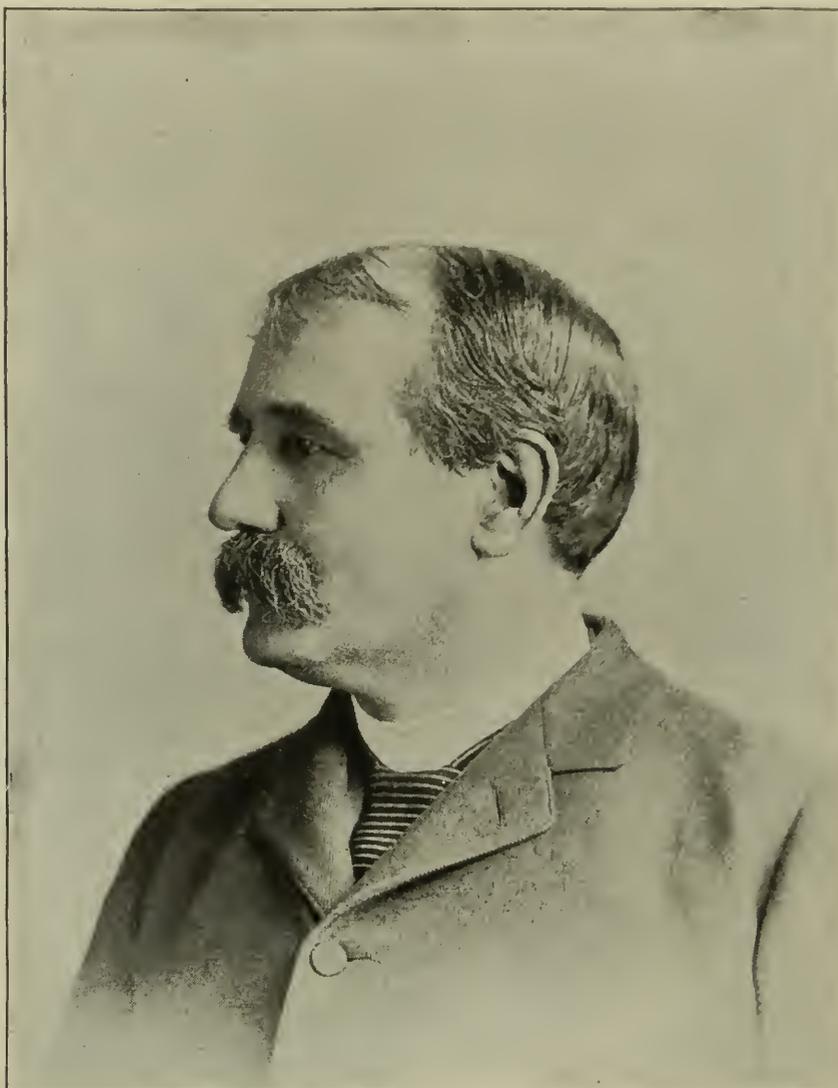
*Photographing
the
Chinamen.*

One of the most notable measures of the recent session was the renewal of the Chinese exclusion act with novel and in some respects very drastic provisions, intended to make the measure effective. One of the steps requisite under the new law is the photographing of every Chinese person in the United States, and the collection of copies of the photographs in official hands for purposes of identification. Each Chinaman must have three photographs taken, of which he is to retain one himself, while the other two are to be deposited with the public authorities. The making of the huge collection of Mongolian photographs has already begun. It is believed that this, taken in conjunction with the various other precautions of the Geary bill, will make it absolutely impossible to increase, from outside, the existing body of perhaps 110,000 Chinamen now entitled to live and labor in the United States. It is hardly strange that the provisions of a law which seems to place a debasing stigma upon Chinamen should be bitterly resented by the Chinese government, both as needlessly harsh and unneighborly, and also as in contravention of the spirit if not of the exact letter of existing treaties.

*Disfranchisement
in
Mississippi.*

To the discerning observer who tries to note the things of real significance in our political life, by far the most important political event of the season has been the recent registration in Mississippi—the first registration of voters under the State's new constitution. The important part of the Mississippi constitution is that which regulates the franchise. It disqualifies those who are unable to read and write, and further excludes from the registration books all who have failed to pay a poll tax. In practice the limit of time for payment of this tax is so fixed as to make necessary a good deal of forethought on the part of the citizen who does not wish to lose his vote. In order that the educational requirement might not work too harshly in the case of a class of citizens who, though unlettered, were not wholly ignorant, it was provided that until 1896 an illiterate citizen might retain his franchise if he were found able to explain a portion of the constitution of the State when read to him. Such in general are the terms of the new franchise system. Now, for the results. There are by the new census 147,205 colored men in Mississippi who are above the age of 21, and there are 110,100 white men. All of these men under the old arrangements would be entitled to vote. But the new registration, containing the names of all the men who will be allowed to vote this year, includes only 76,742 men of both races, of whom only 8,615 are of African descent while 68,127

are white men. It has been asserted that the device for admitting illiterates who could explain the constitution was intended to be used unfairly against colored men; but of the three or four thousand voters who were admitted in this way, about one-half were actually negroes. The census shows that about 100,000 white men and 37,000 colored men can read and write, and could therefore have been enrolled if they had paid the somewhat heavy poll tax at the pre-



GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Member of International Silver Conference.

scribed time and taken the necessary steps to secure registration. As the matter stands, the result has been the practical elimination of the majority race from the politics of the State, and this object has been achieved with marvelously little disturbance or opposition. We are inclined to think that the State of Mississippi and both races are to be congratulated. The colored race, though numerically possessed of a considerable majority, is not morally entitled to rule in Mississippi, because as yet it possesses a very small minority of the men who have the intelligence and capacity to rule properly. Under the circumstances, the test of literacy becomes a fair working rule. No young Mississippi negro who deserves the ballot need despair of obtaining it. If he is not willing to learn

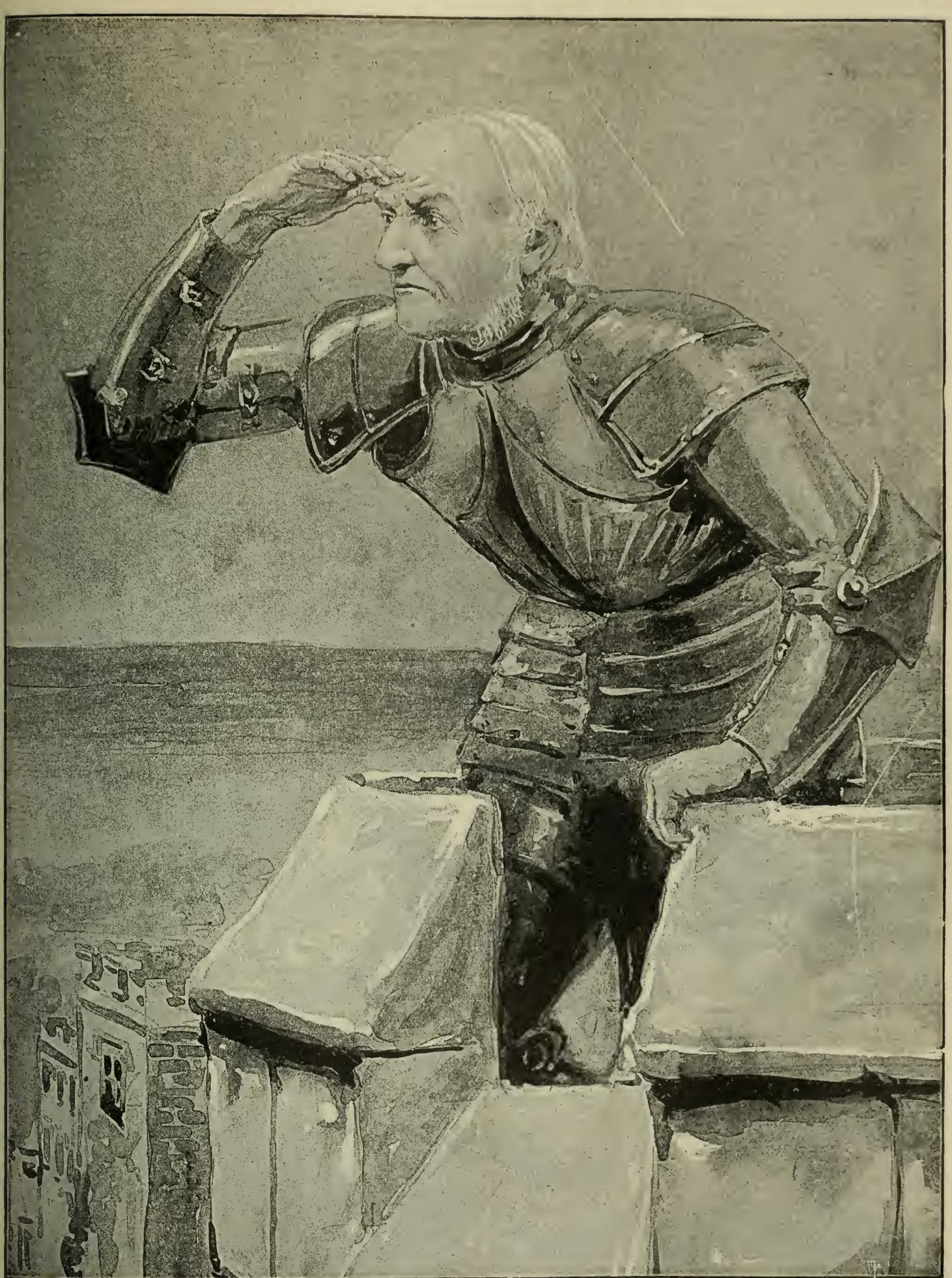
to read and write, and lacks the forethought to step up and pay his poll tax, he may well be permanently disfranchised. The system will encourage manly effort at self-improvement, and will reward those who are deserving. As for the white race, this plan will have relieved them from the fear of ignorant negro domination that they have felt, so that they can now afford themselves the unwonted luxury of disagreeing, and entering into different party organizations. It is to be hoped that Mississippi will be encouraged on all sides to give this new system a fair and faithful trial, avoiding everything that could be pronounced unjust discrimination against colored men, and holding both races rigidly to the terms of the law. Any neglect henceforth of the duty to provide elementary education for all the children of the State, black as well as white, would subject Mississippi to the criticism of designedly proposing to keep the negroes illiterate in order to keep them from attaining the franchise. The North will do well to believe that Mississippi is intending to act for the best interests of the whole population of the State, and that under the circumstances the Mississippians were the best possible judges of what should be done. To say that the measure was adopted in the interest of the Democratic party is to view it superficially. On the contrary, it is just the kind of measure that can give an opposition party a permanent foothold; for it removes the principal ground upon which the southern Democratic solidarity has rested.

Canada's Canal Tolls. Our Canadian neighbors have for some time maintained the practice of making sharp discrimination in canal tolls in favor of traffic destined for Canadian ports. They are under treaty obligation to give to Americans the same privileges in the canals as are given to Canadians. In the payment of rebates they have treated all comers exactly alike, the discrimination being made not against American vessels or American citizens, but simply in favor of cargoes, whether Canadian or American, unloaded at Montreal or at other Canadian ports. Our government has contended that this is not the correct interpretation of the treaty, and that inasmuch as the American use of the canal is chiefly by vessels destined for ports on our side of the international line, the construction of the Canadian government practically nullifies the advantage that was supposedly gained by the United States in the treaty guaranteeing equality. Congress in July authorized the President, in case of Canada's continued refusal to accept our view, to retaliate by counter discriminations. After waiting several weeks, the President has announced a toll upon Canadian traffic passing through our Sault Ste. Marie canal, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. But the Canadians are themselves building a canal upon their own side of the Sault Ste. Marie, which they expect to complete next summer, and which they have been pushing in anticipation of their exclusion from our canal at that point. It would, of course, be

possible for the President to embarrass Canada very seriously, by placing an embargo upon the Canadian railway traffic which now passes freely through certain portions of the United States. But any form of interference with the traffic of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific systems would inconvenience portions of our own country almost as seriously as it would disturb the business conditions of the Dominion. It is certainly to be hoped that this difference of opinion upon a matter of comparatively trifling importance may be satisfactorily adjusted without any resort to measures as extreme as the United States might easily aim at Canadian commerce.

The New Gladstone Ministry.

The new British Parliament has met; it has driven Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and their colleagues out of office by passing a motion of "no confidence;" it has witnessed the creation of a Liberal ministry under Mr. Gladstone's premiership; it has adjourned to meet next winter when it will hear Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill read and enter upon the great legislative battle that everybody anticipates. The new ministry is perhaps as satisfactory to the people most concerned as was fairly to have been expected. As the initiated were fully aware would be the case, Mr. John Morley becomes Irish Secretary, Lord Rosebery takes the portfolio of foreign affairs that Lord Salisbury himself held throughout the six years of his administration, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer—Secretary of the Treasury as we should say, or Finance Minister, as the French would term the office. The Radical wing of Mr. Gladstone's supporters had hoped to see Mr. Henry Labouchere made Postmaster-General or given some other office; but they are disappointed. The Queen's unwillingness to accept Mr. Labouchere as a minister is alleged as the reason his name was erased from the list originally proposed; but no verification of such a rumor can be expected. Mr. Arnold Morley, who becomes Postmaster-General, is a young and rising Liberal politician, and a son of the late Samuel Morley, the distinguished Liverpool reformer and philanthropist. The Irish contingent could, of course, have had representation in the cabinet if they had chosen to accept it. But Mr. Parnell taught them to occupy the position of independent allies, and to avoid anything like coalition. The English Liberals, true to their constitutional principles, would prefer to see the government of Ireland intrusted to an Irish Chief Secretary supported by the majority of representatives of Ireland. It is an anomaly and an anachronism that Ireland should be governed by an English Chief Secretary, and that even while the Government is preparing a Home Rule bill for Ireland, no Irish Home Ruler should be admitted to the Cabinet. But the Irish Home Rulers will not hear of it. They refuse to listen to any suggestion of a temporary alliance which would bind them to furnish even so much as an Irish law officer, much less a Secretary of State, to the Home Rule administration.



MR. GLADSTONE ON THE WATCH-TOWER.

(From the *Pall Mall Budget*.)

Mutual Distrust Between England and Ireland. Unfortunately, neither the election returns nor the subsequent political conditions indicate as complete a *rapprochement* between England and Ireland as could be desired for Mr. Gladstone's purposes. The union of hearts is not strong enough to stand the strain of furnishing an Irish Chief Secretary, and that not because of any objection on the part of England, but entirely owing to the jealousy and distrust with which the Irish regard their English allies, and the dread with which the Nationalists regard the Parnellites. John Bull, it is to be feared, will not be much attracted toward the experiment of Home Rule, unless he can see a somewhat different disposition on the part of the Home Rulers. To refuse to advise or help their English allies in governing Ireland, practically on their own terms, pending the passing of a Home Rule bill, is to advertise the existence of a feeling in Ireland not conducive to the success of Home Rule. The rejection of all suggestions for placing the Irish Nationalists in control of the Irish Administration until the Home Rule bill is passed, is not of hopeful augury. Moreover, this distrust of the English by the Irish is somewhat justified by an analysis of the election returns in England showing that a considerable majority of English constituencies are still against Home Rule. According to the Moslem doctors, when the Day of Judgment draws near, the Angel Israfil will blow three blasts upon his trumpet. The first is the Blast of Consternation, the second the Blast of Examination; after forty years comes the third—the Blast of the Resurrection. Home Rule in this resembles the Resurrection. At the election of 1886 one heard the Blast of Consternation. The election which is just over represents the Blast of Examination. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait forty years for the third and decisive appeal which will settle Home Rule. The actual majority is forty. As the Unionist majority in 1886 was 118, this represents a great shifting of the balance of political force. It is, however, insufficient to carry Home Rule. Not until England is converted will Home Rule be conceded to Ireland, and at present the Englishman, although under conviction, is far from being converted. Not a single integer of the English vote is in favor of Home Rule; but, with the exception of the university vote, there is a remarkable progress toward that solution. The following figures are very significant:

	Majority against Home Rule in England.		Home Rule gain in Six Years.
	1886.	1892.	
London.....	38	11	27
Boroughs.....	67	27	40
Counties.....	106	28	78
Universities....	5	5	0
	—	—	—
	216	71	145

The Appeal to the Nations. With an English majority of seventy-one hostile to Home Rule, the House of Lords will claim with much force that it has ample justification, both moral and constitutional, for insisting upon a third appeal to the constituencies

before consenting to so great a change. England remains at present in the valley of indecision. The other nations are for Home Rule by overwhelming majorities.

Majority in favor of Home Rule :

	1886.	1892.	Gain and loss.
Scotland.....	14	28	+ 14
Ireland.....	68	57	— 11
Wales.....	16	26	+ 10
	—	—	—
	98	111	+ 13

The Appeal to the Federal States. The United Kingdom is not yet federalized. But as Home Rule for Ireland is certain either to be accompanied or followed by something like the Americanization of the British Constitution, it may be well to see how the result would have come out if there had been a vote by States or cantons. The boundaries of the States are necessarily somewhat vague at present, but the following is a rough approximation of the way in which the voting went for and against Home Rule :

State.	For.	Against.
London.....	—	1
Home Counties.....	—	1
Lancashire.....	—	1
Yorkshire.....	1	—
Northern Counties.....	1	—
Eastern Counties.....	1	—
West Midlands ..	—	1
Wessex and Cornwall.....	—	1
Scotland.....	1	—
Ireland.....	1	—
Wales.....	1	—

If the United Kingdom were cut up into eleven federal States, the voting even now would be for Home Rule by a majority of one.

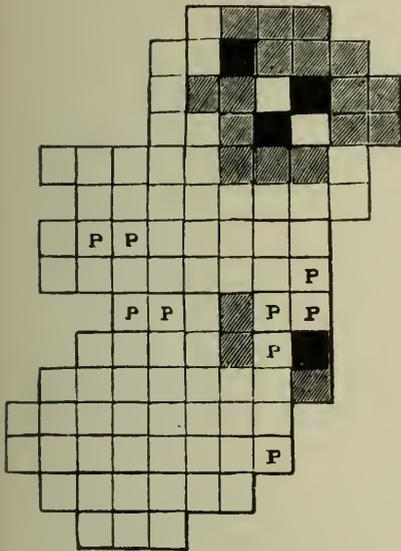
The Appeal to the Mass Vote. It is obvious what scope for gerrymandering would be afforded by any attempts to Americanize the Constitution of the United Kingdom. The Conservative vote is so heavily concentrated in the "Home Counties"—which would only count as one State in the Union—that the Liberal preponderance elsewhere would have a disproportionate weight in the political balance. When we come to the total vote cast we have some difficulty, owing to the fact that allowance must be made for the uncontested seats. The electoral statisticians are by no means agreed among themselves as to what that allowance should be, but there is a general agreement that four million odd votes were polled, and that the Home Rule majority is from 200,000 to 250,000 votes on the total poll. Of this majority Scotland contributes 40,000, Ireland 230,000 and Wales 50,000. The English vote against Home Rule is 120,000. The net result, therefore, of all these calculations is that, whether we take the voting by the actual constituencies, or by nations, or by federal cantons, or by a plebiscite, there is a majority for Home Rule. Nevertheless, Home Rule will not be carried until the Englishman makes up his mind to try the experiment, and as any attempt to coerce him by Welsh and Irish votes would make him more indisposed than ever to

POLITICAL DIAGRAM
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF
PARLIAMENTARY SEATS AFTER THE GENERAL
ELECTION OF 1892

STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES.

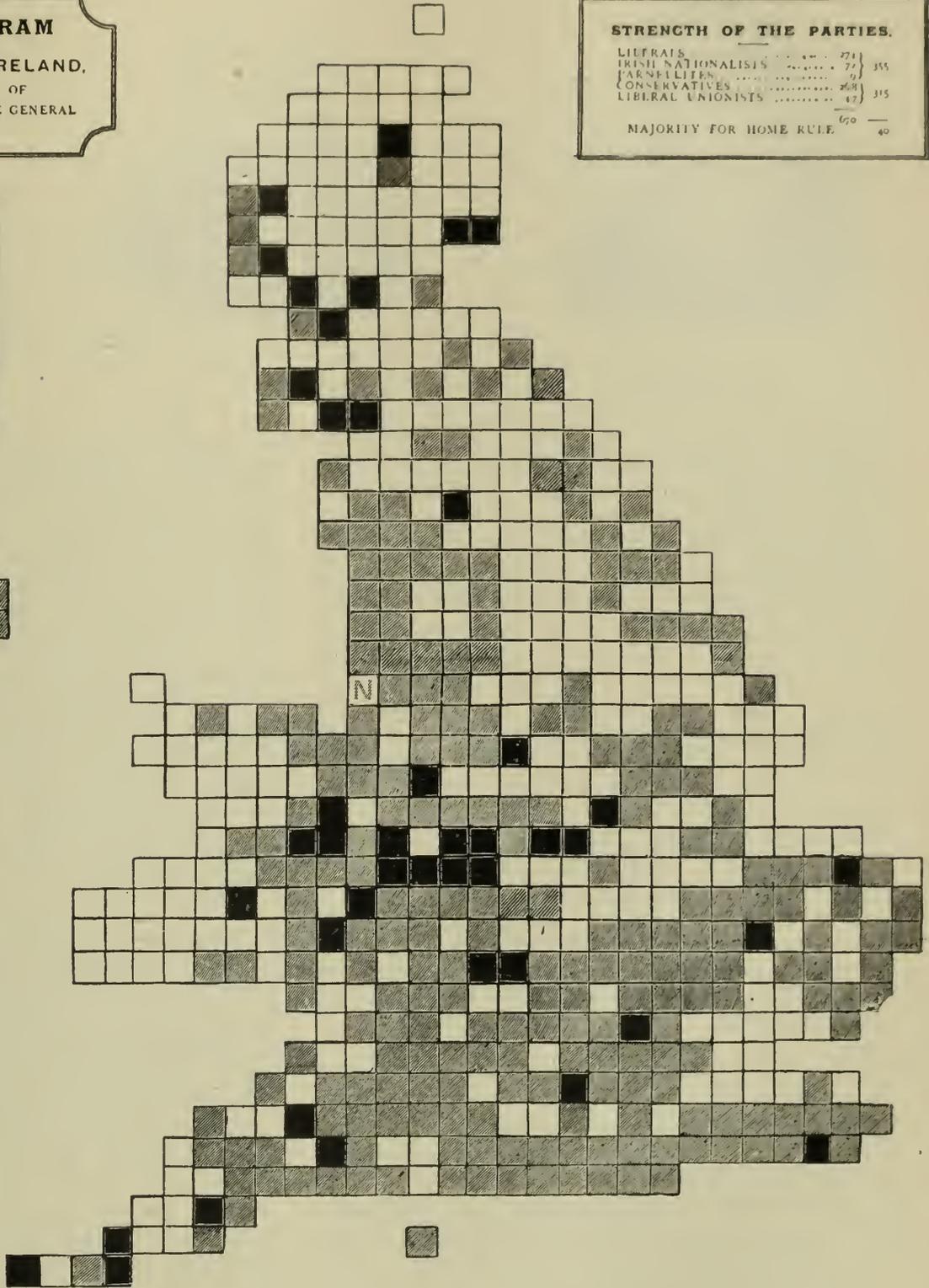
LIBERALS	274	} 355
IRISH NATIONALISTS	77	
PARNELLITES	11	} 315
CONSERVATIVES	268	
LIBERAL UNIONISTS	47	
	650	—
MAJORITY FOR HOME RULE	40	

□	In Great Britain Liberals
■	Conservatives
■	Liberal Unionists
□	In Ireland Nationalists
P	Parnellites



TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES
recorded in the General Election
of 1892 (counting only the highest
votes on each side where there
was more than one vacancy).

For Home Rule	2,277,527
Against Home Rule	2,050,342
	227,185



sanction the change, the task to which the Liberal leaders have now to direct all their energies is the conversion of England.

Lord Rosebery's acceptance of the portfolio of foreign affairs in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet has made it necessary for him to abridge his activity in the municipal government of London, and he has therefore retired from the chairmanship of the London County Council. He has been succeeded by the former vice-chairman Mr. John Hutton, and Mr. Charles Harrison, one of

the most active and efficient members of the council, becomes vice-chairman. Messrs. Hutton and Harrison will, in fact, be holding positions far more important than those occupied by several of the cabinet ministers. Many of the most serious problems of modern civilization have to be worked out in the world's chief metropolis; and it is gratifying to know how broad-minded, statesmanlike and above personal reproach are the men who now rule the affairs of London. It is sadly otherwise in New York. The Street-Cleaning Department has been reorganized in New York and has attained to something like effi-

Metropolitan Government.



LORD ROSEBERY.



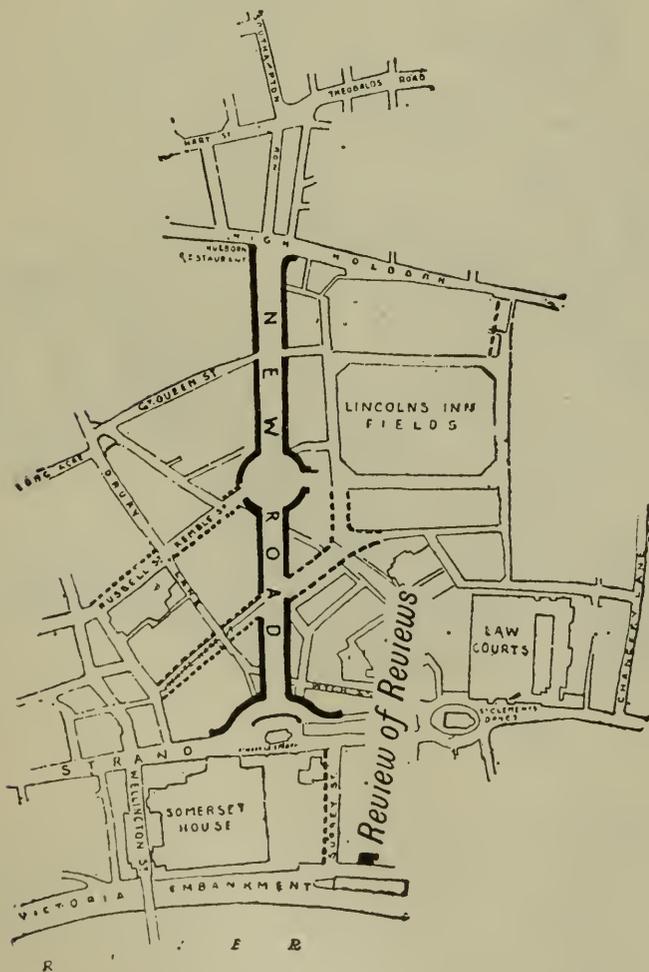
JOHN HUTTON.



CHARLES HARRISON.

ciency ; but the once respectable and respected Department of Public Health has now succumbed to political influences, *i. e.* has been reorganized by the Tammany bosses in their own interest, with results that have alarmed sober citizens who know that the difference between a scientific and a political administration of the sanitary service of New York means

in ways and communications. The new "Council Broadway," planted with trees and stately with new buildings, which it is proposed to make from St. Mary's in the Strand to Holborn, will be the first of a much-needed series of thoroughfares from Waterloo Bridge to the northern railway stations. It will cost \$10,000,000, and there will be endless trouble about rehousing the poor who will be left homeless, but the work will have to be done. Its execution is, however, to be made contingent upon the principle of betterment being enforced, and it is to follow a measure making the ground landlords share with the occupiers in the cost of its construction. Note, in passing, two things—(1) that the Conservative attack on the council is already abandoned ; and (2) that the council has decided to supply its own music, finding that it can do it cheaper and better than by trusting to middlemen.



LONDON'S PROPOSED NEW THOROUGHFARE.

Home Rule in Queensland. Sir Samuel Griffith, making a virtue of necessity, has introduced a Home Rule bill for Queensland. By this arrangement Queensland will be split up into three provinces or States, each with an executive and legislature of its own; while over all—as Congress is over the States in the American Union—there will be the federal government of the united provinces, which will have the exclusive right to levy customs duties. Thus proceeds the Americanizing of Australia. It is another straw showing the way the wind is blowing. Year by year it becomes increasingly evident that the normal type of government to which the English-speaking man everywhere gravitates is that of the American federal system, not that of the British Empire. Indeed, the only question nowadays is how long it will be before the mother country herself bows to inevitable destiny and remodels her domestic institutions on American lines.

many thousands of lives every year, especially of little children. The progressive elements in the London Council are beginning to make some interesting reforms. Last month the council decided to push forward a bill for making a much-needed improvement

The Bismarck Demonstrations. It is difficult for outsiders to know exactly the meaning of the South German demonstrations in favor of the ex-Chancellor. There can be no doubt as to their heartiness, nor as to the misgiving with which they are regarded at Berlin. According to a writer in the *Contemporary Review*, the Germans are beginning to

turn anxiously to the old veteran, being more and more dismayed at the spectacle of Prince Flibberty-Gibbet on the throne. Bismarck is evidently incensed against the government, and in order to make his wrath felt is attempting to rally what may be described as a Protestant German party. It is not without a smile that we read of Prince Bismarck's enthusiastic parliamentaryism. "He urged his countrymen to strive to produce a strong parliamentary majority, so as to prevent absolutism or government by bureaucracy." It probably needs an ex-absolute dictator and supreme bureaucrat to organize a parliamentary opposition in Germany. It would be odd if the Prince in opposition may crown his career by making Germany as free as he has already made her great.

The African Troubles of France. The news from Uganda continues to be perplexing. Captain Lugard appears to have succeeded in establishing a strong position among the wreck of the population, but whether or not it is worth holding remains to be seen. Uganda is but the shadow of its former self, and is no more the Uganda Mr. Stanley discovered than Rome to-day is the Rome of Augustus. The Catholics outnumber the Protestants, and what with Mohammedans and heathens, and the puppet king who stipulates for ivory down before consenting to receive absolution, Captain Lugard's position is unenviable indeed. The French explorer, Captain Mizon, on the east coast, has returned full of complaints of the Royal Niger Company, whose worst offense appears to be that they supplied his wants and saved his life. Further south the French have got at loggerheads with the Congo State over an outpost on the Kotto River in Yakoma. A Frenchman has been killed, and the French are demanding satisfaction from the Congo government. The blockade of the Dahomey ports continues. Thus the expansion of France in Africa is bringing the outposts into more or less hostile collision with her neighbors in Morocco, in Uganda, in Dahomey, in Yakoma, and on the Niger. France hopes to find a new India in Africa. She is more likely to find a magnified Algeria and a new Cayenne.

The Habitable End of Africa. Africa is only worth having at the ends; the middle is too hot for white colonization. At the southern end things seem to be going fairly well. Mr. Rhodes has good reports concerning the yield of gold in Mashonaland. The attack upon his railway schemes has failed, and his Franchise bill, for the comparative disfranchisement of the natives, has been approved by the Cape Parliament. To Natal the delegates are now on their way carrying with them Lord Knutsford's modified assent to the establishment of responsible government, provided that it is approved by the colonists at a general election, and that the right of the Crown to deal with the natives remains intact. Under the revised constitution on which the colonists are to vote the governor of the colony, while bound to act as a

constitutional monarch on the advice of his ministers in all matters relating to the whites, is to have a free hand to deal with the natives according to instructions from home. The Transvaal is raising a railway loan to enable it to construct railways to Delagoa Bay and to Port Elizabeth. The natural outlet for the greater part of the Transvaal is through Natal, nor will trade in the long run take the longer way to the sea owing to the jealousy of politicians.

General Booth and the "Times." General Booth, speaking at the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Salvation Army, said that he had now 11,000 officers under his command, with 86 training garrisons, 25 homes of rest, and 205 social agencies at work. They occupy 38 countries and colonies, and preach salvation in 24 languages. The annual circulation of their newspapers and magazines is 47,000,000 copies, or nearly a million a week. Aunt Martha, the negress from Liberia, who was recently received by the Queen, appeared on the platform and danced before the general as David danced before the ark, after which the general accepted the challenge of the *Times* as to the social scheme. He said he was willing to submit to any committee of men of standing and capacity, whose verdict should be final, the following questions:

1. Has General Booth personally benefited in any shape or form by the "Darkest England" scheme; or is he the disinterested servant of the public that he represents himself to be?
2. Are the accounts and the balance sheets managed in a fair, business-like and honorable manner?
3. Are the moneys expended on the lines laid down in "Darkest England," and in such an economic and business-like manner as promises a reasonable measure of success?

It is to be hoped that this controversy may be tried out to the end without delay. It would be unpardonable if a scheme which would be of incalculable benefit were to be stranded on prejudice and ignorance.

Volcanic Eruptions.

This has been a troubled summer, full of great disasters fraught with terrible loss of human life. Etna has been in eruption and has destroyed many villages. A river of molten lava has been streaming from one of the five mouths of its crater, and earthquakes have shaken the Sicilian coast. Etna, however, is as nothing compared with the devastating fury of the volcano Gunona Awa, which on June 7, without any preliminary warning, suddenly destroyed the whole of the northwestern part of the island of Sangir, a Dutch possession lying between the Celebes and the Philippines. Rivers of molten lava swept down the mountain side, carrying villages and plantations with their fiery torrent, while a downpour of rocks and ashes covered the island. Two thousand persons are said to have perished beneath the ash fall and the lava flow. All the crops have been destroyed, the hills have been stripped of their foliage, and the population left destitute. Although not possessing the scenic splendor of the Krakatoa eruption, the outburst of Gunona Awa seems to have been one of the deadliest on record.

The Disasters in Switzerland.

Sangir Island is far away, and the fate of its suffocated and roasted thousands affects the imagination less than the minor but serious disasters which occurred in the playground of Europe. On July 9 the boiler of the *Mont Blanc*, the largest paddle steamer on Lake Geneva, exploded at Ouchy. The piece blown off the cupola raked the saloon from stem to stern. The saloon was full of ladies and children taking lunch when this boiler plate swept them in mangled heaps to the stern. It was deadlier than a broadside, for it was followed by a rush of suffocating steam, and in four hours twenty-four of the thirty occupants of the saloon were dead. To this holocaust England contributed three victims, France ten, Holland four,

village of Le Fayet. The stream of mud and ice was 15 feet deep when it left the gorge, which is 2,000 feet above the sea level. At least 160 persons are believed to have perished, and their corpses were found floating on the Arve far below in the valley. The fire at Grindelwald August 18 was another destructive accident, that has attracted the more attention on account of the great number of English and American visitors present at the time.

The Fire in St. John's.

Mauritius, earlier in the year stricken by a cyclone, presented a miserable spectacle indeed. But the conflagration which has destroyed St. John's, Newfoundland, was even more terrible. The great fire of Chicago originated in a



and Italy two. Two days later even this horrible accident was thrown into the shade by another, which occurred almost within site of the scene of the explosion. The lower end of the glacier of Bionnay dropped from Mont Blanc, carrying with it the village of Bionnay into the mountain stream below. This it dammed up for some time until the water accumulated in sufficient quantity to burst the dam and hurl the obstruction down the gorge to the Arve. A mighty rushing wind preceded the downward rush of this projectile of ice and mud. Then it struck the bathing establishment of St. Gervais, which stood near the sulphur spring, a little off the road leading from Geneva to Chamounix. In three minutes the torrent passed, carrying off bodily three of the five hotel buildings, with all their inmates, and adding them to its own tremendous weight, destroyed the

shed, where a cow kicked over a kerosene lamp. In St. John's, on July 7, a fire broke out in a stable, which did not burn itself out until two-thirds of the city was in ashes. The weather had been very dry, most of the houses were of wood; there was a high wind—nothing could be done. Before that roaring furnace everything went down, and when at last, after sixteen hours, the flames died out, 11,000 persons were homeless, property valued at many millions had gone up in smoke and flame, and the heart was burnt out of the oldest colony in the British Empire. The great Protestant Cathedral, erected at a cost of \$500,000, was reduced to ashes, together with the principal buildings and wharves of the city. Help was promptly sent to the hungry and homeless, but it is to be feared that the city will be a long time recovering from this cruel blow. Note as a sign of the

times that before the ashes had time to cool a fierce dispute had arisen between the burnt-out occupiers and the ground landlords. The latter are mostly absentees, and the terms demanded for sites are seen to be so exorbitant that a Tenants' League has been formed to see justice done—if need be, by the creation of a Land Commission.

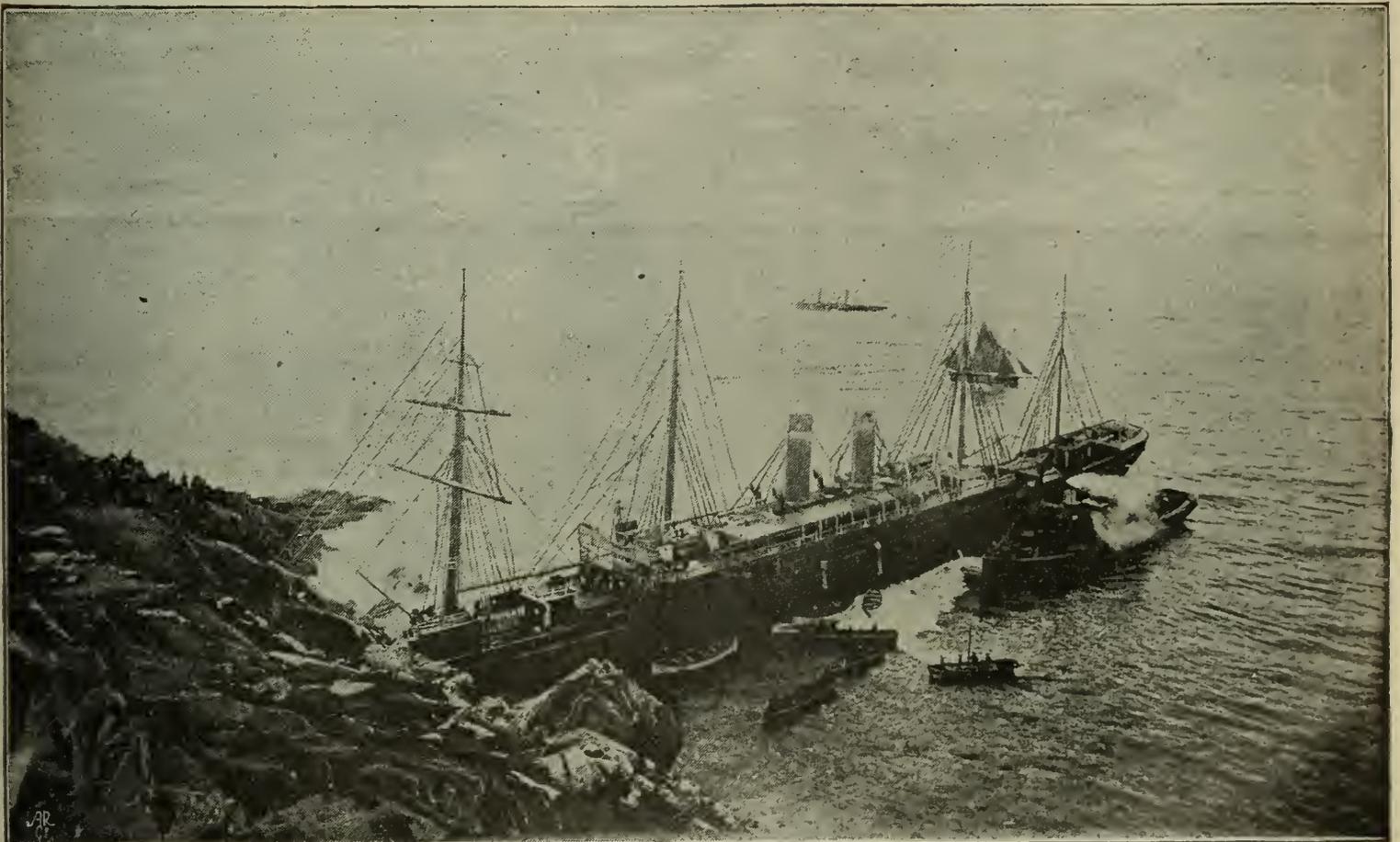
None of these disasters by flood and fire equal the appalling horrors which are reported from the East of Russia, into which the cholera from Bokhara is beginning to eat with livid mouth; 120,000 of its inhabitants have fled from Baku, the great petroleum center, and panic prevails along the Volga. The recorded deaths in the infected district are about 500 per day, and in Astrakhan the populace, maddened by fear and excited by stories of patients being buried alive, attacked and gutted the hospital, killed the doctor, burned one of the assistants alive and removed the patients into the streets, where they promptly died. So severe was the riot that the troops were ordered out and a volley of bullets was fired into the mob. It is a curious illustration of the blind folly of the popular masses in a frenzy that in order to check the cholera they kill the doctors, and throw disinfectants into the river by way of protests against the plague. General Baranoff, at Nijni, who is a man of energy, threatens to hang on the spot every agitator found stirring up the people, for as usual the spectre of Nihilist intrigue

*Cholera in
Russia.*

haunts the imagination of the authorities. The cholera has now begun to spread beyond the Volga basin. It is certain so sweep the famine-stricken region, and from thence make its way to Europe. In England they expect a comparative immunity from its ravages, but with 2,000 cases of scarlet fever in a single week in London they cannot plume themselves too much upon their sanitary position.

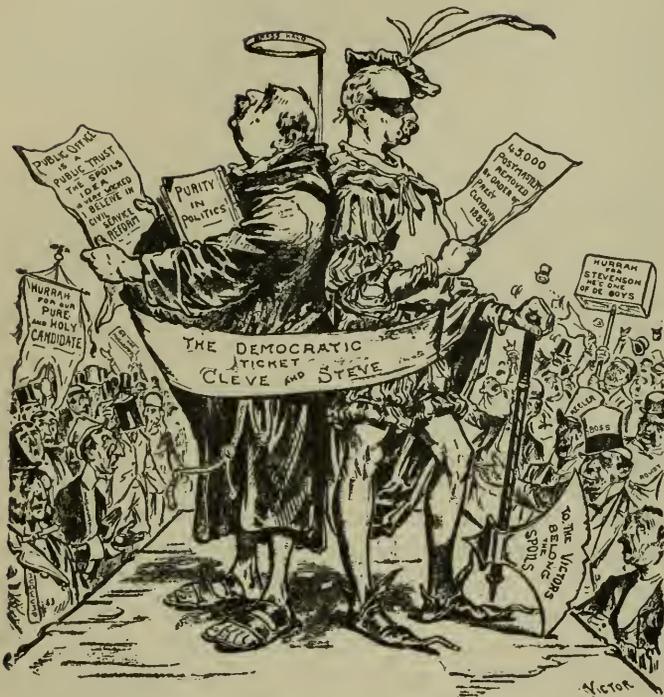
*Accidents
by Land
and Sea.*

Of minor accidents of man's inviting there have been more than the usual average. Railway accidents in England, Canada and the United States, and quarry accidents in Wales have demanded their quota of human sacrifices, but none of them imperiled so many lives as the wreck of the *City of Chicago*. This great Atlantic liner ran in a dense fog upon the Irish coast near Kinsale. The shock was tremendous, and all efforts to save the ship were in vain. The passengers landed by the lifeboat had to climb by ladders up the face of a perpendicular cliff two hundred feet high. It was an exciting adventure, and has added point to Sir E. Watkins' demand for a ship canal across Ireland. But, considering the fact that another million and a half is wanted to complete the Manchester Canal, Sir Edward Watkins' appeal will fall on deaf ears. The Inman Company are now reported to have decided to avoid the dangers of the Irish coast in future by making Southampton their English port rather than Liverpool.



WRECK OF THE S.S. "CITY OF CHICAGO" ON THE IRISH COAST.

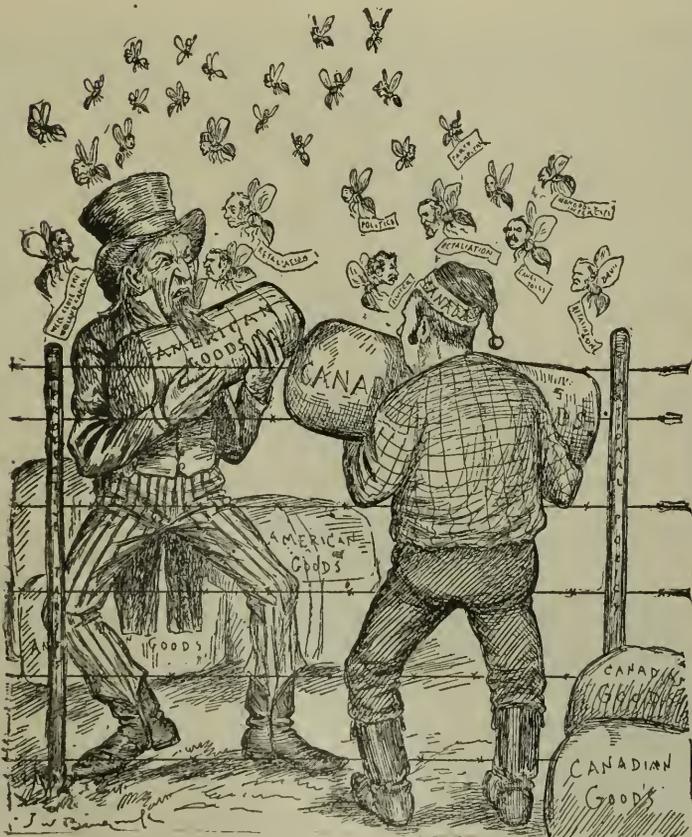
CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



SAINT AND SINNER.
The great face-both-ways ticket.
From *Judge*, August 6, 1892.



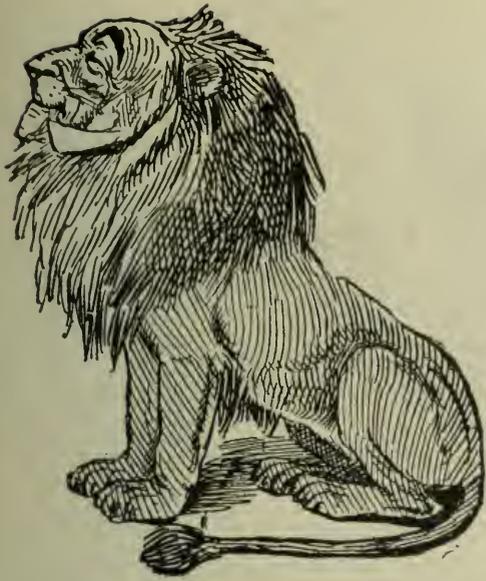
HE COMES HIGH, BUT THEY MUST HAVE HIM.
The desperate effort to placate Mr. Platt.
From *Puck*, August 17, 1892.



FUN FOR THE POLITICIANS, BUT DEATH TO TRADE.
AMERICAN TRADER TO CANADIAN DITTO: "Gosh, Neighbor! it's bad enough to have to do business over a barbed-wire fence, without being plagued by these pesky politicians."
From *Grip* (Toronto), August 6, 1892.



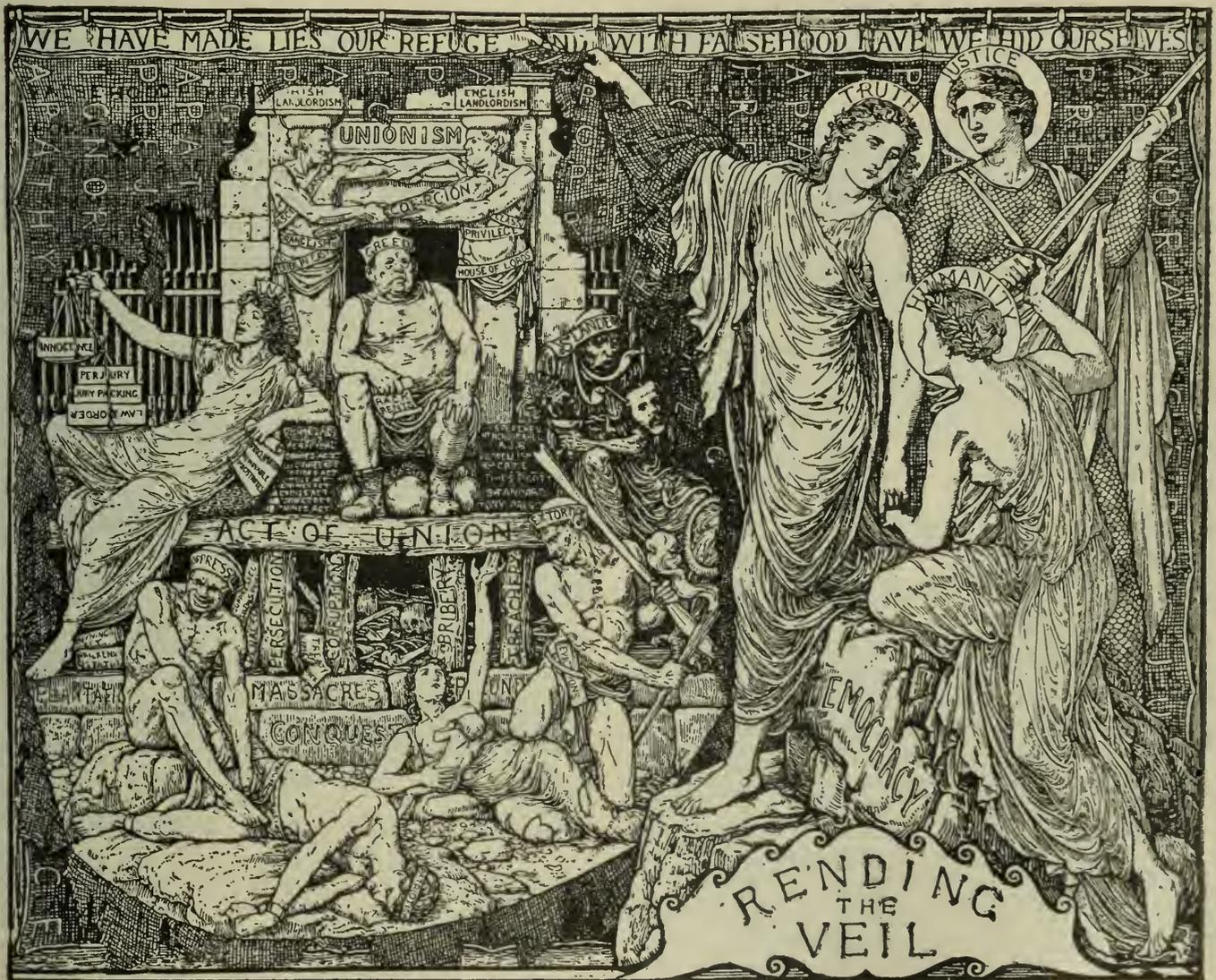
THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
The Bacilli of Election Fever. In a drop of Elector's Blood magnified 1,000 times.
From *The Pall Mall Budget* (London), July 7, 1892.



MR. GLADSTONE AS THE BRITISH LION.
From the *Pall Mall Budget* (London), July 14, 1892.



WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PREMIER PRIZE.
From *Funny Folks* (London), July 23, 1892.



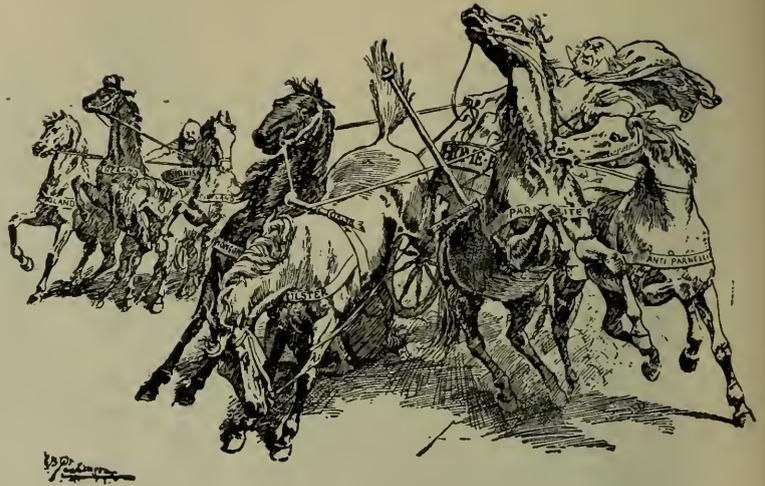
A HOME RULE UNION CARTOON.

By Mr. Henry Holiday.



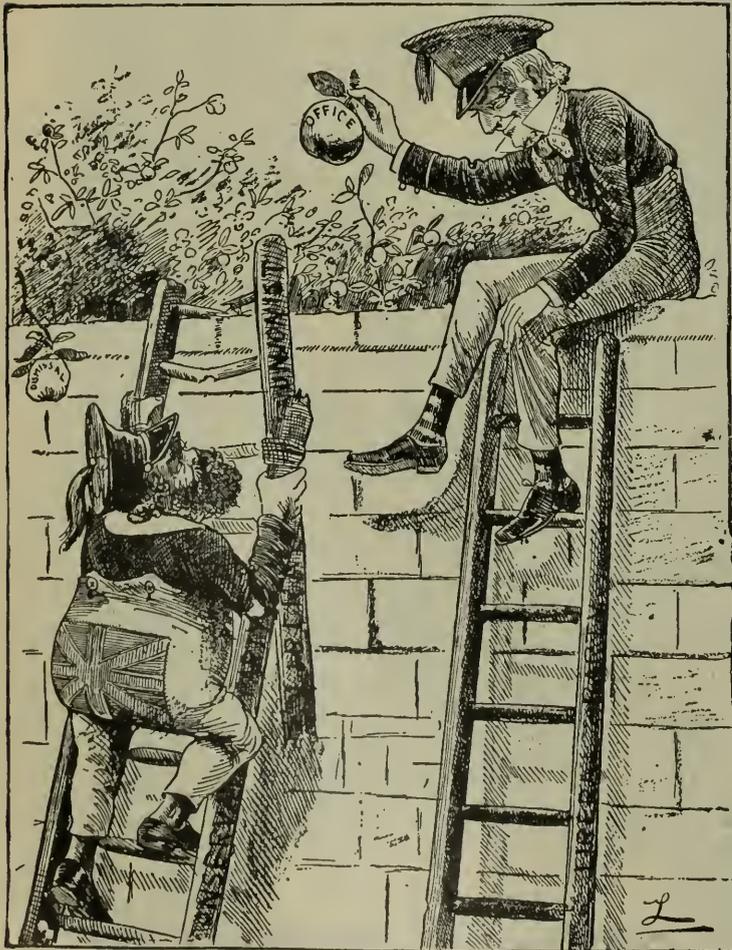
A REAL IRISH (QUESTION) TIME OF IT.

SALISBURY: "Well, Gladstone, our side is beaten, but be gorra, it was the purtiest election I iver wint through, so it was."—From *Grip* (Toronto), August 6, 1892.



THE START.

From *Judy* (London), June 29, 1892.



I'VE GOT 'IM.

From *Quiz* (London), July 14, 1892.



THE GRAND OLD OSTRICH.

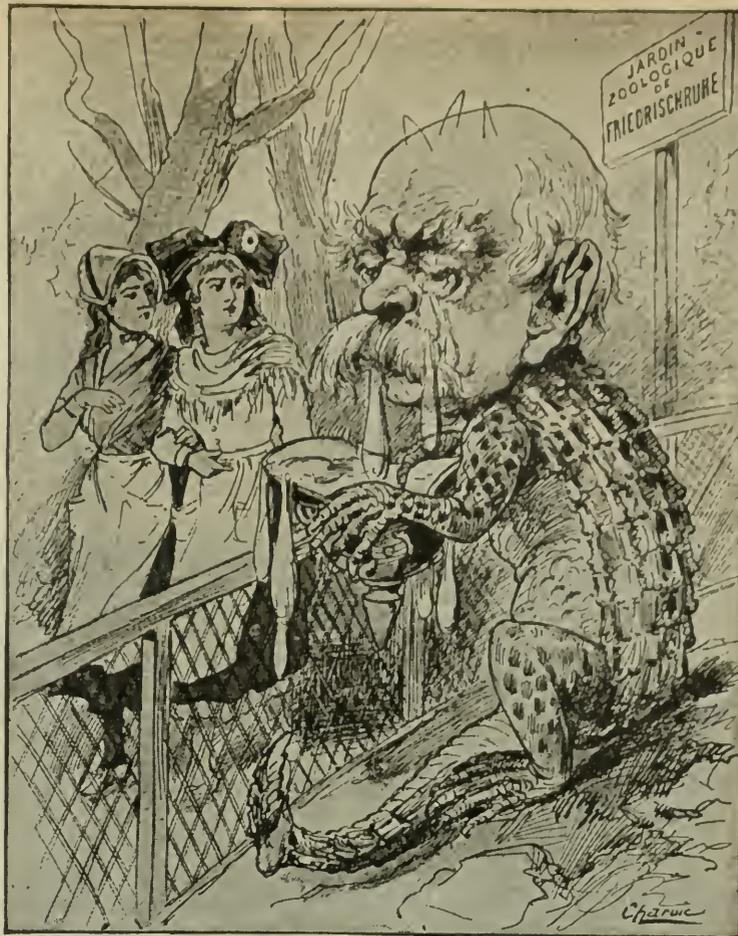
From *St. Stephen's Review* (London), June 20, 1892.



EVICTED.

From *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), July 2, 1892.

Salisbury and Balfour, the coercionists and evicters, themselves turned out of doors.



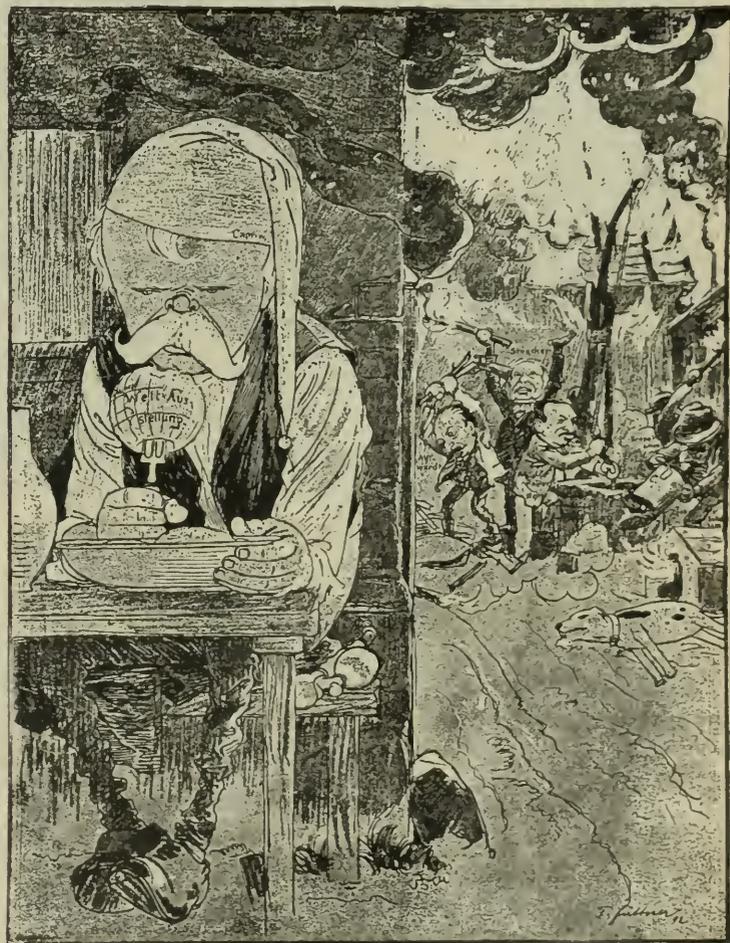
THE CROCODILE'S TEARS.

L'ALSACE LORRAINE (to Bismarck): "Your helmet will never be able to hold your tears any more than our hearts can contain our hatred."—From *La Silhouette* (Paris), July 3, 1892.



THE SPIRIT OF HISTORY AND THE TIME SPIRIT.

The oceans of history roar while Bismarck listens to the shells. The waves go, the waves come, yet no notice is taken of it. He thinks the sea is not roaring; the noise comes from the shell.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), July 17, 1892.



OTHERWISE HE HAS NO CARES.

BISMARCK: "I think this forcemeat ball is rather tough."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), June 26, 1892.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

July 16.—President Harrison issues a proclamation commanding all persons in insurrection in Idaho to disperse....Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, unanimously chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee....The Carnegie Company notifies the strikers at Homestead that unless they report for work by July 18 their places will be filled by non-union men....Justin McCarthy, who was defeated in Londonderry during the first



HON. GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.,

Appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, July 19, 1892.

days of the British elections, is elected in the North Division of Longford....Sir Charles Dilke elected to the British Parliament from the Forest of Dean Division....The Transvaal joins the Universal Postal Union.

July 17.—Senator Baron de Courcelles appointed by the French government as a member of the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission.

July 18.—Warrants issued for the arrest of seven leaders of the Homestead strike charged with the murder of two Pinkerton guards....The Pope directs that on October 12 the mass of Trinity be celebrated in honor of Columbus in Spain, Italy and America....British negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco broken off.

July 19.—The Chilian troubles settled by that government agreeing to pay twenty-thousand dollars to the families of the American sailors murdered by the mob in

Valparaiso in October, 1891....The nomination of Hon. George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Bradley, deceased, received by the Senate.

July 20.—At a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, Mr. Grover Cleveland and Mr. Adlai Stevenson were officially informed of their nomination by the Democratic party for President and Vice-President....Great anxiety in England at the absence of news from Sir Charles Ewan Smith, British Minister to Morocco.

July 21.—President Harrison issues a proclamation making October 12, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, a public holiday....The nominations of Mr. Andrew D. White to be Minister to Russia, Mr. A. Loudon Snowden to be Minister to Spain, and Mr. Truxton Beale to be Minister to Greece, Servia and Roumania sent to the Senate for confirmation....Hon. William F. Harrity chosen chairman of the Democratic National Committee....The House of Representatives passes a bill authorizing retaliation against Canada in canal tolls....Resignation of M. Vishnegradsky, Russian Minister of Finance.

July 22.—The Senate passes the Canada Retaliation bill....The House Committee hears the testimony of the Pinkertons regarding the Homestead conflict....Three hundred skilled workmen in the Duquesne steel mills of the Carnegie Company, at Pittsburgh, go on strike....The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company gives notice of retirement from the Western Traffic Association.

July 23.—Mr. H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, shot by an anarchist named Berkman....The Czar personally receives Dr. Talmage, and through him extends thanks to the American people for their aid to the famine-stricken citizens of Russia.

July 24.—W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva sunk by a steamship.

July 25.—Intense heat and severe thunderstorms in the Eastern States....A fire in Bay City, Mich., destroys a million dollars' worth of property.

July 26.—Sixteen anarchists on trial at Liege are convicted....Mr. George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court....A committee appointed to revise the Belgian Constitution....The United States cruiser Columbia launched in Philadelphia.

July 27.—Conspirators against the life of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, executed....The Inman steamer, City of Paris, breaks the Transatlantic record; time—five days, fifteen hours, fifty-eight minutes.

July 28.—Four anarchists in Versailles convicted of procuring dynamite for the May Day explosion.

July 29.—The prolonged hot spell, which for several days had caused much suffering and death throughout the United States, is broken by a cool wave....A public benefactor in England purchases the famous Althorp Library and will throw it open to the people....Representative Watson, of Georgia, causes great excitement by his charges of drunkenness among members of the House of Representatives....Announcement made that the Canadian Government will take such action on the canal tolls question as will lead to international arbitration....By the declaration of the figures for Orkney and Shetland, the British election was brought to a close. The new House of Commons is thus constituted: Liberals, 274; Nationalists, 72; Parnellites, 9—total, 355. Conservatives, 269; Dissident Liberals, 46—total, 315; thus giving a majority for Home Rule of 40.

July 30.—Troops summoned to quell labor riots in Duquesne, Pa....Ex-President C. K. Adams, of Cornell, accepts the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

July 31.—The Columbian celebration is formally begun at Cadiz....The Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions.

August 1.—Reports received from Tashkend, Russia, relate that there have been serious riots among the peasants, who believed that the doctors were poisoning the cholera patients. Sixty rioters were killed and hundreds wounded....French triennial elections to the Council General result in a Republican gain of 150 seats....The strike in the building trades in New York City so extends itself that practically all building is suspended....Emperor William, of Germany, arrives at Cowes.

August 2.—The anniversary of the sailing of Columbus from the port of Palos, Spain, celebrated....Count Ito appointed to form a new Japanese cabinet.

August 3.—Several officers of the Carnegie Company arrested, charged with murder.

August 4.—The new British Parliament opens and re-elects Mr. Peel speaker....Andrew J Borden and his wife murdered under sensational circumstances in their home at Fall River....Soldiers restore order at Duquesne, Pa., when the workmen in the Carnegie mills were attacked by strikers....The Northfield Conference opens its tenth annual session....Many striking workmen in the building trades in New York City defy the walking delegates and return to work.

August 5.—Both houses of Congress pass the bill appropriating \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair....Congress adjourns....Mr. Charles de Struve, Russian Minister to the United States, is transferred to The Hague and his place supplied by Prince Cantacuzene....Thirteen of the Duquesne rioters arrested....A train carrying \$20,000,000 in gold leaves San Francisco for New York....Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships by Secretary Foster on the ground that American ships are American territory.

August 6.—The new Bolivian Government assumes office....The Itasca Iron Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, is organized in Chicago for the purpose of developing mines in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota....Cholera pronounced epidemic at Teheran.

August 7.—The Dominion Cabinet removes the canal tolls discriminating in favor of Montreal....Insurrection breaks out in Bolivia....A fight takes place in Rome between Clericals and Liberals and is quelled by the police....The Bishop of Foligno is assassinated on a railroad

August 8.—Address from the throne read in Parliament....Many of the strikers in the Carnegie mills at Duquesne go back to work....The Board of Walking Delegates abandons the building trades strikes in New York.

August 9.—The Knights Templar conclave is opened in Denver.

August 10.—Rebellious Moors defeat the Sultan's troops in Morocco.



MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M. P.,
First Indian Elected to the British Parliament.

August 11.—“No Confidence” vote in Parliament results in the defeat of the Government by a vote of 350 to 310....Miss Lizzie Borden is arrested in Fall River, charged with the murder of her father and stepmother....The U. S. cruiser Marblehead launched at Boston.

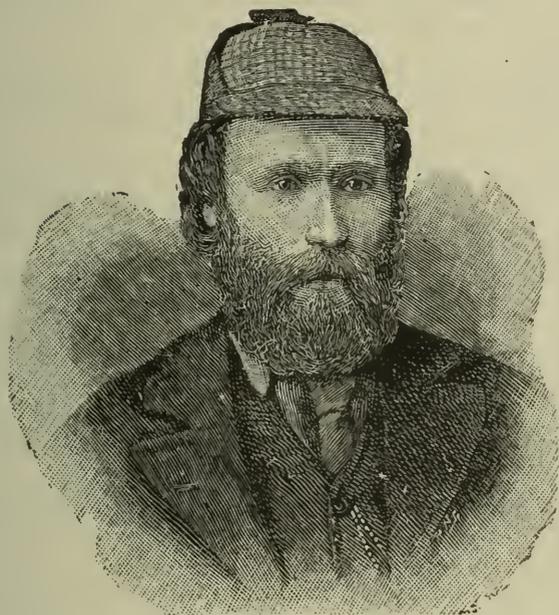
August 12.—Lord Salisbury presents to the Queen the resignation of his Ministry....Two British warships collide with serious results....News received of bloody uprisings among the Arabs of the Congo Free States.

August 13.—The East Tennessee miners again capture the convict laborers and ship them away from the mines....Emperor William withdraws his support from the proposed Berlin International Exposition....Cholera officially admitted to be epidemic in St. Petersburg.

August 14.—Striking switchmen of the Lehigh and Erie Valley railroads destroy and wreck a million dollars' worth of railroad property.

August 15.—Mr. Gladstone goes to the Isle of Wight and submits to the Queen the list of members of his cabinet....Two regiments of the National Guard are ordered out to suppress the riotous switchmen at Buffalo, N. Y....The new British ship Thracian founders off the Isle of Man and twenty-three people are drowned.

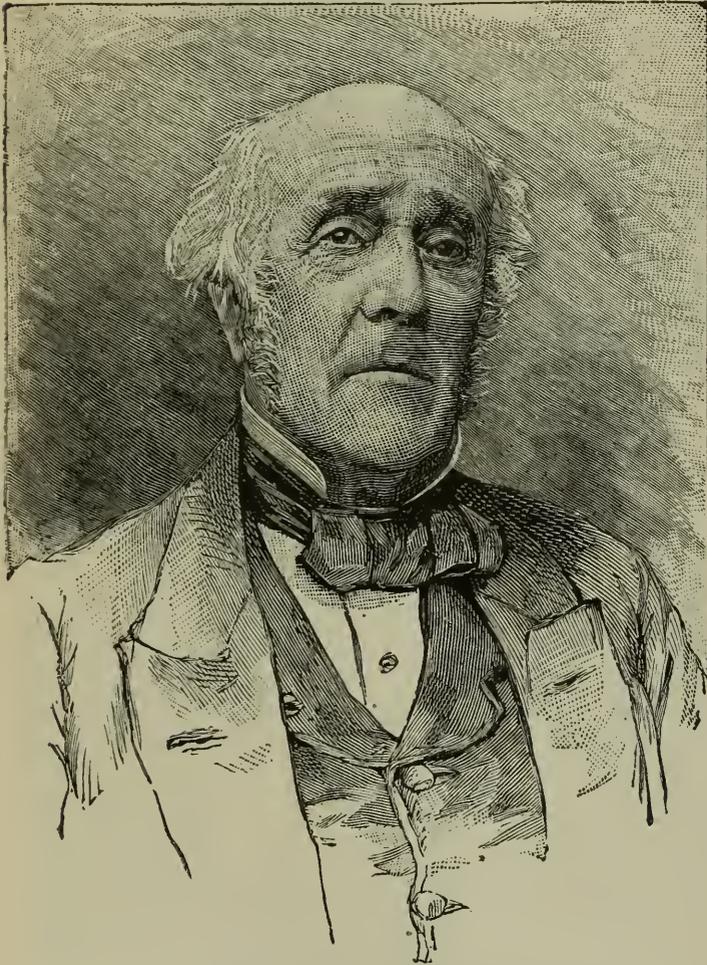
August 16.—Mr. Gladstone announces his cabinet as follows: Mr. Gladstone, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury; Early Rosebery, Foreign Secretary; Baron Herschel, Lord Chancellor; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary; The Right Honorable Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Governments; The Right Honorable Henry H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty; The Right Honorable John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; The Right Honorable A. J. Mundalla, President of the Board of Trade; Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; John Rigby, Solicitor-General; The Right Honorable Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. MacDermott, Attorney-General for Ireland; The Right Honorable Edward P. C. Marjoribanks, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; Alexander Asher, Solicitor-General for Scotland; The Right Honorable J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate of Scotland; The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary



MR. KEIR HARDIE,
Labor Member of the British Parliament for West Ham.

train in Italy....Lord Tennyson's birthday is celebrated at Aldworth....The President appoints as representatives to the International Monetary Conference Senators William B. Allison, of Iowa and John P. Jones, of Nevada; Representative James B. McCreary, of Kentucky; General Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Henry W. Cannon, of New York.

of State for India and Vice-President of the Council; The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir George O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland; Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General; Mr. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, Vice-President of the Council on Education; Baron Houghton, Viceroy of Ireland, without a seat in the cabinet; James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet....Troops sent to Buffalo to prevent the striking switchmen from wrecking railroad property....East



THE LATE THOMAS COOK,
Founder and Manager of "Cook's Excursions."

Tennessee miners make a furious but unsuccessful attack upon the convict stockade at Oliver Springs....The Duke of Devonshire marries the Duchess of Manchester....The Most Reverend William Vaughan, who succeeded Cardinal Manning, is invested with the pallium.

August 17.—The first meeting of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet is held....The Buffalo strike extends to the switchmen of the West Shore and New York Central Railroads....Miners succeed in capturing the stockade at Oliver Springs and send the guards and convicts to Knoxville....Nancy Hanks lowers the trotting record to 2:07¼.

August 18.—Members of the old and new British ministries go to Osborn House to change the seals of office....Parliament is prorogued until November 4....Earthquake shocks in Wales....Additional troops are moved to Buffalo.

August 19.—Tennessee miners are defeated and routed by the militia under General Carnes.

August 20.—President Harrison issues a proclamation of retaliation against Canada, suspending the privilege of free shipment through the St. Mary's Falls canal....A body of 1000 miners attack a company of the Tennessee soldiers near Coal Creek, two miners killed....The Honduras revolution is ended....Emperor William announces that the German Government will not reduce the term of army service.

OBITUARY.

July 16.—Col. George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Pierce.

July 17.—Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, the well-known writer and author....Thomas Cook, founder and manager of the Cook Excursions.... Francis Aquila Stout, of New York, prominent in scientific work and one of the principal promoters of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

July 19.—Signor Ellena, formerly Italian Minister of Finance.

July 20.—Prof. Peter Wendover Bedford, of New York, founder and editor of the *Pharmaceutical Record*.... Cardinal Giuseppe d'Annibale, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics....Canon King, of England.

July 21.—Ex-Governor Henry G. Gardner, of Massachusetts....Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Portland, Me.

July 22.—Dr. Aaron L. Chapin, ex-president of Beloit College....Lord Teynham, of England.

July 23.—George Henry Pinckard, of England....Col. Samuel John Stoops, of New York.

July 25.—The Right Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, formerly Bishop of St. Albans....Prof. Lewellyn Evans, recently of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 26.—M. Tonning, President of the Norwegian-Second Chamber of Congress.

July 27.—Major Henry B. Judd, of Wilmington, Del., a veteran of the Mexican war....Viscount Sherbrooke, of England....Edward Pecher, formerly leader of the Belgian Liberal party.

July 28.—Vicar-General Maréchal, of Montreal.

July 29.—Professor Charles Riddemeyer, Ph.D., of Ottawa, Ill., a prominent educator....Henry Faithful Garey, ex-Associate of the Supreme Bench, of Baltimore....Congressman Alexander K. Craig, of Claysville, Pa.

July 30.—Professor Edward T. Fristoe, of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C....Pierre Edward Teisserenc de Bort, the French statesman....Baron Joseph Alexander Hafner, the Austrian diplomat.

July 31.—Ex-United States Senator Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland....Gabriel Renville, the venerable chief of the Sisseton tribe of Indians.

August 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel Michael P. Small, of the United States Army....The Rev. Dr. W. E. Merriman, of Boston, ex-President of Ripon College....John P. Bigelow, formerly American Government Fiscal Agent in London.

August 2.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel P. Whitney, of the United States Army, a veteran of the Mexican and Seminole wars....Samuel Wright, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Carson, Nev.

August 4.—Leopold Mueller, the celebrated painter.

August 5.—The Rev. Dr. F. T. Ingalls, of Springfield, Mo., president of Drury College and a brother of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls.

August 6.—Gen. John Tillson, of Quincy, Ill., editor of the Quincy *Whig*...Gen. Lewis Warner Thayer, Warsaw, N. Y.

August 7.—Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the Toronto University, Toronto, Ont....Adrien Decourcelle, the noted French dramatic author.

August 9.—Gen. James W. Denver, of Wilmington, Ohio, who suggested the name of Colorado, and in whose honor the capital of that State was given its name.

August 11.—George A. Leach, a well-known journalist, of New York....Rev. David Crow a distinguished linguist, of Falls City, Neb.

August 12.—Hugh Riddle, ex-president of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company....George Du Hamel, of the late Mercier Canadian Government.

August 13.—Professor William Pettit Trowbridge, of Columbia College.

August 15.—John G. Warick, representative to Congress from the XVIIth District of Ohio.

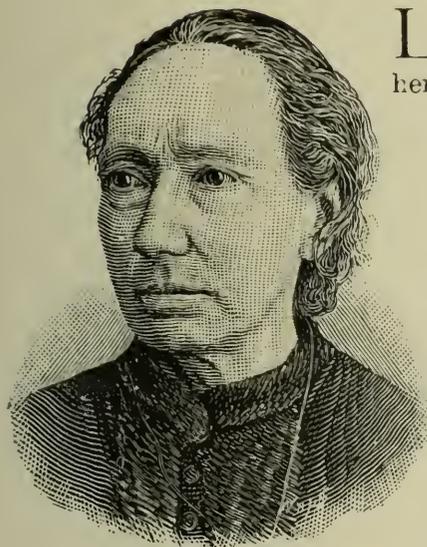
August 17.—Trebella Bettina, the famous contralto singer.

August 18.—The Duke of Manchester.

August 20.—Dr. Hiram Buck, of Decatur, Ill., one of the best-known divines of the West.

LOUISE MICHEL: PRIESTESS OF PITY AND OF VENGEANCE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH, BY W. T. STEAD.



LOUISE MICHEL.

Sybil of Wrath, the Judith of the Revolution. "Ah, poor Louise!" say her friends, "too much suffering has made her mad." It may be, but there is a method in her madness which we shall do well to note. For she is of the type of those "madmen who have made men mad," and, unlike "Macedonia's madman or the Swede," of whom Pope sings, Louise's lunacy at least has been singularly free from the least trace or sully-ing shadow of selfishness. Self-sacrifice has been the law of her being, and sympathy for others the inspiration of her life. Such a figure is surely better worth study than those of the familiar puppets who, when they are jerked to and fro by the wires of the election agent and the editor, imagine that they are disposing of the destinies of the nations.

JOAN OF ARC AND CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

France, which produces so many striking figures, has no daughter living to-day whose story in romantic interest and intensity of human passion can vie with that of Louise Michel. She is a Joan of Arc without her victories, a Charlotte Corday without her knife, with all the enthusiasm of the one and all the ruthlessness of the other. Joan, Charlotte, and Louise form a trio of female worthies characteristic of France. Each in her own way was, in her own generation, the incarnation of the spirit of revolt against dominant oppression. The Maid of Orleans against the English, Charlotte Corday against Marat, of the Terror, Louise Michel against the Empire and against all tyranny, whether of dynasties or of capital—each in her own way is a supreme type of the female militant. But to Louise Michel has been denied the boon which her predecessors enjoyed. "Whom the gods love die young"—Jeanne d'Arc

perished at the stake as a witch when only twenty years old; Charlotte Corday bowed her fair young head beneath the stroke of the guillotine when only twenty-five; Louise Michel lives still. She is over fifty, and care and toil and many trials have made her look still older than her years. But when she shouldered the rifle in the defense of the Commune she was under thirty, and it was a mere accident that she failed in her fixed design of slaying Napoleon on the eve of his departure to meet his doom at Sedan.

France under the Empire was prose incarnate. Under the Republic it is little better. The French, once the most brilliant of peoples, have all become drab. Only here and there do we find a patch of color. In politics a dull monotone of uniform mediocrity is almost universal. The Third Republic has not been prolific in heroes or in martyrs. Its temple is still the Bourse, and its sordid ideals lend scant inspiration to the soul of man. In such a dreary desert of neutral tints Louise Michel glows like the welcome patch of red on a painter's canvas. Here at least there still glows the martyr fire. Here is a hero soul—mad no doubt, mad with the passion of pity and the sympathy for pain, but of the same enthusiastic stuff which filled the catacombs with the bones of the sainted dead, and to whose dauntless intrepidity, attested in many a bloody amphitheatre, the Galilean owed the triumph which Julian acknowledged in the bitter moment of defeat and death.

I. CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH.

It is difficult to analyze the ingredients that make up Louise Michel. Heredity, even if we exclude the favorite Theosophical doctrine of re-incarnation, holds a key that would unlock many mysteries, for the poet is born, not made, and Louise Michel is a poet in politics. "When each comes forth from his mother's womb," says Emerson, "the gate of gifts closes behind him." What pre-natal influences molded this strange and pathetic character, who can say? Louise herself, in her "Memoires," does not go back beyond her infancy. All that we can know, therefore, is the kind of surroundings in which the seed germinated; we know nothing of the seed itself. But that, of course, is the essential thing. Thousands of young girls wore short frocks in the romantic borderland of old Lorraine in the days when Louise Michel was romping under the cherry trees, were played upon by the same influences, enjoyed the same sun, and were encompassed by the same atmosphere of legend and romance; but of all the thousands there came forth but one Louise. Her environment influenced her no doubt, as the hammer of the smith influences the

iron which, glowing from the forge, is laid on his anvil. But the primary question is not environment, but character, as with the smith the first essential is that he should have iron to deal with, and not wood or lead. Louise, an illegitimate child, was born in



LOUISE MICHEL'S MOTHER.

the ruins of an old feudal castle with four castellated towers, known to the country folk as the Stronghold or the Tomb. In this old ruin, surrounded by a multitude of animal pets, the imaginative child was brought up by her grandparents, feeding her mind from earliest years upon everything that could minister to a romantic fancy. In the long winter nights, while the snow lay white on the hills, and the wind whistled shrill through the ruins, the wolves, driven by hunger, would surround the castle, and their howls, mingled with the answering baying of the hounds, made strange music. Of the scenery from the windows she was reminded by the blue mountains which looked down on Sydney Harbor, and to her romantic surroundings—one lone child interned in the old ruin—she attributes the poetic temperament which is one of her most striking characteristics. Poetry, she says, decidedly was not in her family. The gift was not inherited. But as to that who can say?

THE SCHOOL OF COMPASSION.

Little Louise lived with her mother, her aunt, her two grandmothers and her grandfather. The latter was the only man in the house. But her real companions were the four-footed beasts with which the castle swarmed. It was, as she says, a veritable menagerie. The house was full of animals, and she was one of the family. There were great gray wolf hounds, and pet dogs of all kinds, a legion of cats, who seem to have entered on a league of peace and friendship with the mice which swarmed everywhere, and who extended the same kindly consideration to the birds. The temple-haunting martin and the ubiquitous sparrow nested in the walls, and the place was alive with larks. Among her earliest companions and playmates were a tortoise, a pet deer, a tame wolf, several hares left orphans when tiny leverets, an owl, a partridge, several quails and a few bats. Outside there were the old mares, one of which used to come into the drawing-room for sugar, and their foals; the dreamy-eyed cows, the pigs and a few wild boars.

All the birds and beasts seemed to form a happy family. The indoor pets gathered together round the fire on a winter evening in the great hall, while little Louise sat at her grandfather's feet and listened to the reading that went on, varied only by the click of the knitting needles and the occasional crackling of the branches in the fire. It was there where Louise Michel learned that sympathy and compassion which dominated her whole subsequent life. For the girl, who learned to love as if they were human the furred and feathered friends who surrounded her grandfather's hearth, grew up with a tender sympathy for the dumb and the helpless, a sympathy which fretted her almost into frenzy when she saw the dull brutality of torture to which the voiceless ones were subjected by the peasants who lived in the neighborhood. She was ten years old before her mother could induce her to taste meat of any kind. It seemed a species of cannibalism. The frog cut in two by the spade, the worn-out horse driven into the leech ponds, the goose nailed by its feet before the fire, the kitten dragged by a string through the street as if it were a go-cart, the little bird given as a plaything to a child of two or three, who pulled it to pieces—all these things roused in the child a loathing and a horror which even at the earliest age found vent in longings for vengeance. She longed to see the horse trample down its pitiless tormentor; but, as she reflects with a sigh, tamed brutes and coerced races patiently bear their doom. As they could not avenge themselves Louise set herself to rescue what she could. She ransomed imprisoned larks and linnets by parting with her toys, and sometimes made forays upon her neighbors and rescued the little victims with a high hand. "I took advantage," she said, "of my strength over younger children, an excusable action on my part, seeing that by so acting I was placing my strength at the service of right." So she grew up, loving the oppressed, hating the oppressor, and making her own home the nest and shelter-house of all the unfortunates of the country-side.

AMONG BEASTS, AND BIRDS, AND BOOKS.

Louise Michel was brought up in a library, among people much older than herself. Although she declares her poetic gift was not hereditary, she tells us that "each event of importance which occurred in our family was carefully recorded in verse by my grandmother in two big books of unusually thick paper, which at her death I wrapped up in crape." She soon seems to have learnt to read, and to have been allowed to read everything. Bossuet bored her, and she promptly set to work to write a universal history of her own, being prompted thereto by the perusal of a school history brought home by her cousin Jules. She abandoned that impossible task for a poem upon Cona, one of the hills in the neighborhood, and then again set that on one side for the study of natural history. She had a sanctum in one of the towers of the castle, where she practiced the black art, and collected skeletons of birds and beasts, studied chemistry, manufactured a lute out of a deal board

and some guitar strings, and generally did as she pleased. She read Molière, Voltaire, Corneille, Victor Hugo, the illustrated magazines, and every book she could get hold of. It was her grandfather who taught her to be a Republican. He told her at the fireside the long epic of the first Republic, and then, ceasing to be the enthusiast and becoming the cynic, he explained how easily nations and men allowed themselves to be deceived. From him Louise acquired a passionate devotion for the Republic and for the Revolution which has never left her. The book which first left a notable mark on her life was Lamennais's "Words of a Believer" (*Les paroles d'un Croyant*). She read it with two girls of the village, and "its pages were soaked with our tears." From that day she felt herself one with the masses of the race. From that moment began that weary pilgrimage which, starting from Lamennais, has brought her to her present demented faith in Anarchy. Thus reading, writing and thinking: an ugly, mischievous, precocious girl, with sunburnt face, dishevelled hair and ragged dress, she grew up with a passionate love of liberty in her soul, and a fierce hatred of all oppressors glowing in her heart.

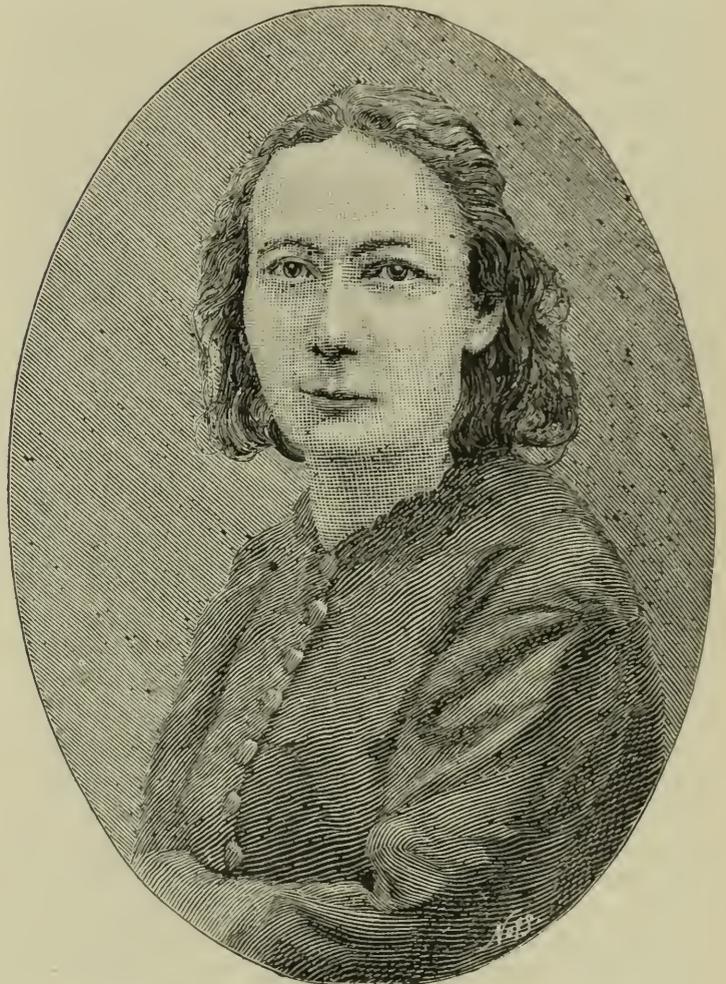
THE LEGENDS OF THE LAND.

The country-side was rich in legendary lore. Louise Michel is somewhat of a psychic herself, having from time to time strange glimpses into futurity, of which she but seldom speaks. But when she invoked the devil to appear in the haunted castle, using the customary invocations, and protesting her love for him, she saw nothing, and thereupon incontinently concluded there was no devil—which was, to say the least, a somewhat precipitate judgment. Near her home was the Lady's Well, where an old beldame declared she saw three spectral washerwomen, but whether they existed or not Louise could not say. She had watched for them many a time, but they remained invisible. The Will-o'-the-wisp fire that danced among the willows was the theme of many a weird tale. There was the aforesaid haunted castle, and there was the legend of the holy hermit of the Cara, who prayed all day that the villagers might be preserved from a wicked bandit who preyed upon them all night; but it was at last found that the hermit was the bandit, both rôles being played by the same man. Louise made this the subject of one of her innumerable poems, the humor of it suiting her sardonic fancy. Reared in the midst of folk-lore, Louise acquired that taste for legendary tales which led her in after life to collect so patiently and enthusiastically the scattered relics of the folk-tales of the Kanakas of New Caledonia.

HER FIRST COMPANION.

Jules, her cousin, was a male counterpart of herself. When he came from school Louise and he reveled in all the delight of a companionship in which there was just sufficient contrariety to give spice to a union cemented by innumerable sympathies. The two young things, as wild as unbroken colts, romped through the woods, discussing the oddest of questions, playing

the rudest of pranks, and abandoning themselves without restraint to the impulse of the moment. Together they re-arranged Victor Hugo's dramas, so as to render it possible for the whole piece to be performed by their two selves. All artistic questions were discussed as they sat perched in the cherry trees, ever and anon interrupting grave disquisitions on the unities by pelting each other with fruit or descending to the ground for a battle royal. On one occasion they fought over the question of woman's rights. Young Jules maintained, after the fashion of the dominant male, that if Louise, by studying her books, kept her intelligence abreast of his, she could only be regarded as an abnormal specimen of her sex. She could not stand this imputation on womanhood, and replied hotly. From words they came to blows, and the youthful poets literally broke their lutes over each other's heads. They soon made it up, however, and resumed their search for toads, which they used to collect in order to put into the pockets or throw at the heads of wicked people. Ultimately they gave this up, realizing that however just it might be to the wicked ones, it was abominably cruel to the toads. In the yard behind the wall they improvised a stage



LOUISE MICHEL IN HER TEENS.

on the woodpile, on which they represented all the bloodiest episodes of the Reign of Terror. Before their imaginative eyes the woodpile became a scaffold. They ascended it in turn as if they were going to the guillotine, and, crying *Vive la République*, lay down

and placed their heads under the (imaginary) fatal knife. They seemed to have a strange craving for the horrible. Children, like savages, delight in blood, and Louise and Jules ransacked their histories for tales of terror. Sometimes they would mount the woodpile as if it were a funeral pyre, and throw into dramatic form the burning of Huss, or other terrible scenes in the history of religious persecution. They sang as they mounted the scaffold, until one day the grandfather told them that this was too theatrical. They should ascend it quietly, and then proclaim aloud on the platform the principles for which they were supposed to die. When they tired of the historical drama they hunted the pigs through the orchard, pretending they were hunting wild boars. So passed the happy days of childhood, beneath the shadows of the dark poplars, breathing air thick with the scent of rose, and mignonette, and honeysuckle, and full of the melodies of old time and the music of ancient ballads. Louise grew up in all the freedom and glory of untrammelled youth.

OFFERS OF MARRIAGE.

Louise ought to have fallen in love with her cousin Jules. Had she done so this history would probably never have been written. But they were probably too good comrades to be lovers. It must be admitted that she was a Tartar to be wooed, as her first two suitors found to their cost. When she was between twelve and thirteen two suitors came to ask for her hand. They were like ganders or ghosts, she says, somewhat cruelly; but it must be admitted that they were not lacking in courage to tackle this young hoyden in short frocks. "My skirts were always too short, my aprons always torn, and the net in which I stowed my toads was often dangling from my pocket," when suitor number one came along with his offer of marriage. He wished to share his fortune, he said, with a wife brought up according to his own principles, and so he pitched upon Louise. She had been reading Molière that morning, and she replied to her wooer with a quotation from the scene between Agnes and Orgon; but he not understanding it, she dismissed him with a rude personal remark. Still worse was the way in which she dispatched her second suitor. She said: "I do not love you. I shall never do so; and were I to be married to you I should treat you as Madame Angelique treated Georges Daudin." A terrible young miss, indeed. No wonder she said: "I never saw any one so perfectly dumfounded. He left us there and then, and never again set his foot in our house." She rejoiced in her good luck in ridding herself of his attentions; but she shuddered at the thought that there were parents who would have compelled their daughters to marry "one of these old baboons."

TEACHING.

Louise Michel was born in 1839. When she was fourteen her grandparents died. She left the dear old ruin in which she had spent her happy childhood amid her animals and birds, and applied herself to study in order to qualify for teaching. She had al-

ways enjoyed teaching. She taught when a mere girl; she taught in New Caledonia; she is teaching in London to-day. Before starting school, she had been for a time subjected to contending currents of thought. Her aunt Victoire, pious, devout, enthusiastic, labored for the soul of Louise, for a time with some apparent success. All her nieces, and Louise more than most, were carried away by mysticism; nor has she to this hour entirely rid herself of the impressions of the aunt's devotion. But she listened with equal attention to the Voltairean irony of her grandparents, and from the two influences she manufactured her working creed. She brought her aunt's religious enthusiasm to her grandfather's Republicanism. The pole star was the Revolution, and her life marched to the tune of the "Marseillaise," sung as a hymn of vengeance during the decline of the Empire. She was, *une dévote de la Revolution*. The Revolution, the revolt first against the Empire, and then against all the institutions of society, became for her the object of a religious enthusiasm, which has never ceased to inspire her life and direct her actions. In another world than this she believes but little; in the existing order of things she believes not at all, regarding it as but fuel for the burning. • But that "dear and future vision which eager hearts expect" glows ever like a mirage of the desert before her hungry eyes. Already she sees the dawning in the eastern horizon that heralds the coming day. It glows to-day as resplendent as ever. Nor has hope deferred made her heart sick. It was a perilous faith to begin life with when the Imperial eclipse was darkening the fair fields of France, especially for a young teacher who had her living to get by keeping school. Pupils came in numbers, for the eccentric, kindly girl knew how to make herself beloved; but she soon got herself into trouble with the authorities. And no wonder. She taught her scholars to sing the "Marseillaise" first thing when school opened and last thing before it closed. Often they sang it, with tears, upon their knees. For those were days when, as the exile says bitterly, the "Marseillaise" was not yet dead in France. Here is a passage from her "Mémoires" characteristic of the writer:

A noise of wooden shoes heard from the prison cell from which I pen these lines, reminds me of other wooden shoes at Andeloncourt Church on Sundays, the black, small, and neat sabots of the children rushing to the door as soon as the organ began to peal forth the opening notes of the "Domine Salvum Fac Napoleonem." I had told my pupils that it was wicked and sacrilegious for any one to attend the prayers offered up for the Man of December. That is why the black, small, and neat sabots ran away in such haste, making on the flagstones of the church a pretty little noise somewhat similar to a shower of hailstones—similar to it, though louder, was the sharp noise of the bullets fired from the windows of the Hôtel de Ville on the defenseless mob (January 22, 1871). Later I also heard the whizzing of other bullets and the sound of other sabots—the bullets of Versailles against the Prussians and the heavy sabots of the convicts in the centrales sounding drearily on the frozen ground, whilst the silent long rows of female prisoners moved on slowly under the snow-clad firs of Auberine or the dark trees of Clermont.

Such teaching, with occasional newspaper essays in which Domitian was described in terms that applied to Napoleon, brought her once or twice before the authorities, but her school was never closed—which seems to show that there was more liberty under the Empire than is generally believed.

IN PARIS.

In 1855, at the close of the Crimean war, Louise came to Paris as an assistant teacher in the school of Madame Volliers. She was eighteen—young, enthusiastic, passionately Republican—the material of which the saints are made. But the church had sold itself to the Man of December, and all chance of its guiding this fierce, impulsive human heart perished with the *Te Deum* in Notre Dame in honor of the author of the *coup d'état*. Here is one great tragedy of our times. The raw material of the saint and the martyr, self-sacrifice, zeal, courage, devotion, all the qualities with which the early Church regenerated the Roman world, and yet in the shaping and directing of this inestimable element, which is the first great duty of the Church, what is the Church doing? If Jesus of Nazareth had but come across the path of the wild young teacher from the Haut Marne, how different things might have been! But she only found Him in the cause of martyred liberty and of the oppressed people. She did not find guidance and sympathy and the repose that comes from the conscious strength of a great communion. When the Church goes a-woolgathering for the devil, the children of God are left to wander like lost sheep in the desert. Louise Michel had not at this time hardened into the *Revoltée*. She hated the Empire, and she did well to hate it. She believed that the Republic was to cure all the miseries of mankind. And to bring about the Republic she was even then ready to do anything and dare everything, to fling away her life as a very little thing.

THE LOGIC OF THE POLITICAL ASSASSIN.

She wrote once when discussing this subject :

I do not know what task Fate has sent me, but now, as in the days of my youth, I am fully prepared to perform it. During the latter years of the Empire the terrible strophes of Victor Hugo were ever crossing my mind :

“Harmodius, c'est la heure

Tu peux frapper cet homme avec tranquillité.”

I should have done it, for the death of that man would have saved the lives of millions of other men. When I was assistant schoolmistress somebody had promised to secure for me an interview with the tyrant. For in those days I did not like the idea of soliciting an audience even from Bonaparte in order to kill him. I should not now, however, be so scrupulous. It was not till a long time after that my friends succeeded in obtaining me the promised letter of introduction, but it came too late. The Emperor had gone to the seat of war.

Louise Michel was a countrywoman of Charlotte Corday's. She has reasoned herself into a belief in the usefulness of assassination. She says :

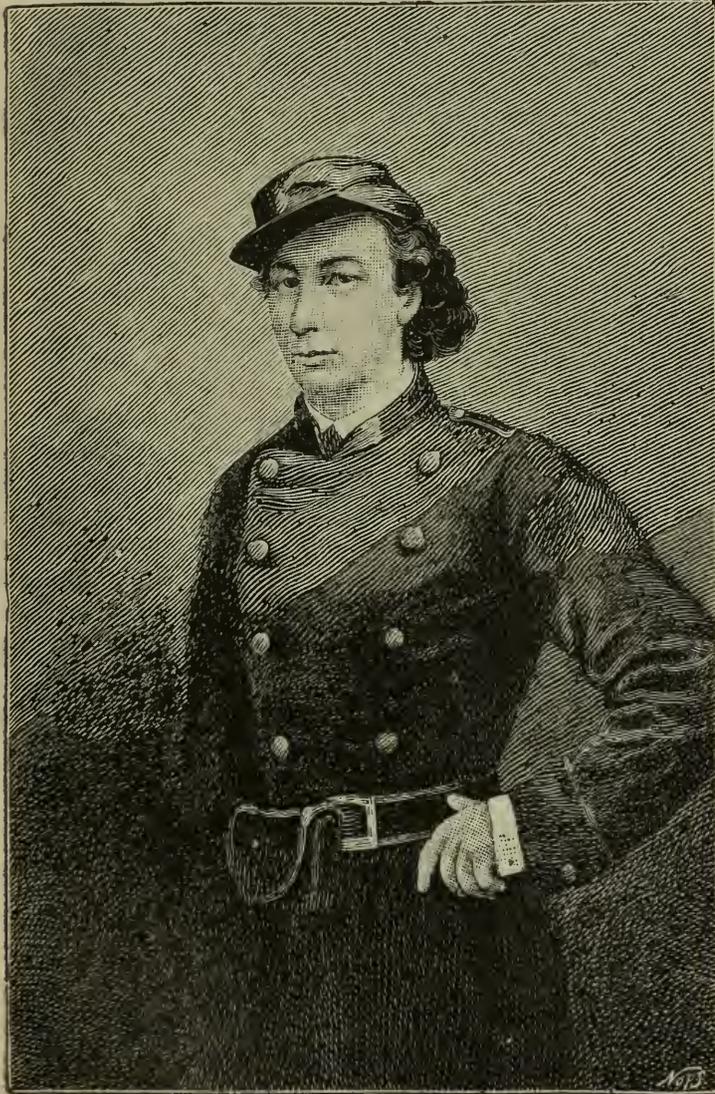
Have you ever seen a viper whose neck has been severed? The head and the trunk writhe and move about as if trying to come together again. You feel grieved and

sorry for the suffering thus inflicted on the reptile, but your reason furnishes an implacable argument against pity. Had not the viper been destroyed it might have bitten some person. Once on the hill on which our vineyard was situated some huntsmen drove a she wolf at bay. The unfortunate beast, holding its young ones between its paws, was howling pitifully. Notwithstanding all my entreaties I could not induce them to spare its life. The mercy that as a child I sought for the she wolf I should not seek for some men who are more cruel than wolves for their fellow creatures. To strike down men personally responsible for the slavery and oppression of a whole nation there can be no more hesitation than to destroy a viper or to knock down the poor she wolf with her young ones. Tyrants are doomed to die ; no pity can be shown them. Such has always been my opinion, and should the occasion offer I should not hesitate to enforce it.

THE WOMAN IN REVOLT.

Such is her pitiless logic. It is not original. Nor is it exceptional, even in a woman. Judith slew Holofernes ; and blessed among women was Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, for smiting Sisera through the temples as he lay asleep in her tent. Charlotte Corday said when she slew Marat : “I killed him to put an end to the troubles of France. I killed a man to save a hundred thousand men—a wretch to save the innocent, a wild beast to give peace to my country. Never have I wanted the energy of my convictions.” Louise Michel, however, although ready to die in order to kill, has fortunately never put her creed in practice. During the Commune she offered to go to Versailles to give her life for that of M. Thiers ; that is to say, she was to go to kill the little old President who was at the head of the Versaillese, knowing that in doing so she would herself be killed. When she returned from Caledonia a false story ran that when she alighted on the platform she whispered to M. Rochefort, “The pig is fat ; it is time he was killed!”—the pig in question being M. Gambetta, whose corpulence gave point to the allusion. Gambetta was killed by a woman, but not by a political assassin, and it is to be hoped Louise Michel will never have occasion to wield the dagger of Harmodius. It is not surprising that women in all ages should have distinguished themselves by assassination. Like deceit, it is the natural weapon of despairing weakness, and women in every age have had more reason to despair than men. Against the subjection of women Louise Michel is ever, and justly, in passionate revolt. Knowledge and liberty are the boons which woman demands, and so far, except in a few exceptional cases, she has demanded them in vain. To this hour not a single university in Germany has authorized women to study in these seats of learning, jealously monopolized by the men who, after dooming their sisters to ignorance, refuse them civic justice and human rights because they suffer from the consequences of their exclusion. As a consequence, while everywhere in society man suffers, woman suffers still more, and his sufferings are not to be compared to hers. Woman is trained either to be a housewife or a courtesan. She is excluded from citizenship, deprived of education, and defrauded of the

wages of her labor, and in too many cases bidden to make up the deficiency by the sale of her person. Hence the iron enters into the soul of some women, and they become rebels. Sometimes, if they are Christians like Mrs. Butler, they are rebels for the Lord's sake. Sometimes if, like Louise Michel, they have been alienated from the Church, they are rebels for the sake of their sex. "In rebellion alone," exclaims Louise, "woman is at ease, trampling upon both prejudice and sufferings. All intelligent women



LOUISE MICHEL IN MILITARY UNIFORM, 1870-1.

will sooner or later rise in rebellion." This, no doubt, is overstrained and exaggerated. Except one or two like Louise Michel—to whom the smell of powder is as sweet incense, and to whom there is no music like the thunder of artillery and the bursting of shells—women are profoundly ill at ease in revolutions. But a woman who does not realize the injustice of the denial of justice and equal rights to her sex in Church and in State is becoming the exception rather than the rule, and this change will work itself out in a profound social, moral and economic revolution before long. And the slower comfortable women are in appreciating the wrongs of their sex, the more Louise Michel will be driven mad by the contemplation of the hopeless sum of human misery that is in-

volved in the radical injustice in which the subjection of woman is based.

II. THE COMMUNE.

When Louise Michel was crossing the Thol forest when quite a girl on her way to Clermont, she was followed all the way across the wood by a wolf. She heard his regular trotting and saw his glaring eye the whole of the journey. Fortunately, she was not alone, and the wolf did not attack the party. The incident was grimly characteristic of her career. Since she left the happy ruined castle in the woods, a wolf, gaunt and hungry, and savage, has seldom left her side.

"It has always struck me," she wrote once, "that we feel our destiny as dogs smell the wolf. Our forebodings sometimes become reality with extraordinary accuracy." Louise, at least, always felt her destiny. During the fifteen years she was teaching in Paris, before the war, life was a long struggle; not by any means without its joys and its consolations, but all in preparation for the inevitable struggle. The way in which the Republicans kept alive the sacred fire during the Empire is unfamiliar to most of us who have grown up under the Third Republic. In those days there was inspiration in the very word "Republic." It was but another name for the Millennium. In clubs and lecture-rooms, and in their own homes, they cherished the mighty hope that ere long the Emperor would be overthrown, and that on that day righteousness and peace would prevail, the Golden Age would return, and liberated France would establish the reign of universal justice throughout the world.

THE WAR.

Far different indeed was the reality from the fond dreams of the Republican enthusiasts. The Empire fell in a night. But before it fell it had brought the German into the land, and the infamy of the *coup d'etat* was avenged in the catastrophe of Sedan. Louise Michel, who had done what she could to protest against the war, took her first conspicuous part in French politics by collecting signatures for the petition praying for the release of Endes and Brideau, who had proclaimed the Republic before Sedan. Some of the memorialists wished to erase their signatures. "We are risking our heads." "Yes," said Louise, "you are risking your heads. So much the better. I'll risk mine with yours." An assurance more characteristic than consoling. She, with others, carried the petition to General Trochu, Governor of Paris. They were refused admission. "We have come in the name of the people of Paris," was their statement, and they bluntly refused to go unless their petition was received. It was the first occasion, but not the last, when Louise ventured to speak for the people of Paris. The German armies, crushing the French on a dozen battle-fields, advanced on Paris. Soon Louise Michel discovered that the government of the Men of September differed only in name from the government of the Man of December.

Here is her story of the first collision between the people of Paris and the government of France. It is interesting as a kind of preparatory rehearsal of the subsequent outbreak :

THE FUSILLADE FROM THE HÔTEL DE VILLE.

On January 22 the revolutionists assembled in front of the Hôtel de Ville, where Chaudey was in command.

In spite of the protests that no surrender was contemplated, the people were suspecting some treason.

Being anxious not to disturb the peace—which feeling always leads to the crushing of those who give way to it—those revolutionists who were in arms withdrew ; as for me, though I had my rifle, I confess that I stayed.

When there only remained in the open space in front of the Town Hall a defenseless crowd, a noise like that of hail was suddenly heard—it was produced by the bullets fired from the windows of the Hôtel de Ville by the Breton troops, whose pale faces could be plainly seen from the square opposite. The firing thus going on soon made large gaps in the ranks of the bystanders.

You it was, fair-haired children of Armorica, who thus murdered our defenseless friends. But you are fanatics, not traitors. You shoot us down. But you think it is your duty to do so, and, some day, you will join us in the conquest of liberty. You will then display in support of justice and freedom the same fierce energy as now in defense of tyranny, and with us you will storm the rotten institutions of the world.

Razona was in command of the battalions of the Montmartre National Guards. On the people's side no shot had been fired previous to the volleys of the Breton troops. But then, and then only, those of us who were armed and had withdrawn to the square round the Tour Saint Jacques, indignant at the treachery, hurried back to the Hôtel de Ville, and opened fire on the assailing troops ; as to the men who were unarmed, they set about raising a barricade.

An old champion of the insurrection of June, 1848 (Malezieux), whose coat bore numerous traces of bullets, though he did not seem to pay any heed to them, remembered the days of his youth, and, brave fellow, rose above the circumstances, wrapping himself up, as it were, in his flags of June.

Standing up in the centre of the Hôtel de Ville, buried in my thoughts, I was looking at the cursed windows, thinking that some day the men who were shooting us down would join us. In May following, those very windows, destroyed by the fire that burned down the municipal palace, seemed to be staring, like the eyeless sockets of a skull, at the blazing city.

The hail-like noise of the bullets falling on the pavement went on uninterrupted, and the crowd was rapidly disappearing.

The shots fired at random from the Town Hall were killing harmless people strolling about in the neighboring streets.

Close to me, a woman of my size, dressed in black, and whose features were very much like mine, fell, struck by a bullet ; a young man who was with her was killed likewise. We could never ascertain who they were ; the young man had the bold features of Southern people.

We were all indignant and many of us urged the necessity of reprisals ; after much discussion it was, however, decided not to resort to violence on that day.

Sapia was killed on January 22, and many others besides ; Henri Slace, who belonged to the Blanqui group, had his arm broken. Harmless passers-by, as usual, killed

like our own people, and on the graves we swore vengeance and liberty.

By way of challenge, I threw my red scarf on a grave ; a comrade picked it up and tied it to the branches of a willow.

Six days after January 22, the Government having shot down the people, and proclaimed aloud that they had no intention of surrendering, the capitulation of Paris was signed. The wrath aroused in the people by that fresh act of treason was not allowed to subside.

IN ARMS.

Louise busied herself in the committees that were formed to assist the Government of National Defense, and was indefatigable in her exertions, even going so far as to wear the uniform of a national guard and to shoulder a rifle. When the long agony was drawing to a close she protested against surrender, and demanded to be led once more against the besiegers.

Of the work of the Amazons, otherwise than as petroleuses, but little has been written. The experiment was an interesting one. How far are women capable of bearing the strain and the burden of military service? It is a question upon which we have by no means heard the last word. The tradition of the ancient wars with the Amazons indicates that even in the field woman at one time held her own with man, and for a time on more than equal terms. His sable majesty the King of Dahomey is the only potentate who has preserved to the present day the soldier-woman, but in the Commune, when frenzied Paris stood at bay behind her barricades, women pressed eagerly into the fighting rank. Poets have idealized the fighting woman in Britomarte, one of the fairest of the knights of the "Faerie Queen," history has glorified her in Joan of Arc, and the Maid of Saragossa extorted a tribute of praise even from the muse of Byron. The Parisian Commune, however, has found no eulogist save Louise Michel. Her history is written in the records of courts martial, and for the most part she is remembered with a shudder. She deserved a better fate, and when the history of the revolt of women comes to be written, its historian will spend many a careful hour investigating how far these women of the Commune maintained the honor of their sex. According to Louise Michel, they bore the strain of that fierce ordeal at least as well as the men. There was a good deal of hysterics in the Commune, but the men had it worse than the women.

THE WOMEN-WARRIORS OF PARIS.

Here I may quote two vivid little pen-pictures by an unsympathetic observer. Mr. John Leighton thus describes what he saw in the last days of the siege :

As I approached the Chaussée d'Antin I perceived a multitude of men, women and children running backwards and forwards carrying paving stones. A barricade is being thrown up ; it is already more than 3 feet high. Suddenly I hear the rolling of heavy wheels. I turn, and a strange sight is before me—a mass of women in rags, livid, horrible, and yet grand, with the Phrygian cap on their heads, and the skirts of their robes tied around their waists, were harnessed to a mitrailleuse, which they dragged along at full speed, other women pushing vigor-

ously behind. The whole procession in its somber colors, with dashes of red here and there, thunders past me; I follow it as fast as I can. The mitrailleuse draws up a little in front of the barricade, and is hailed with wild clamors by the insurgents. The Amazons are being unharnessed as I come up. . . . The scene that surrounds me interests me in spite of myself. Those grim hags, with their red head dresses, passing the stones I give them rapidly from hand to hand, the men who are building them up only leaving off for a moment now and then to swallow a cup of coffee, which a young girl prepares over a small tin stove; the rifles symmetrically piled; the barricade which rises higher and higher; the solitude in which we are working—only here and there a head appears at a window, and is quickly withdrawn; the ever-increasing noise of the battle; and over all, the brightness of a dazzling morning sun—all this has something sinister and yet horribly captivating about it.

* * * * *

I now see a number of women walk out of the hotel; the crowd makes room for them to pass. They come our way. They are dressed in black, and have black crape tied round their arms, and a red cockade in their bonnets. My friend the officer tells us they are the governesses who have taken the place of the nuns. Then he walks up to them and says, "Have you succeeded?" "Yes," answers one of them, "Here is our commission. The school children are to be employed in making sacks and filling them with earth, the eldest ones to load the rifles behind the barricades. They will receive rations like the National Guards, and a pension will be given to the mothers of those who die for the Republic. They are mad to fight, I assure you. We have made them work hard during the last month; this will be their holiday." The woman who says this is young and pretty, and speaks with a sweet smile on her lips. I shudder.

IN COMMITTEE DURING THE SIEGE.

Of the action of the women we get but stray glimpses in the "Memoires" of Louise. They served on committees and in ambulances—for which many were shot and transported—they worked in the trenches. They actually shouldered rifles and fought on the barricades. Of this vast and varied panorama of female activity, we see but here and there an odd corner in Louise's writings. She says repeatedly that the women showed more determination than the men, and from first to last the fighting women seem to have fought more desperately and to have flinched at nothing. They reconciled themselves much more speedily to the inevitable. When they saw it was necessary, they submitted to any sacrifice with the same patient, uncomplaining spirit that they face the suffering of child-bearing—a service entailing much more positive pain and entailing much greater risk of life than the off-chance of having to bear arms entails upon the other sex. Louise could form a comparison, for she served equally with men and women. Here is her account of the operations of the revolutionary committees of Montmartre during the siege, when the Commune was only an egg in process of hatching:

I will relate here at full length the history of the Watch Committee of Montmartre. Few of its members are now surviving; under the siege it caused the reaction to tremble. Every evening we took our flight on Edris,

from the house situated number 41, Chaussée Cligrancourt, sometimes breaking up a club where cowardly speakers advocated a surrender, or spreading our revolutionary theories and exciting the masses to open rebellion, for the time of deception was now over. We knew what little faith to place in the promises of our rulers, and of what little import are the lives of citizens in the eyes of a government on the eve of their overthrow.

There were two Watch Committees at Montmartre, one of men, and one of women.

I always attended the former. Why, I cannot tell; perhaps because I felt there the breath of the Russian revolutionists. I still possess an old plan of Paris which was hung up on the wall of the second room of that Watch Committee. I took it away and brought it back with me in my voyage across the ocean. We had besmeared with ink the Imperial arms engraved on it; they would have tainted our haunts.

I had never before met with such intellectual men, whose minds were so simple and yet so lofty. Plainer and purer I never knew. I do not know how that committee was recruited. A comforting feeling of kindness and strength was reigning among its members, who were all united in unfeigned brotherhood. Similar spirit dominated the members of the women's committee. There, also, I met with some remarkably intelligent persons. Having joined at first the men's committee, I thereafter frequented both, their object being the same.

We all met every evening, the women in the hall of the justice of the peace, and the men at the Perot Hall, which were situated in the Rue de la Chapelle. They both bore the name of "Club de la Revolution" of the Grandes-Carrières District. It was easy for me to attend both—women's committee closing at nine o'clock, when the men's meeting opened.

I still remember the call of the members' names, and could mention every one of them. To-day most of them are dead.

The Montmartre Watch Committee did not allow any of their members to go without food or shelter. As for us, the organizers, we often dined out of a herring for four or six persons; but for those who were in need of it, we did not spare municipal funds, neither the revolutionary means known as requisitions. Those who had plenty supplied the wants of those who were starving. When people said: "Montmartre is coming down!" the reactionaries hid themselves, like beaten-in game, giving up granaries where food was rotting whilst Paris was starving.

We laughed heartily when one of us brought to the committee some informer, whom he had taken for a co-religionary and introduced as such.

Like those of all other revolutionary groups, the members of the Watch Committee were mowed down; the few survivors, Hippolyte Ferrie, Lucien Barrors, Avron-sart, Barlot, Vivier, Louis Moreau, well know how proud we were, and how high we carried the flags of the Revolution.

It little mattered to those men to be crushed obscurely in the fight, or to fall in broad daylight; each of them accepted fully all the consequences of the struggle.

What does it matter how the corn is ground, so long as we can turn it into bread?

THE OUTBREAK OF THE COMMUNE.

Louise Michel thus describes the events of March 18, which began the struggle between Paris and the rest of France:

On the morning of March 18, 1871, thousands of men

and women were rushing up Montmartre Hill, still surrounded by that indistinct light of dawn which seems to cast on everything a kind of watery veil. The hill had just been attacked unawares, and those who ascended it expected death at the top.

The hill was being attacked by the reaction, and this is why:

The guns bought with the voluntary contributions of the National Guards had been left in some vacant ground situated in the portion of Paris the Prussians were about to occupy.

The population of Paris decided to regain possession of its own guns. A battalion of the sixth arrondissement was the first to take up their suggestion, which was already being mooted, and all the other National Guards followed lead, regained possession of their guns, which they triumphantly brought back, dragged by men, women and children, preceded by flags.

The sailors garrisoned in Paris proposed to storm the forts given up to the Prussians, and to carry them as they would board ships. We were intoxicated by that suggestion.

Although the guns were loaded, no accident happened, fortunately.

Montmartre, Belleville, Batignolles, were in possession of their own artillery; the guns which had been brought from the Place des Vosges were transferred to the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Since January 22, the clubs were closed and the newspapers suppressed. Had not the people been on the alert on March 18, it is probable that instead of the triumph of the Revolution that day would have witnessed the advent of some king or emperor.

The Prince Imperial was not yet dead, and had not the Montmartre been armed, or had our rulers succeeded in disarming them, the army deceived or accomplice, and the Prussians, occupying the forts, would have protected the entrance into Paris of Napoleon IV, or of some king in the person of a prince of the Orleans family.

On March 18, however, the French army, which three months later was to crush Paris, declined to help the men who wished to betray the nation and the Republic.

The troops understood that the people of Paris were really protecting the Republic by protecting his guns, which a Royalist or Imperial government would, with

the assent of the Emperor William or Bismarck, have turned against the heroic city.

March 18 was to witness the victory of the foreigners, allies of the future king or emperor, or that of the people. It witnessed the latter. The army fraternized with the people instead of shooting them down. That triumph of the popular cause is perhaps chiefly due to the intervention of the women, who covered the artillery with their



LOUISE MICHEL IN NEW CALEDONIA.

own bodies, and even placed themselves at the muzzles of the guns, to prevent the latter being fired.

When victory had thus been decided in our favor, I looked around and noticed my poor mother, who, thinking we were going to be shot down, had followed me; as she always kept behind me, doubtless in order not to cause me any anxiety. I had not noticed her before.

It is not for me to try in these few pages to tell the

story of the Commune. To sober Englishmen it was from first to last a mere lunacy, the product of nervous excitement; the most convincing proof afforded by this generation that communities, like individuals, occasionally go mad. It is easier to condemn it from the point of view of calm reason than it is to understand it from the point of view of a sympathetic heart. Have we not dreamed for years of the arrival of the Republic as the harbinger of the millennium, only to wake up and discover amid the horrors of war the still worse horror of a Republic which, after failing to prevent the dismemberment of the territory, did not shrink from preparing to throttle the liberties of Paris? It would have been bad to bear at any time, but coming as it did after the prolonged privations and agonies of the siege, it explained everything, even the Commune. It was a convulsive paroxysm as of a great city in the grasp of a deadly nightmare, and it was worse than the nightmare. For a time all went on very much as in the Prussian siege. But when at last, in the merry month of May, Paris was stifled in her gore, and the skies flamed lurid red with the burning of her palaces, Europe received a shock unparalleled since the days of the Terror. To this day the full details of that gigantic duel to the death between the City of Revolution and the rest of France has never been understood—outside Paris. Scores of thousands were shot down, nearly forty thousand were made prisoners before Paris was crushed. The frantic energy of the Revolutionary nervousness seemed incarnate in Louise. No one has laid any specific atrocity to her charge, but she was more or less responsible for everything, as much responsible as any one save those who actually gave the orders for the shooting of the hostages, the massacre of the Archbishop and the burning of Paris.

LOUISE IN THE FIELD.

The struggle was hopeless from the first. Louise has described its beginning. Here is her account of the end:

The last time I saw Mademoiselle Poulin's grave, it was in May, 1871, in the night of the 22nd to the 23rd, I believe. We were, a few comrades and myself, in Montmartre cemetery, which with a handful of men we endeavored to defend.

We had made battlements in the walls by pulling down the stones with our hands the best way we could, so that, but for the battery established by our people on the crest of Montmartre, and whose range being too short reached us, and for the shells which the Versaillesists at regular intervals plied us from the spot where tall houses are seen, our position would not have been tenable.

Those shells kept time like a clock. It was a grand sight in the clear starry night; the graves themselves seemed to speak.

The men on duty on that night belonged to the very company with which I had made previous sorties.

Several times some one of us had gone reconnoitering in the cemetery; as for me, I was fond of wandering about in that lonely retreat, only disturbed by the frequent bursting of shells. In spite of my comrades' wish, I insisted on going there several times, and on every occasion the shells missed me.

Several of our people being already wounded, it was with the greatest difficulty that I obtained leave to be allowed to go reconnoitering there once more; my object was to ascertain how far would my luck go. That time, again, a shell came crashing through the trees, and exploded close to me, with the only result that I was covered with *débris* of branches in bloom, which I laid partly on Mademoiselle Poulin's grave and partly on that of Murger, on the very spot where a genius is represented, covering the poet with white marble flowers.

"Zounds!" one of my companions exclaimed, "you shall not budge from here."

They all then insisted on my sitting on a bench close to Cavaignac's statue.

But women are obstinate; besides, the opportunity of verifying the estimate of probabilities does not occur every day. No better occasion could ever be had. I therefore still wandered about; but, as before, bursting shells missed me.

It is a curious sight, that of the woman reconnoitering in the cemetery where the Commune was making its last stand, expiring in flame of fire and smoke as of Tophet, and noise—well, as to the noise which all these last days beat on the ear drum clamorous and insistent, maddening the brain and shattering the nerves, take the following description, penned by Mr. John Leighton at the time:

The deafening clamor on all sides redoubles; all the separate noises seem to confound themselves in one ceaseless roar, like the working of a million hammers on a million of anvils. I can scarcely bear it; my hands clutch the doorposts convulsively.

Oh! Those that hear it not, how happy they must be; they will never understand how fearful this continuous, this dreadful noise is, and to feel that each ball is aimed at some breast, and each shell brings ruin in its train. Fear and horror wring one's heart and madden one's brain. Visions pass before one's eyes of corpses, of houses crushing sleeping inmates, of men falling and crying out for mercy, and one feels quite strange to go on living among the crowds that die!

Not to be able to obtain information is terrible; not to know what is going on, while all around seems on fire; the day is beginning to break, the musketry and the cannonading begins afresh, it is a hell with death for its girdle!

If that were so to one who had no friend or brother there, how awful must it be to one like Louise, whose comrades were perishing with every fusillade, and whose hopes of the millenium seemed to be vanishing in the smoke of blazing Paris?

HER ARREST.

Her ultimate arrest was due to her anxiety for her mother's safety. Her mother was arrested, and Louise, on going to seek her, found herself in presence of an officer who in the old days had once drawn lots with her as to who should kill the Emperor. "What!" she cried, "You here?" "Yes," he said, "and what can I do for you?" "Only let me take my mother to a place of safety, and then I will return and surrender." He let her go, hoping not to see her again. No sooner was her mother safely housed than Louise made her way back. "What?" exclaimed her former comrade, "you have come back, then?" "Of course," said she. "What do you take

me for?" So she became a prisoner, and was marched with thousands of others to Versailles amid the mocking crowd. Of that Via Dolorosa she says little. It is not her habit to dwell on her own sufferings.

Then came the trial, if it may be called such, in which there was no defense, and where the accused only demanded death—death which was denied. She saw, by her strange clairvoyant faculty, three of her comrades shot at Satory, while she was lying in prison; but it was denied her to share their fate.

IN EXILE.

The end of it was that Louise was banished to New Caledonia.

When she went on board the ship that was to take her into exile she almost felt at home. For four or five years before, in clairvoyant vision, she had seen the ship lying at anchor exactly as she found it, color, rigging, build, everything exactly the same. It was the ship of her vision. Of the New Caledonia experiences I do not purpose to speak. They formed part of her novitiate. She had been prisoner of war, she was now an exiled convict, but she never lost heart. She was a ministering angel of mercy and of pity to her unfortunate companions. She nursed the sick and cheered the sad. When she reached her destination she was employed as a schoolmistress, and became so devoted to her Kanaka scholars that she was more than once tempted to return after the amnesty. It was a strange experience, that of life among the convicts of New Caledonia. Louise has ever been thrown among the best and the worst of men. Heroes and saints, criminals and assassins, to her it seems all one. For she holds the doctrine of the moral irresponsibility of the individual, a terrible doctrine no doubt, but one that conduces to charity and tolerance. Among the cyclones of nature Louise was as calm as when wandering among the shells that burst in the cemetery of Montmartre. She returned as she went, the same Louise, full of compassion for the suffering, full of sacred wrath against those who did them wrong.

AMNESTIED.

After her return Louise begun anew the life of propagandism, which indeed she had never interrupted. Idolized by a section of the Parisians, she transferred to Anarchy the devotion she had formerly felt for the Republic, and soon found herself in gaol. Her history after the amnesty is little more than a record of imprisonments. She has now had all manner of experiences—save that of an English workhouse. She has been imprisoned as a lunatic, convicted a criminal, locked up in St. Lazare with the poor girls of the town. She has been through every phase of prison experience. A poor, crazy drunkard tried to assassinate her by firing his revolver at her head. The bullet struck her, but she appeared in court to give testimony in favor of the would-be assassin. She declared that he was in a more or less somnambulist condition, and he was acquitted. When Mrs. Butler began her crusade against the Police des Mœurs, she received from Louise Michel a

letter of hearty sympathy and sisterly greeting. They are strangely different, these two women; but they have many things in common, and in the holy war against State legalized vice, they found themselves heartily at one. When I came out of prison in 1886 I received a hearty greeting from Louise, who had been liberated about the same time. She had been allowed to read when in prison, and she had followed with great interest "Les Scandales de Londres."

I did not see Louise till some years later—on the eve of the Exhibition. In gaol she seems to have been



LOUISE MICHEL, FROM A PORTRAIT TAKEN IN MAY, 1892.

treated almost as a first-class misdemeanor. She wrote the first volume of her "Memoires" in gaol, and probably she will need to go to gaol again before she will be able to get the second volume into shape for publication.

She was not alone in gaol, for even there her passionate love of the animal creation stood her in good stead.

LOUISE IN GAOL.

Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, who interviewed her in June, 1886, just after her release, says:

She was very interesting when talking about animals, a subject to which she was led by her cats. Louise Michel brought four cats with her from Noumea to France. They were given her when she arrived in New Caledonia by a convict who had served her time and was returning to Europe. The youngest, "Moustache," is now sixteen, and the eldest, "Ninette," is nineteen. They were with her at St. Lazare. The fourth killed himself under circumstances honorable to himself and his mistress. The day

she was returning from London he was on the top of a house. When he saw her getting out of the cab he, in trying to jump from balcony to balcony, fell into the street from the third story, and was so injured that he died in a few hours. These cats are descended from others left by English sailors in New Caledonia in the eighteenth century. They have much longer hind legs and shorter fore legs than European cats, and a finer cerebral development. At St. Lazare they were taught to live on good terms with the rats that came every morning in crowds to Louise's cell to be fed. I asked the "Citoyenne" what she thought of the rat. She said that it was intelligent, incapable of attaching itself, she thought, to a human being, and more on the lookout for benefits to come than for past services, but family affection was strong in its heart. Young rats were not only kind but respectful to their aged relations, and, indeed, to old rats in general. Mothers, directly they had weaned their little ones, not only brought them to Louise's cell, but placed them at her feet, and seemed to ask her protection for them. There were rats toothless from age. When a crust was thrown to them younger rats chewed it, so as to enable them to eat it comfortably. If a young rat was so ill bred as to help itself before an elderly one, the others were down upon it. Before the cats had been taught to live in amity with the denizens of the sewers, "Moustache" bit the paw off one of the latter. According to Louise Michel, there was quite an explosion of sympathy among her four-footed visitors on behalf of the wounded one, and she gained their confidence by letting it down with a string from her window into the court, after she had nursed it for about a fortnight. When she had been some time in gaol the rats grew so dainty that they would not eat plain bread unless she got it toasted for them. The governor of the prison, who was most kind to her, and who is a naturalist and *un homme d'esprit*, enjoyed her successful attempts to bring cats and rats to live in amity and to tame the latter. She could never domesticate them. No sooner had she fed them than they all climbed up the wall to the window, and passed out thereby to return to their sewers.

IN LONDON.

Louise Michel established an "international school" in London, which at one time had fully forty scholars, but which was afterwards closed. She addresses meetings in Hyde Park in her own tongue, which is not understood by the most of her hearers. Her exhortations are not practical, and she is not, in English politics, regarded as a serious personality. She is a pathetic figure with a tragic past, the incarnate protest of disinherited despair, of trampled womanhood. No doubt a good deal of what she says can hardly be regarded as a serious contribution even to the evangel of Anarchy. It is rather like the writhing of a worm which has been severed by the spade.

But Louise is not a mere Bacchante of the Revolution, a Mænad of Anarchy. She has shown herself many a time and oft full of practical good sense and shrewd mother wit. London suits her. She likes London with its dim gray tints, which harmonize better with her sombre moods than the lighter blue and clear lights of Paris. She shudders a little sometimes at "the black London winter, when everything is wrapped in a winding sheet of foggy mist, falling first in a ceaseless drip and then suddenly in heavy

showers;" but even here beneath our fogs she found a kindly welcome and a sympathetic although somewhat reserved welcome. When she met her first respectable audience she was amazed to feel that despite their frigid silence she was really as if at home. "I had the impression," she says, "of a genuine humanity, which flourished in spite of the cursed fetters which had trammelled them from the first."

ON ENGLISH WORKHOUSES.

That Louise Michel is not the mere mad creature whom it pleases her enemies to describe her is proved by the justice which she does to our workhouses. The workhouse is the natural butt for every reckless assailant of the established order of society. But to Louise Michel our workhouses supply food for admiration rather than for scorn. Speaking of her first English visit and her reception, she says:

The papers, especially the *Pall Mall Gazette*, invariably showed me the greatest kindness and consideration. What seemed especially to surprise them was that I (being an Anarchist) did not share the general opinion as to workhouses. People seemed to think—very wrongly, by the way—that this was inconsistent on my part. However, I shall give my ideas on this subject further on. People made a mistake in speaking of my "enthusiasm" for that institution. A workhouse cannot possibly inspire any such sentiment. All that I said was that the English regarded it as a duty to look after those who had neither food nor shelter.

One thing that struck me particularly in England is the care which is taken in some workhouses (Lambeth, for instance) to line the huge nest in which old England heaps up her misery, so that she can keep it, and fairly comfortably, considering, until the European revolution is over. Then, avoiding the foolish mistakes that she has seen others make, she will strike one blow. Albion will rise suddenly, shaking the dust from her white robe, and light the sacred fire which the winds of heaven, instead of extinguishing, will kindle into a glorious dawn.

To give a new lease of life to their worn-out institutions the English enlist woman's enthusiasm. Women manage workhouses, and women will soon become members of Parliament. But the green branches of an old tree cannot give new life to the decaying trunk; they will bear leaves and flowers as long as they can draw nourishment, not from the dried-up sap, but from the vivifying influence of the soft air which keeps them alive.

Louise is a voluminous but somewhat desultory worker of very unequal power. Her poems contain many elevated thoughts, expressed with considerable vigor and poetic feeling. Her novel, "The Microbes of Society," is a shocking "shocker" of the most horrible description, relieved here and there—say some who have read it—by chapters of great sublimity. Her "Memoires" are an undigested mass, thrown upon the world higgledy-piggledy just as they were written in jail or for the newspaper.

ST. SIMEON STYLITES IN PETTICOATS.

The more you contemplate this woman, the more you admire, wonder and pity. She is a living, breathing, palpitating plummet plunged into the abysses of human misery. A plummet, not of lead, but a human heart. With it she sounds the deepest

depths, and far down in the sombre stillness of dumb agony you hear her cry of sympathy and of pain. But never for herself, always for others. Magnificent type of the altruist, she exists but for the poor, the disinherited, the famishing of the world. She is their sister, their comrade, fighting ever by their side, and ringing in their eyes the glad evangel of better times to come, when there will be a new heaven and a new earth in which dwelleth righteousness. She is the representative, living and suffering amongst us, of the anchorites of the far-away days when holy men were half deified for their neglect of the conveniences and even of the decencies of life. St. Simeon Stylites on his pillar was not more severed from the world than Louise Michel. She has even ceased to be interested in her own career. The marvelous story of hair-breadth escapes, of romantic adventure, the manifold opportunities of service at home and abroad—all these successive strata of dramatic incident have lost their charm. She is as a corpse in other than the old Jesuit sense. Yet her spirit is not broken. She hopes and aspires and proclaims aloud her message to her times. But she is dead to herself. The past is a cemetery of martyred comrades or a history of imprisonments. The heart, torn by innumerable miseries, ceases to feel for itself. It only quivers in sympathy for others. And so she flits among us under the brumous skies of this city of fog and night, a being hardly of this world prophesying of that which is to come.

THE SYBIL AND HER INTERPRETERS.

But I think I hear the practical, matter-of-fact reader exclaim, "What is her message? What has she to say to me for my guidance?" Alas! to all such her message is but foolishness, and poor Louise is but a crazy creature. "You are not in the same plane as Louise," said one of her *devotees*, "how can you understand her? At the best, you are but as the young man to whom it was said, 'One thing thou lackest,' while she is of the Order of the Initiates, who, forsaking all things, have entered into the secret of the universe, forever hidden from the eyes of the well-to-do. Louise is a sublime mystic. She does not believe; she knows. She has seen, therefore she speaks. But you don't understand; neither did the high priests and wealthy men understand the Nazarene. Outcast, vagabond, homeless, hunted, pro-

scribed, disreputable, the filth of the world, and the offscouring of all things—how can the Respectable appreciate the Seer? It is now as in the olden time, and ever will be. Louise is before her time. She is, as it were, a monster born out of due season. To you she is mad. Oh, fools and blind! A century hence regenerated humanity will do homage at the tomb of her whom you deride as a crazy, dirty old woman." It may be so. But even if we admit she is a Sybil, and that we are fools and blind, it might still be a task worth undertaking to explain what is written on these Sibylline leaves of her voluminous works, and what is the helpful word which she has to speak to us benighted mortals who pay rates and taxes, and keep the machine going.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THIS PORTENT?

It is presumption, no doubt, for one who lives in a villa, and has only, as yet, been once in jail, to endeavor to interpret the meaning of this tragic and pathetic portent. Let us recognize that what we see in her is but a partial, superficial view, and one which we will gladly revise when we have more light; but still meantime this is what she seems to us at present. Louise Michel's life strikes a chord, harsh, dissonant, even terrible. It is the note that bursts from the heart of the refined and educated woman when it is hurled against the iron bars of adverse fate. In London streets, some time ago, the wheel of a passing omnibus caught the leg of a sheep in its spokes, and, swiftly revolving, shattered the limb of the poor animal, which in its agony emitted a piteous cry, as horrible as the injury was irremediable. Louise Michel's life reminds me of that hideous little incident. It is the incarnate wail of helpless agony. And yet there is more in it than that. Prophetesses of Despair are not wanting in our day, although there are more of the other sex. Louise Michel is no pessimist. She is no cynic. She dwells, as it were, in hell, but she never ceases to dream of heaven. She lies in sleepless horror at nights, thinking of all the black horrors of pain and cruelty and brutality that are the nightmare of the world. She takes her pen to describe them, and lo! even when she is portraying the gloom of the earthquake and the eclipse, she proclaims the glories of the coming day, and proves herself a veritable and inveterate herald of the dawn.



STRIKES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

A REPORT FROM THE ANTIPODES ON CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

THERE has come to us from Australia a public document which at any time would command attention by reason of its very great intrinsic interest and merit, but which possesses an extraordinary interest at the present moment in view of certain acute phases of the labor question that are agitating the public mind in the United States. The "Report of the Royal Commission on Strikes," published by the government of New South Wales, is issued in the form of a huge volume of a thousand pages of about the same dimensions as the "Century Dictionary." So compendious is this canvas-bound tome that it seems to us a veritable library of information upon the world's experience in industrial disputes and attempts to remedy them.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The great strike of 1890 in New South Wales compelled the notice of the entire world. Sheep raising being a principal industry in that portion of Australia, the strike of the Shearers' Union, on account of the introduction of non-union men, led to strikes of union men engaged in transportation industries, who refused to handle the wool shorn by non-union workers. The proportions of the strike grew until the coal miners of the colony were involved, and until almost every kind of productive pursuit was brought into the controversy. Trade unions were highly organized, and were represented by a Trades and Labor Council having headquarters at Sydney, and holding together the associations of different trades in a strong and effective federation. Employers, on the other hand, were bound together in an association which included the representatives of almost the entire mass of capital engaged in productive industries in the great colony of New South Wales. The struggle between these two powerful and determined bodies—the one representing almost the totality of the capital engaged in production and concerned with the employment of labor, and the other representing almost the entire body of men both skilled and unskilled who worked for wages in other than merely domestic relations—was well-nigh as disastrous and paralyzing as a state of civil war. A better instance of the complete deadlock, which is liable to result from a difference of opinion between modern federated trades unions and modern associations of capitalists and *entrepreneurs*, has never been witnessed anywhere. While not analogous in all details to the Homestead situation, the great strike in New South Wales was similar to the Pennsylvania struggle in most of its essential principles.

A COMMISSION ON STRIKES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

The injury wrought against the peace and prosperity of the colony was so serious that the govern-

ment found it expedient to appoint a Commission to investigate the entire subject of strikes and their remedies, for the purpose of making a report with recommendation of measures to be pursued by the Parliament of New South Wales. The commissioners were instructed "to investigate and report upon the causes of conflicts between capital and labor known as 'strikes,' and the best means of preventing or mitigating the disastrous consequences of such occurrences; to consider from an economic point of examination the measures that have been devised in other countries by the constitution of boards of conciliation or other similar bodies to obviate extreme steps in trade disputes, and to consider and report upon the whole subject." The Commission was composed of the Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., as president, and of sixteen other gentlemen, half of whom were representatives of the employing interest and half were representatives of the labor unions. Mr. Percy R. Meggy, an experienced journalist, was made secretary of the Commission. The commissioners held some fifty meetings and made free use of their authority to summon witnesses. They also sought and obtained from the principal countries of the world such documents, reports and miscellaneous writings upon labor questions as would give them the benefit of a knowledge of the experience of Europe and America.

A LIBRARY OF ECONOMICS IN ONE VOLUME.

The huge volume that has been given to the public as the result of their labors is a monument to the earnestness and ability of the Commission and to the industry and skill of the secretary, Mr. Meggy. It contains, first, the summarized minutes of the fifty or more sessions of the Commission, then in about twelve pages the final report adopted and signed by the members. Next follows more than forty pages of small type containing what is entitled the "Conciliation Appendix." This conciliation appendix is a remarkable piece of work, including a summary of the principal schemes and public acts in different countries, dealing with conciliation or arbitration, which is followed by accounts of the French courts of conciliation, the English arbitration acts, the experience of the United States in arbitration between capital and labor, the new industrial code of Germany, and the systems now in vogue in Denmark and Norway, Italy, Belgium and Austria. A large amount of space is also given to various bills and proposals pertaining to the different Australian colonies. More than four hundred pages are devoted to a verbatim report of the evidence taken by the Commission at its various sittings, accompanying which is a well-digested *précis* of the great mass of information



John Atkinson. William M. Grey. John Edward West. John Hephher. John Riddell.
 James Watson. James Wilson. William H. Sharp, M.L.A. T. J. Houghton, M.L.A. John Downey.
 (Vice-President.) (President.) (Secretary.)

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

and opinion contained in the preceding minutes of evidence.

Next follows an appendix giving various acts and documents referred to in the testimony, and summarizing many important books upon labor and social questions. And this appendix is, taken as a whole, a most extraordinary compendium of practical information upon the progress of the labor movement in all lands. Finally, Mr. Meggy has given us more than a hundred large pages of what he entitles a "Literary Appendix." In this portion of his volume he has made abstracts of a great number of works upon labor questions; and has included a vast quantity of bibliographical references and documentary materials. Notwithstanding the comparatively short time allowed the Commission in which to arrive at its conclusions, and permitted the secretary, Mr. Meggy, for the compilation of his bibliographical materials, this volume must be pronounced one of the most remarkable and valuable contributions that has ever been made to the literature of social economics.

A UNANIMOUS CONCLUSION REACHED.

The Report itself, which, as we have explained, occupies some twelve pages, is divided into thirty-three paragraphs. When one remembers the extreme agitation out of which grew the appointment of this Commission, and that in its membership both sides of the controversy were fully represented, the conclusions of the Report are entitled to the highest consideration in view of the significant fact that each one of the thirty-three paragraphs was, after full and careful debate, adopted with absolute unanimity by the seventeen members. The Report was drawn up in no merely local and temporizing spirit. It deals with the great struggle between capital and labor in a spirit broad enough to make its conclusions as applicable in the United States as in Australia. Some quotations from it are therefore evidently in order at this moment:

NATURE OF THE SOCIAL CONFLICT.

"As to the importance of the question submitted to the Commission," says the Report, "there can be no two opinions. It is undeniably the great social problem of the

age. Even those who are least disposed to interfere between the contending forces, and who would prefer to leave the strike to settle itself, admit that the industries of the colony, and therefore its prosperity, are seriously hampered by the disagreements between employers and employed. . . . The social conflict, as it exists, is generally spoken of as a conflict between labor and capital. To some extent, however, the capitalist stands outside the arena, though intensely interested in the issue. The exact antagonism is between the direct employer and the employed. Some employers work entirely on their own capital, and some joint stock companies do the same, and in those cases the employer and the capitalist are one. Some employers, especially those who are struggling upward, have very little capital of their own, but work largely on credit; and we may mention incidentally that quarrels over little points arise most frequently with small employers, to whom small gains are of proportionately greater importance than they are with large employers. The majority of employers in this colony lie between the two extremes. They have some capital of their own, and they borrow the rest from banks, finance companies or individual capitalists. . . . From the evidence it appears that until recent times the most frequent causes of strikes have been an effort to raise wages or to resist the reduction of wages, an effort to secure shorter working hours or to resist any covert or open increase of the hours of work, or claims for the intermission of labor for rest, or a demand to employ more hands for a given work, or to resist the discharge of men supposed to be punished for their positions in a trades union, or their prominent labors in connection with it. The last is especially in defense of the principles and practice of unionism. And this leads to the remark that at the present time more important than all the causes mentioned is that which is rapidly becoming the chief ground of contention between employers and employed—namely, the employment of non-unionists. . . . It is clear that a very broad and important distinction is to be drawn between all those demands of the wage-getting class which directly affect their comfort and those which are put forth in defense of their labor organizations, and in assertion of their right to extend the operation of those unions and their confederation. This difference will be further emphasized when we come to consider the cure of strikes. . . .”

HOW FEDERATION WIDENS THE AREA OF STRIFE.

“The federation of labor and the counter-federation of employers,” continues the Report, “is the characteristic feature of the labor question in the present epoch. A few years ago each union was an independent organization, though the sympathy between different trades was strong, and showed itself repeatedly in the form of subscriptions to assist other trades when their members were on strike or were locked out. But now the union of men in a trade has developed into a union of different trades together, and practical sympathy has taken the form of aiding a strike by striking also. This, of course, has the effect of increasing the area of contest and of dragging into it persons not originally involved. It is obvious that there is no limit to this extension of any strife except the limit of the labor organizations themselves; and what the colony has already experienced in the way of suspension of industry is only a fraction of what it might possibly experience if a more general strike took place. The effect of this organization of labor has already been to draw all employers together. . . . The industrial community is thus being organized into two vast camps, jealous and suspicious of each other, and preparing for a possible con-

flict which, in a few months, may destroy the savings of many years. The extent to which this organization of employers and employed has now attained gives the whole question its present public and even its national importance.”

CONCILIATION THE GREAT REMEDY.

The Report proceeds to explain that the distinctions to be observed in examining the cause of strikes are also to be observed in treating of their cure. Those disputes which grow out of the amount of wages and questions of similar import usually turn upon differences of opinion which chiefly require that the real truth as to certain matters of fact should be reached. Says the Report:

“No better method of dispersing the mists that surround a controversy of the sort under our consideration can be found than a friendly conference. A very large experience has shown that the difficulty is often cleared up in this way, and reduced to such dimensions as admit of a fairly satisfactory settlement. It is this experience which leads to the conclusion that the very first thing to be done in order to permit of the settlement of a labor dispute is to try the effect of conciliation.

“And in using this term ‘conciliation’ for the first time in this report, it is convenient to remark here that the terms conciliation and arbitration are often employed somewhat vaguely as if they were interchangeable, and yet they really represent two distinct things. The function of any conciliation agency is to get the parties to a dispute to come to a common agreement voluntarily, without any opinion being pronounced on the merits or any instructions given. The function of arbitration is distinctly to determine the merits and to give a positive decision to be abided by. If the declaration of such a decision can be avoided it is well that it should be, because decisions are generally more or less adverse to both parties, for even splitting the difference is an equal censure upon both. But conciliation, if it is a success, allows of a friendly settlement on a mutual agreement, and leaves no opening for discrediting the understanding or the impartiality of the arbitrators.”

THERE SHOULD BE A STATE BOARD.

Whereupon the Report proceeds to consider the practical question how this primary remedy of conciliation is to be applied. It points out the fact that as respects different trades, particularly in England, boards of conciliation have been voluntarily established, have lasted for several years, have done good work, and often very difficult work. But while admitting that conciliation may work very effectively through purely voluntary and non-official arrangements, the Commission finds that the work of conciliation would be greatly assisted if there were an established organization instituted by the State and always ready to be called into action by either of the parties to a dispute:

“The great weight of the testimony is distinctively to the effect that the existence of a State Board of Conciliation would have a wholesome and moderating effect. Such an institution, clothed with the authority of the State, would stand before the public as a mediatory influence always and immediately available, and public opinion would be adverse to those who, except for very good cause shown, refused to avail themselves of its good offices.”

ARBITRATION, WHEN CONCILIATION FAILS.

But though in the majority of cases, continues the Report, disputes will be settled by the preliminary process of having them thoroughly sifted before a board of conciliation, there will remain some cases in which, despite all explanation and mediation, there will survive an irreducible residuum. It does not follow, holds the Commission, that the task of settling the dispute must be abandoned at that point. The experience hitherto gained goes to show that this need not be :

“Either under the term conciliation or under the term arbitration, boards have to a very large extent been empowered to give decisions—that is to say, have practically exercised a judicial function. When conciliation has failed, then is the time for arbitration to begin. . . . In the immense majority of cases, both in France and England, the decisions given have been reasonably equitable, and have served to settle the dispute until circumstances altered and raised the same or a similar question again. It is impossible to resist the moral effect of the vast body of evidence which exists on this point. It is a demonstrated fact that decisions can be given as to industrial disputes which practically solve the immediate difficulty.”

A SINGLE BOARD FOR BOTH FUNCTIONS.

The Report next proceeds to consider the question whether, in the event of a failure on the part of the Board of Conciliation to effect a settlement of the dispute, the next step—that of arbitration—shall be undertaken by a separate board or body, or whether the arbitrators shall themselves be the persons who have been engaged in the attempt to effect a conciliation. The commissioners discussed this question broadly, and came to the conclusion that there should be only one board, “but that this one board should be empowered in some form to discharge, as occasion may require, the double duty of conciliation and arbitration. That is to say, that its first effort should be toward bringing about a voluntary agreement between the parties, and failing that, that the board, or the permanent part of it, should discharge the duty of adjudication and pronounce a decision.” And this view leads at once to the question how the board shall be constituted.

CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE BOARD.

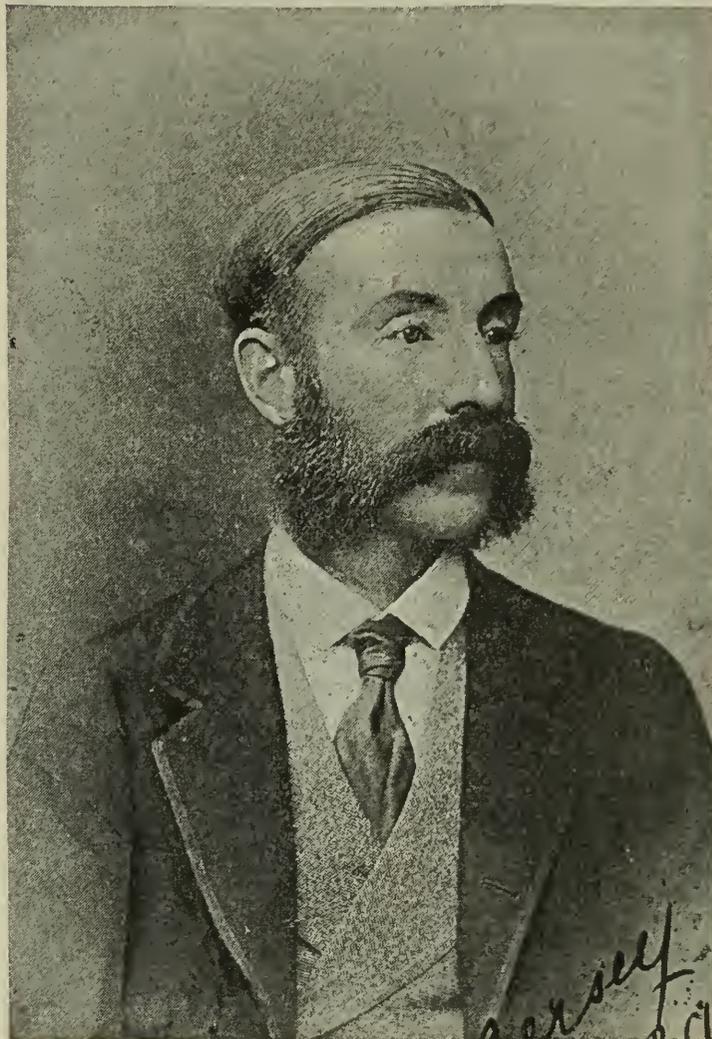
The Report demonstrates the necessity that the board should be a representative one. That is to say, that it should contain persons sympathizing respectively with the two interests involved.

The result of a consideration given to arbitration and conciliation schemes in various countries leads the commissioners to the unanimous conclusion that there should be a standing board of conciliation, to which, in the case of every dispute, there should be added members selected by the two parties in the particular controversy, who should sit with the permanent part of the board during the period of the attempt to accomplish a solution by the process of voluntary conciliation. But if a complete agreement should not be reached by conciliation, then such points as remained unadjusted should be referred to

the permanent part of the tribunal, which should then resolve itself into a court of arbitration. This permanent part should consist of a chairman appointed by the Governor, and of an equal number of members—two or more—to be selected by their own class as representing employers on the one hand and employees on the other.

THE STATE'S INTEREST IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

It is not regarded by the Commission as in any wise desirable to force such a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration into every trade or labor dispute that



LORD JERSEY, GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

arises, and it emphasizes the desirability of private agreements and arrangements in particular trades, which should lead to a better understanding of the mutual relations of employers and employed :

“Private conferences—private efforts at conciliation—may fittingly take place in any or every trade, but the advantage of a State board is that it is there, always in existence, to deal with any case that has proved too obstinate for private settlement. All disputes should, if possible, be settled within the trade itself, and there would be the greater probability of this being done if it were known that, failing a settlement, either party could force the case before the State Board of Conciliation.”

Upon the question of the expense of maintaining

State boards of conciliation, the commissioners make some very pertinent remarks:

"We have said that we have not neglected the question of economy, but at the same time we do not think that a rigid economy should be a ruling consideration in dealing with the constitution of a trade's tribunal; for the loss to the community at large from a great and prolonged strike is immeasurably greater than the cost of any conciliation tribunal. What the loss to the colony from the late strike was it is difficult to estimate. To the Government alone in its various departments it was very great, while in the loss of trade, in the depreciation of investments,



MR. DIBBS, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

and in the discouragement of industry it was very much greater still. Any reasonable expense should be cheerfully encountered if by so doing these disastrous social conflicts could be prevented."

Such a view ought to find widespread concurrence among the taxpayers and business men of the State of Pennsylvania, in view of the heavy drain upon the public treasury and the various other direct and indirect losses entailed by the controversy at Homestead.

ARBITRATION COMPULSORY UPON THE DEMAND OF ONE PARTY.

The twenty-seventh paragraph of the Report deals so temperately and wisely with the question of com-

pulsion in the initiation of an attempt to settle industrial difficulties by arbitration that we shall quote it in its entirety; and we must again remind our readers that its great significance lies in its unanimous adoption by a mixed commission composed equally of employers and employed.

"We have given careful attention to the question as to whether the tribunal we propose shall have any compulsory powers. This question has to be considered on two sides: First, whether there should be compulsion in initiating the action of the Board, and, second, whether there should be compulsion in enforcing the decrees of the Court. As to the first point, *we do not reject the doctrine that the State may legitimately interfere to prevent such colossal disputes as have already distracted our society, and are threatening to distract it still more. Looking at the laws as they exist now for the prevention of disturbances, and for forbidding incitement to disorder, it can hardly be contended that disputes which almost assume the character of civil war ought to lie outside the cognizance of the guardians of the public peace.* But we do not propose at present any such extension of principles already recognized as to give to the State Board of Conciliation a right to insist on both parties to a trade dispute bringing their case before it. It may, under conceivable circumstances, become expedient hereafter to give such powers; but the expediency should first be clearly proved. In establishing a tribunal for settling disputes that are not in themselves criminal, we think it best that the State agency should be called into action rather than act of itself. But, admitting this, the question still arises whether, if one party to the dispute calls for the action of the Board, it should proceed to take such action even if the other party stands aloof. And here we are of opinion that it should not be necessary for both parties to call upon the Board to interfere, as to adopt this course would be very greatly to limit the usefulness of the Board. *It is true, that to allow one party to set the Board in motion would be, to a certain extent, to put compulsion on the other party, because it must either appear, or run the risk of having an award given in its absence. But this degree of compulsion is in the public interest clearly expedient. No quarrel should be allowed to fester if either party were willing to accept a settlement by the State Tribunal. Industrial quarrels cannot continue without the risk of their growing to dangerous dimensions, and the State has a right in the public interest to call upon all who are protected by the laws to conform to any provision the law may establish for settling quarrels dangerous to the public peace.* We may mention, in support of this view, that we have already some pertinent and valuable experience. The Newcastle (New South Wales) agreement, which represents the matured experience of the colliery proprietors and of a compact body of about 5,000 coal-miners, provides that differences that cannot be settled out of the court may be submitted to a referee, and that either party may set the court in action. Five cases have hitherto been submitted, the miners having in each case taken the initiative, the masters coming into court to defend their position."

SHOULD THERE BE COMPULSION AS TO THE AWARD?

Furthermore, section twenty-eight, which discusses the propriety of compulsion in the enforcement of the award or decision of an arbitration court, is so valuable a contribution to the discussion of the general subject that we are also constrained to quote the entire paragraph. It is as follows:

“The second point is, how far compulsion should be applied at the close of the arbitration process. Should there be any power to enforce awards, or to inflict fines and penalties for non-compliance? Most of the legal witnesses are in favor of such compulsion, on the ground that a court that cannot enforce its award is not worthy of existence. But it should be remembered that a court of arbitration is not like an ordinary court of law. There is no fixed code of law which it interprets, and its decision is only a declaratory statement as to what it thinks just and expedient. Neither party to the suit has been breaking the law, and the decision asked for is not, as in a court of law, what is the law of the case, but what is the justice, or the wisdom, or the expediency of the case. In England it was for many years the law that justices of the peace should assess wages, and under such a state of things it was appropriate that there should be fines and penalties for disobedience to the constituted authorities. It has been said that if an arbitration court cannot compel obedience to its decisions it will be useless. The answer to this is that experience is, though not wholly, almost wholly the other way. In England all the trade arbitrations have been outside the law, because the three laws passed for the purpose have been inoperative. And yet, though arbitrations have been very numerous, the cases are very few in which the decisions have not been loyally accepted. The reason of this is that the decisions have been reasonably fair, and both parties to the suit have felt that it was better to acquiesce in a decision with which they were not wholly contented than to prolong the strife. Public opinion, too, which counts for a great deal in matters of this kind, is always in favor of acquiescing in a decision given after a fair hearing. There is every reason to expect that in the very great majority of cases the decisions of arbitrators will settle the dispute, and it is not worth while, therefore, for the sake of making compliance universal to introduce the repugnant element of compulsion. Moreover, as has been pointed out by witnesses on both sides, although a court of arbitration might inflict fines and penalties, it could not compel men to work for less wages than they were contented with, because they could all give their legal notice and quit their occupation; nor could an employer be compelled to keep on his business for a lower rate of profit than would, in his judgment, compensate him for his risk and trouble. The law cannot prevent him from refusing to take any new business and closing his establishment. It may be added that the absence of external compulsion does not prevent the parties from putting compulsion on themselves. All who want compulsion can have it. They can agree to a bond before going to arbitration that would give the right to sue a defaulter.”

HOW THE COMMISSION'S PLAN WOULD HAVE WORKED AT HOMESTEAD.

Obviously the question did not come before this New South Wales Commission whether or not certain great employing transportation and industrial companies, which enjoy public franchises and charters and whose operations assume a quasi-public character, ought not to be compelled, as a condition of their corporate existence, to accept, so far as they themselves are concerned, the results found by a State court of arbitration in case of a dispute duly brought up for settlement. But it should be clearly perceived that in insisting upon the right of one party in controversy to set the State Board of Arbitration into action the Commission has in reality taken a

long and valuable step in the direction of wise progress.

Let us suppose, for example, that the “Wallace Act” adopted by Pennsylvania in 1883 had empowered one party to secure the intervention of an arbitration court instead of making it necessary for both parties to consent. Public opinion would have insisted that the Homestead men, in objecting to Mr. Frick's new scale after final failure to effect a reconciliation through private conferences, should have made the demand authorized by law for the intervention of a court of arbitration to adjudicate the points in dispute. The award of such an arbitration, if rejected by the men who had asked for it and had set the court in motion, would certainly have insured the public condemnation of any subsequent attempt to conquer Mr. Frick by strike methods. And so clear and powerful would this public opinion against the strikers have been that their attempt would have been doomed to a quick and disastrous failure.

But, upon the other hand, if Mr. Frick had shown so little regard for the good order and peace of the community as to refuse to accept in good faith the decision rendered by a State court of conciliation and arbitration, it would still remain open to the men to attempt victory by a powerful strike that should extend from the men of Homestead to the railway men, who would decline to handle the output of Mr. Frick's mills, and to the unions of various classes of workingmen, who would refuse in any wise to deal with contractors and builders purchasing supplies of iron and steel from the tabooed works. Under such circumstances public opinion would be so strongly inclined toward a support of the strikers that their success would be almost inevitable.

Thus, if the State should provide an arrangement by which, in the last resort, either one of the two parties in an industrial dispute could demand the intervention of an official board of arbitration so constituted as to command and deserve respect, the decisions of such a tribunal, without being made formally compulsory upon either party, would, by virtue of the force of an orderly public opinion, become practically so. It might, therefore, be entirely sufficient for present purposes that our States should establish tribunals of conciliation and arbitration, whose intervention either party to an industrial dispute could demand, regardless of the disposition of the other party, the decision of the arbitrators to be binding only through the moral compulsion of a public opinion which demands the peaceful and orderly settlement of disputes.

EXISTING AMERICAN ARBITRATION ACTS.

The “Wallace Act” of Pennsylvania is a valuable recognition of the principle of arbitration, and was the first American law of its kind. But the court can only be called into existence upon the application of both parties in dispute. The “Wallace Act” authorizes the creation of a voluntary trade tribunal for any judicial district of the State, in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades. It pro-

vides a method for the appointment of an equal number of representatives of the employers and the organized employees who must, before proceeding to deal with any case in dispute, agree unanimously upon an umpire. In case of the failure of the members of the tribunal to reach a decision, the umpire is to be called in and his verdict is to be conclusive. The law does not, however, make compulsory the conclusions of the tribunal. In several serious situations, particularly in the coal trade, the "Wallace Act" has rendered valuable service.

In 1885, Mr. D. J. Ryan carried through the Legislature of Ohio without a dissenting vote a bill providing for tribunals of voluntary arbitration. The Ohio law provides a method by which county tribunals may be established in any given industry or business, the tribunal to be composed of an equal number of employers and workmen. As under the "Wallace Act" of Pennsylvania, each of these Ohio tribunals is to have an umpire, chosen immediately upon the organization of the tribunal.

More recently Massachusetts, New York and several other States have recognized in one form or another the principle of arbitration by providing an official method for the formation of voluntary tribunals. Thus some real progress has been made in this country in the direction of the true solution of industrial disputes, and it only remains to give to official arbitration a more permanent and authoritative position. It would seem reasonable that the Governor of a State, who has power at his discretion to set the whole military force of the commonwealth into motion at great expense for the sake of preserv-

ing the peace at some scene of industrial conflict, might with equal propriety be authorized to institute an arbitration court with instructions to make prompt inquiry and render a decision which both parties would be invited to accept.

EUROPEAN ARRANGEMENTS.

New legislation in Germany has given very considerable extension to previous arrangements for conciliation and arbitration, and would seem to put the local courts in a position which practically requires their intervention, while disputants would moreover seem to be brought under a considerable measure of compulsion, both as to the initiation of arbitration and as to the acceptance of the results. In England there has been legislation from time to time in recognition and encouragement of voluntary arbitration, but the most important results have been accomplished by standing tribunals privately established by agreement between employers and their organized employees in given lines of industry at important trade centres. The most recent development of conciliation and arbitration in England has been the scheme drawn up under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce and now in a sort of semi-official operation, with a view to the abrogation of strikes and serious industrial difficulties throughout the metropolitan district.

The best experience of all industrial countries points to a combined arrangement, for conciliation in the first instance and arbitration as a final resort, as the best available means for the removal of disputes which otherwise endanger the peace and order as well as the general prosperity of great communities.

A GREEK PLAY ON THE PRAIRIES.

WITH SOME REMARKS UPON THE WORK OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.



A STUDY of the inner life and working of a hundred American colleges, which make no pretensions to being universities, although some of them may have become saddled with the word "university" as an accidental misnomer, could but strengthen the respect and esteem

in which these institutions are held. Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams and several other New England colleges would have every reason to welcome such investigation, as would a large number of colleges scattered through New York, Pennsylvania, and the other Middle States. Even the score or more of

Ohio colleges, respecting which disparaging remarks have sometimes been made, could show most abundant justification for their existence by pointing to the great numbers of strong and earnest men who have gone forth from their halls to fill honored places in life. Attention has recently been directed to the remarkable number of men distinguished in public affairs who have been graduated from the old "Miami" at Oxford, Ohio, among them being the present Republican candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, and two or three members of Mr. Harrison's cabinet. The other Ohio colleges, each in its own way, could point with pride to the evidences of their usefulness to their communities and to the nation.

In like fashion, one would find in Kentucky and Indiana a group of institutions which, before the war and since, have rendered most efficient service. Thus the number of distinguished public men who have been trained at the Centre College, Kentucky, has

been recently recalled in a most interesting list of names. One may survey Michigan and Wisconsin on the north, and Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee on the south, with the long sweep of Illinois as a connecting link, and find at least fifty colleges, some of them very meagerly endowed, yet all of which have stood and are to-day standing as beacon lights in their own localities, drawing into their student body thousands of promising youths, who, but for the encouragement offered by the college of the vicinity, could never have hoped for an education above that given by the common schools.

Passing beyond the Mississippi into the area of the great "Louisiana purchase," one may find another series of still younger colleges, growing with the growth of the region, and ministering to the cause of civilization more potently than almost any other agent that could be named. These institutions, though chartered by the State, are under private endowment and control, and are for the most part under the patronage of some particular religious denomination. But one finds that their religious and moral tone is almost invariably broad, catholic, and wholesome, and that they are in no sense a superfluous agency, or a duplication of the facilities provided by the State at the direct expense of the taxpayers. They fill a distinct place, yet one that harmonizes completely with the other parts of our educational system.

In this day of rapid university making, that has given us in short order some of the greatest institutions we possess—among them Cornell, the Johns Hopkins and Clark universities—one may be excused for surprise at learning how venerable in comparison are some of the institutions even as far West as the prairie States beyond the Mississippi. Perhaps the oldest of these is Iowa College, at Grinnell, which will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment some four or five years hence. Of its best known prototypes and colleagues on the hither side of the Mississippi, Illinois College, at Jacksonville, which has lately called to its presidency Dr. John E. Bradley, of Minneapolis, celebrated its sixtieth anniversary two years ago; and Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., as president of which Mr. John H. Finley was inaugurated several weeks ago, began its second half century in 1887. Beloit College, in Wisconsin, so many of whose sons have attained success in political and professional life, and in the business affairs of the neighboring city of Chicago, is of precisely the same age as Iowa College, having been founded in 1847.

There are other colleges not a few whose work in the great prairie belt is worthy of the highest commendation, not only for loyal service rendered to the moral and intellectual life of the surrounding communities, but also for careful and faithful work of a high scholastic standard that would deserve recognition for excellence in any older community. Iowa has several such meritorious colleges; and it is with no thought of ignoring or depreciating the others that Iowa College at Grinnell is in this particular connection singled out for more special mention. Two or three circumstances of significance have deserved to bring to it a somewhat more than passing notice at

this time. One of those circumstances is the refusal of its president, George A. Gates, to leave his successful work on the prairies, after an experience of five years, in order to accept the presidency, at a much better salary than he was receiving in the West, of his own alma mater, a prominent Eastern college of noble and historic fame. It would scarcely



PRESIDENT GEORGE A. GATES, OF IOWA COLLEGE.

be within bounds to attribute Mr. Gates' decision to missionary zeal or to any whimsical or quixotic principle of self-sacrifice. Doubtless his sense of loyalty to a work which needed him, and which was prospering hopefully under his eye and hand, was a leading motive in his conclusion to remain west of the Mississippi, even though as a man of Eastern birth and education the proffered opportunity would have been in so many respects congenial. But beyond all this, his decision indicated an appreciation of the westward shifting of the preponderance of influence in this country, and of the larger scope presented by a Western State like Iowa to a young educational leader whose life work is still mostly before him, than could be found in an old New England State.

Another interesting circumstance which would deserve to bring Iowa College into particular mention has been the successful production of the first Greek play ever produced in the West. Iowa College is a co-educational institution, with some five hundred or more students in all its departments, of whom about two hundred and fifty are in the four regular college classes, while the remainder are to be found in a two-years' preparatory department, in the conservatory of



music, which is one of the departments of the institution, and in special studies not so arranged as to give class rank. The graduating class at the recent commencement in June numbered forty. The number of young women attending the college is almost as large as that of the young men, although it is considerably smaller in the regular college classes; whereas it is much larger in the musical and special departments.

The play given by the Iowa College students on June 10 last was the "Electra" of Sophocles. It was produced by members of two literary societies, one composed of young men, the other of young women. This college has been distinguished for the brilliant character of its work in classical studies, and several of its graduates have subsequently taken high rank as philologists. The play was prepared with the assistance of the instructors in Greek, elocution and physical culture, while the music for the choral odes was a local product, being composed by Professor Jacobsen of the college conservatory—a competent German musician and choral leader. The young ladies who personated Electra, Chrysothemis and Clytemnestra, are described as having entered with great strength and spirit into their leading parts, while we are assured by the college paper that "Mr. S. S. Hiller, as Orestes, was at ease and put power and pathos into his lines." As a bit of condensed dramatic reporting the account of the play in this local college paper tempts quotation. The following passage is fairly typical of Western college journalism :

"Of Estelle Patterson, as the heroine in whom nearly all

the interest of the play centered, few words of praise need be spoken. She was most emphatically the star of the company, impersonating the strong but pathetic character of Electra perfectly. Chrysothemis, as represented by H. Teresa Peirce, was a charming creature, weak and timid, but loving and true. Helen G. Burling as Clytemnestra was majestic and scornful, conscience-stricken and terrible. The Ægisthus of Fred L. Blackinton was well presented. Elston F. King surprised his best friends by the power and richness of his voice and his fine appearance as an old man. His description of the chariot race was the most vivid and stirring portion of the whole play. Hale Douglass made a nice-looking murderer, and Darby and Patterson bowed and stood still gracefully. Kate Miracle and Bessie Walker added to the effectiveness of the grouping on the stage. Rose Haskell, as the priestess, and her attendants, Fannie Spencer and Anna Adams, were very graceful. The chorus girls looked charming, and their pantomime was thoroughly pleasant to watch. The leader, Mary Mack, spoke her lines sympathetically."

Our illustrations, somewhat casually selected from a series of photographs representing different actions and tableaux in the play as actually given in the village opera house by these Iowa College students, will suffice to convey some impression of the appearance of an amateur theatrical company composed of Western co-educational students engaged in the somewhat unusual and difficult task of reproducing a classical drama.

The teaching force of Iowa College is composed of professors who are specialists of recognized standing in their respective departments, but who, more than that, are men working, in harmony and in sympathy, for the general welfare of the student body committed to their charge. They take the broad view of their work, and seek the all-round improvement and development of their five hundred young men and women. Thus the president and professors are ardent supporters of collegiate and intercollegiate athletics; and by their direct promotion and incitement, the college has been brought to a position hardly equaled in the West in football, baseball, tennis and general field-day sports. And this very intimacy of relationship between the faculty and the students' ath-



letic association in the common task of promoting the reputation of the college through its success in athletic sports, has made it possible for the authorities to draw the line between moderation and excess, without serious friction and with the general approbation of the students themselves. The same spirit of sympathy and helpfulness has made it almost superfluous to maintain any severe show of college government, the best results of order and sober attention to work having been secured through the creation of a fine public sentiment in the student body itself. Again, this spirit of harmony and general interest in the promotion of all that makes for the best things has been apparent in the development of college oratory, in the work of the literary societies, and in the college journalism, no less than in the more formal tasks and pursuits of the class room and the laboratory. The scientific students of Iowa College learn, in close contact and sympathy with their professors, the botany, the natural history, the geology, the mineralogy, of their own region. The students of history and economics are brought by their professors into touch with the institutional development and the social and economic life that their own Western environment so richly affords as material for observation and analysis. On the moral and religious side of the institution, the disposition to take life seriously and reverently yet joyously and hopefully, is so pervasive as to influence the character of almost every student, no matter how short or casual his connection with the college may be.

Who, then, can measure the dynamic force, the real power for good in our American society, of such an institution as Iowa College? And yet this one is only



a type; for there are scores of American colleges on the same general plan and model, devoted through these same processes of direct contact and influence to the work of giving lofty aims, of shaping and rounding out immature and plastic characters, and of replenishing in general the country's stock of high

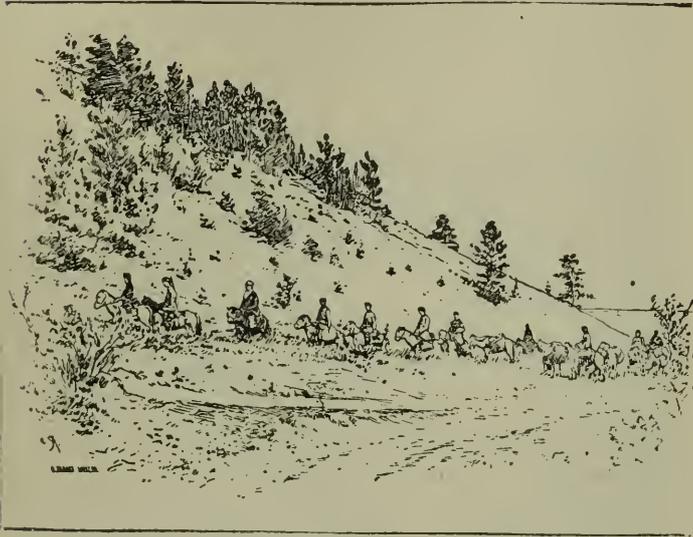
and distinctively American manhood and womanhood.

It is time that allusions to our noble series of endowed colleges should cease to be apologetic. And it is high time that the pretensions of the large colleges to superiority in average undergraduate work should be sharply repudiated. The principal task of our American colleges is to make men. Breadth of



view, discipline of mind, elevation of moral tone, devotion to the social and public well-being, fitness for an honorable and useful career in life—these are the chief objects of a college training. Vast endowments, vast libraries, vast scientific collections, and a great number of professors may be very essential parts of the university in the large sense; but they are not by any means so essential to the success of the college. The little university city of Aberdeen, with comparatively meagre resources, can afford a Scotch youth just as good a college training as can the great university city of Oxford, with its wealth of appliances. In like manner, there are small colleges, and a very considerable number of them, scattered throughout this country, from Maine to California, that can give the young American student as good, and possibly a better, college training than he could obtain at one of the group of numerically large institutions which have been permitted to assume a tone of superiority. In the small college there is a personal contact between students and instructors, from the freshman to the senior year, that is quite impossible in the large colleges. If the small college cannot expect to command the services of the most distinguished specialists for its professorships, on the other hand it will readily secure a teaching body of studious and thoughtful men, of much higher fitness in every sense for their work of instruction than the group of perfunctory tutors and assistants under whom young students must often be obliged to sit in the overgrown college camps that boast of the great number of their undergraduates.

A "KING'S DAUGHTER" AMONG THE LEPERS OF SIBERIA.



A YEAR or two ago all England rang with the praises of Sister Rose Gertrude, who went out to the Sandwich Islands to devote herself to the care of the lepers there. Sister Rose was a good woman, who accepted a fate of self-immolation with a cheerful, natural simplicity which every one admired; but, after all, she only did what many good women do year after year without making any fuss at all. There is a certain horrible charm about leprosy which interests the public. They can understand a person deliberately going to a living death among these miserable objects, and this no doubt accounts for the admiration which was expressed both for Father Damien and Sister Rose Gertrude.

This horrible attraction about leprosy seems to prevail in ranks outside of those who dedicate themselves to the sick and suffering. Miss Kate Marsden, whose exploits in Siberia are to be told in the following pages, is not, like Rose, a professed sister of any religious order, but is one of the "King's Daughters," an American association which has had rapid growth in recent years. Miss Rose Gertrude looked at the lepers from the point of view of a nurse; Kate Marsden looks at the same pitiable objects from the point of view of an adventurous philanthropist. Since Howard took his famous journey through the Russian prisons nearly a hundred years ago, there are few achievements so characteristic of the chivalry of human nature as the journey which Miss Kate Marsden made last year in Siberia. Siberia is a great world—an unknown world for the most part. It covers half the continent of Asia, and while its northern coasts are blocked up with eternal snow and ice, its southern districts are among the most fertile in the world. In this enormous expanse of territory stretching from the Ural Mountains to the Behring Sea there is every conceivable variety of climate and of soil; but one thing that never varies, and that is

the enormous extent of the land and the extreme paucity of the population. George Kennan has written a great deal about the hardships of the ordinary convict prisons of Siberia. The worst of the facts there are comparatively insignificant compared with the ghastly horrors which extorted the sympathy of Miss Marsden. Scattered through the great forest with which a large part of Siberia is covered, there wander human outcasts, lepers who eke out an appalling and a miserable existence without any care, supervision, or medical attendance; they are indeed the lost souls in the human inferno. Elsewhere lepers, as in the Sandwich Islands and Robin Island, are cared for and looked after by their more fortunate brethren; but in the wilderness of Siberia these poor wretches are left as much alone as the wild beasts, to whom from time to time they fall a prey. A severe scientist, without any superstitions about the sanctity of human life, would probably argue that the most beneficent thing for the lepers would be to treat them as wild beasts, and organize shooting parties to exterminate these poor people. Miss Kate Marsden, as a philanthropist of the Christian variety, takes a different view; and as the lepers were not to be killed off, she decided to try and rouse attention in Russia and elsewhere to the condition of these outcasts of the human race.

It must be admitted that a madder scheme never entered into the mind of a human being than that which entered into Miss Marsden's brain. Miss Marsden is a young lady without means, and without powerful friends or protectors. She is not only a lone woman, but a somewhat sickly one; for her health, never very robust, has been injured by the hardships of her recent adventures. The Russians, like other people, do not particularly care for inquisitive and philanthropic foreigners poking their noses into the human dust bins of the empire. It might therefore be regarded as in the last degree improbable that Miss Marsden could receive permission to go leper hunting, and even if she had received permission it seemed more improbable that she could have stood the hardships of such an expedition. As Mrs. French Sheldon showed in Central Africa, a woman can go where a man would completely fail, and it must be admitted that Miss Marsden's success in her extraordinary tour may be regarded as another leaf in the laurels which her sex are winning in the last quarter of this century.

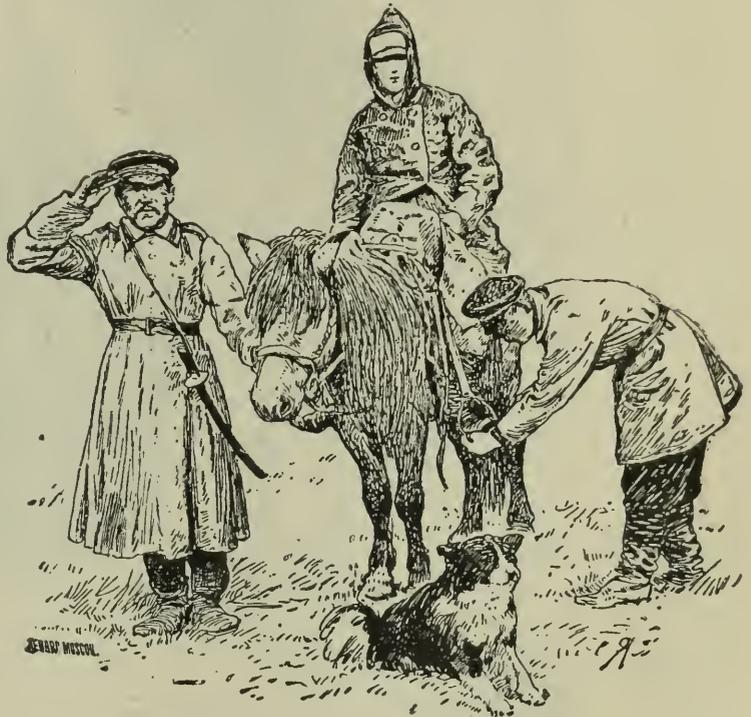
The difficulties seemed almost insurmountable. Apart from her sex, the infirmity of her health, and the absence of powerful friends and protectors, there was yet another impediment in the fact that she knew scarcely a word of Russian. Yet this lone woman, possessed with this idea, surmounted all obstacles, laughed at all difficulties, and is now in England with

the most gratifying account of the success which has been achieved under her auspices. Miss Marsden, in the prosecution of her extraordinary mission, had the good fortune to get the enthusiastic support of one of the best of the good souls among the ladies of the Court. The Countess Alexandrian Tolstoi was the lady who was intrusted with the education of the Grand Duchess Marian, better known to the English as the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Countess Alexandrian, who, by the way, is a cousin of the novelist Count Tolstoi, is a practical, sensible person, who, perceiving what kind of a woman Miss Marsden was, did what she could to help her attain the success of her mission. Miss Marsden was introduced at Court, and the Empress of Russia took up her cause with enthusiasm. The moment the Empress' sympathies were enlisted all was plain sailing, so far as permission and official sanctions were concerned. She received a letter from the Empress, which was a passport to every part of the empire wherever a leper might be suspected to be lurking, and another imperial missive secured for her the best attention and assistance of all officials into whose district she might penetrate.

After considerable delay in making inquiries and accumulating all the information that could be given on the subject at St. Petersburg and Moscow, Miss Marsden set off on her quest. So far as Yakoutsck everything was smooth sailing; that is to say, she had no more than the ordinary difficulties which every traveler who crosses Russia and enters Siberia meets with. It was not until she left Yakoutsck that the difficulties began. The region which was selected as the first field of her philanthropic endeavor was the great forest which extends from Yakoutsck to Villewisk. She rode for over two thousand miles through the woods, one of the longest rides that a lady knight-errant ever made even in the olden times. She was accompanied by an interpreter, one Petroff, and a body guard of twenty-nine Cossacks and guides. The inhabitants of the province of Villewisk are for the most part Yakouts, who could not even speak Russian. They live in little communes, scattered republics, as it were, which are a law unto themselves. One of their laws insists upon the isolation of the leper. This little community compel all who are leprous or have come into contact with lepers to live in the forest in small huts far apart from human habitation. Sometimes they live for years, at other times they die speedily of privation, or are eaten by the bears with which the forest abounds. It was Miss Marsden's object to ferret out these isolated leper outcasts and to make arrangements for gathering them into a colony where they could receive some medical treatment and be cared for as human beings.

It must have been a picturesque sight to see Miss Marsden and her cavalcade as they left the town and plunged into the forest. Lady Florence Dixey would be delighted to know that Miss Marsden rode "straddle" like a man. She had never ridden a horse before, and the horses in those parts had never been accustomed to carry ladies' side saddles; and besides

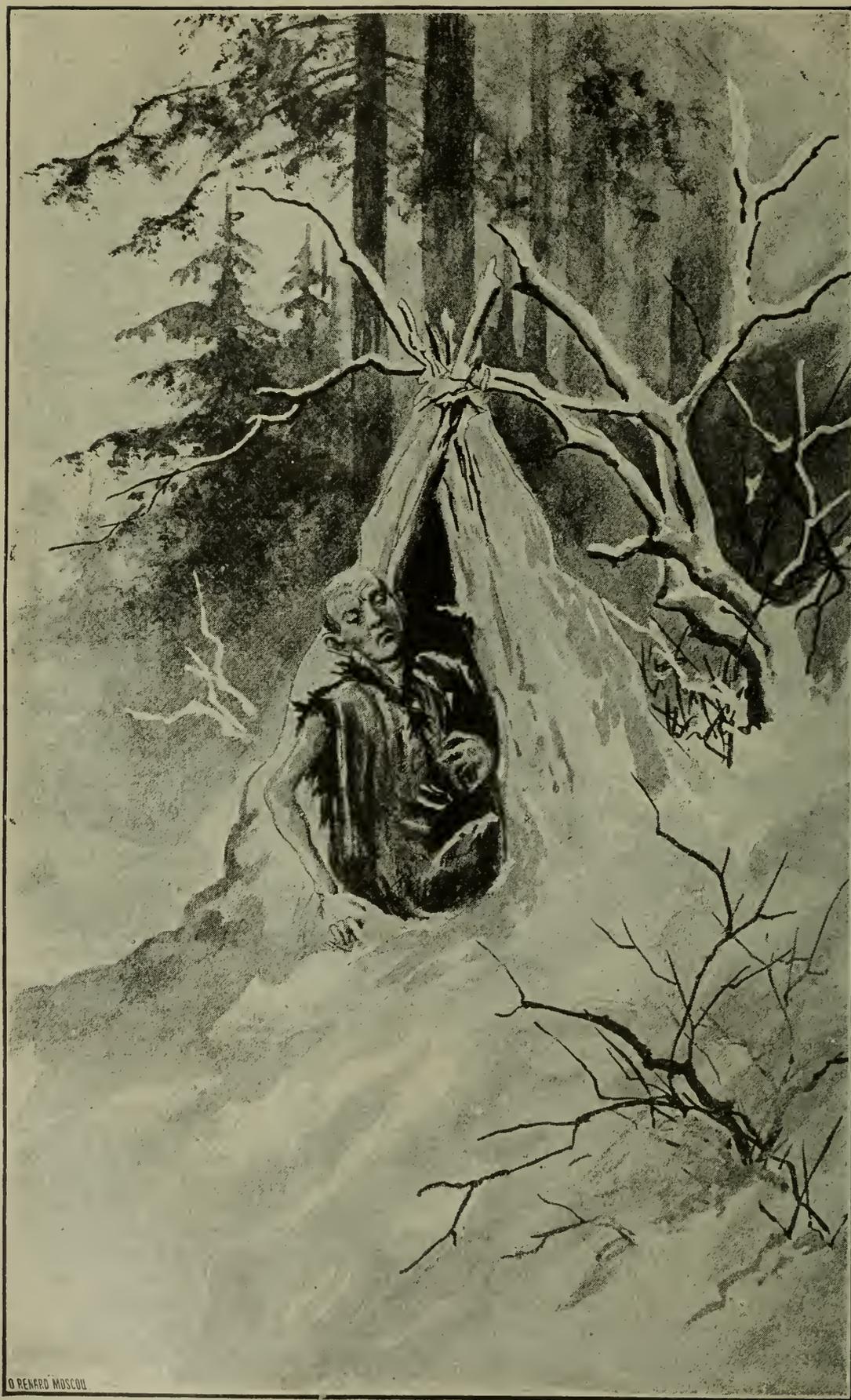
it would have been impossible for her to get through the woods in any other way than man's fashion. She wore a huge hat to protect her from the sun, a mosquito net, a long jacket with wide sleeves, and large trousers which came down to the knee, where they were tucked into high boots. The rest of her accoutrements were a revolver and a whip, also a bag—without which women seem to be unable to travel. In civilized countries this is excused on the plea of a paucity of pockets. Miss Marsden, however, was well provided with pockets; but the force of habit seems to have been too strong for her. The horses were small and restive, and some of them would have been a desirable addition to Buffalo Bill's bronchos. In the forest there are no roads. The Yakouts cleared a kind of a way for her for a hundred miles, but this track was a mere apology for a road. The horses had to wend their way across roots and trees, over which they were continually stumbling, and to wade through endless marshes, in some of which they sank up to their bellies; and the utmost care was necessary



MISS KATE MARSDEN.

not to fall into the bog, from which it would have been very difficult to extricate any one alive.

Before starting from Yakoutsck, the bishop of the town came out in full canonicals and gave the expedition his solemn benediction. They started about midsummer's day in 1891, carrying with them about three months' provisions—that is to say, they had dry black bread, tea and sugar. They had tents for camping out, but at first they used the official resting-places. Miss Marsden's account of the kind of accommodation provided for weary travelers in the forest of Villewisk will probably induce all weary travelers to give that province a wide berth. The walls were carpeted with bugs, the floors were alive with lice, while fleas skipped gayly about. The air was thick with mosquitoes.



A LEPER IN THE SIBERIAN SNOWS.

In some cases they were only able to escape the torments of the mosquitoes by building a fire of cows' dung in the center of the room, shutting the windows and chimney in order that the smoke might not escape. By this means the plague of mosquitoes was abated for the night, although the stench was almost intolerable. The insects were not the only creatures which occupied the tenement; cows and oxen were stabled with the men and women who occupied the room. Such nights were so terrible that it was almost a relief to plunge into the deepest parts of the forest where at present the lepers live. The night horrors at least made welcome the daylight, although it brought another sixty or seventy miles' ride through the sun and bog and forest, where the plague of mosquitoes was unabated, and where from time to time the cavalcade had to draw in and feel for its firearms in order to prepare for an attack from the bears. Miss Marsden had almost as thrilling a time with her bears as Mr. Rhodes had with his lions. But beyond eating one of the cows which she had secured for food for her own party, they do not seem to have done much harm. When she reached the leper region proper, she found that the reports which had reached her had not exaggerated the horrors of these unfortunates. Whenever a man, woman or child was discovered to have leprosy, he was banished from the village. A small hut was built in the depth of the forest, and there the unfortunates were established under the strictest orders never again to revisit friend or relative, or to appear in the presence of man. There are three or four months of summer, and eight or nine of winter. Until their fingers rot off the lepers are able to make some kind of a fire, and the miserable wretches herd together for company and self-defense. As Miss Marsden frequently found, when a child was camped out in the forest it does not live long. Food fails it or the bears eat it up. In other cases the relatives provide food, leaving it at an appointed place to which the lepers come after a due interval, to carry it back to their miserable huts.

Miss Marsden visited no fewer than thirteen small leper settlements in the forest, and was able to form a very clear and definite idea as to what should be done. As she and her attendants got further into the forest, they had to camp out every night and sleep with revolvers and guns ready at hand, while the Yakouts watched by the large fires all night for fear of the bears. The bears were an all-pervading nuisance. Even when they did not show themselves the horses smelt them, would go almost mad with fright, and would bolt with their riders through the dense woods, which was only one degree less dangerous than the bears themselves. On one occasion Miss Marsden seems to have ridden through a veritable fiery furnace. She writes:

"We were one night in an immense forest. I noticed that our horses made a peculiar noise with their feet, as if they were trotting on hollow ground. I was told that the

turf was burning not far away. Half an hour later I saw large and small flames in the distance. On getting nearer we saw a picture which looked almost infernal in its terribleness, and we had to go right into the midst of it. All round, as far as we could see, there were flames and smoke from the burning ground; the Yakout in front of me was picking his way in front of it. I followed on horseback, step by step, but often our horses got into a hole with fire at the bottom of it. They would then throw themselves right and left from fright. It was difficult to manage them, while your eyes grew weary and painful from the smoke and the strain of looking for the road. All went well for a time, when all at once we heard a great noise from behind us. I turned round, but could see nothing but flames and smoke. The noise, however, kept coming nearer and nearer. Our horses got restless and almost unmanageable, when all at once, before we could realize what it was, one of the luggage horses galloped into the midst of us, the two boxes still attached to his side, but one of them had got loose and fell on the top of the other, making a great noise, which frightened the poor horse and set him off at this mad rate. Thanks to Mr. Petroff, who was just behind me, and had time to give the horse a lash with his whip, otherwise the horse was galloping straight at me, and would have killed me; as it is, the boxes only just touched my horse's legs. The poor little horse, more frightened still, plunged straight into the flames and smoke. We had no possibility of stopping it. All we could do was to keep our horses in order the best way we could and continue our road. Having at last passed this road, we entered an immense forest, dark and dense, and after all those versts of flames and smoke I could see nothing. My eyes kept watering, and my horse had got to such a pitch of nervousness that he was constantly stumbling against the roots of trees. I believe this was the hardest time of any, and it is only thanks to our Lord that we escaped without being killed."

The lepers were extremely grateful, and offered up prayers with great heartiness for the Empress and her emissary. It was pitiful to see some trying to make the sign of the cross with their hands from which the fingers had rotted off. To see their faces, frightfully disfigured and entirely without hope or consolation, was tragic indeed. Inside the places in which the lepers lived the smell was simply fearful, and in one of them, in addition to leprosy, they had been smitten with small-pox. They had no doctor or any attendants, and the only wonder is that any of them kept alive. Miss Marsden had the pleasure of being able to rescue one girl who was in perfect health, but who had been compelled to live among the lepers because her mother had been a leper. Occasionally she came upon solitary lepers who were living by themselves without any other companion than a dog, which was indispensable in order to keep the bears away. Their food was mostly rotten fish and the bark of trees, excepting in those cases in which they were fortunate enough to own cows. In one case an old woman used to creep back to the village for the purpose of picking up the refuse. When the head man heard this, he ordered that all her clothes should be taken off, in order to prevent her return to the village. It is not surprising to learn that shortly afterward she was found frozen to

death, quite naked. After going through all these horrors Miss Marsden conceived the idea of founding a leper settlement, and she at once set to work to collect money. She has raised in Russia for this purpose some thirty-five thousand roubles, and she hopes to make more in America by the publication of her book, which Sampson Low & Marston are about to issue, and by her lectures. On her return to Moscow she had a public reception, and the leading medical society passed a resolution cordially thanking her for the great services which she had rendered to the cause of suffering humanity. She also brought back with her an herb which is declared to be very beneficial in cases of leprosy, even if, as some assert, it does not effect a cure. The heroic nature of her adventure excited attention throughout Russia to the condition of the lepers. M. Pobedonostzeff circulated thirty thousand copies of a small pamphlet describing the need, and undertook to provide a priest for the leper community, the first of which is now in process of formation. As a result of Miss Marsden's narrative, five nuns from Moscow undertook to go and nurse the unfortunates. After all the fuss that was made about Sister Rose Gertrude it would be unpardonable if we refused to recognize the self-sacrifice

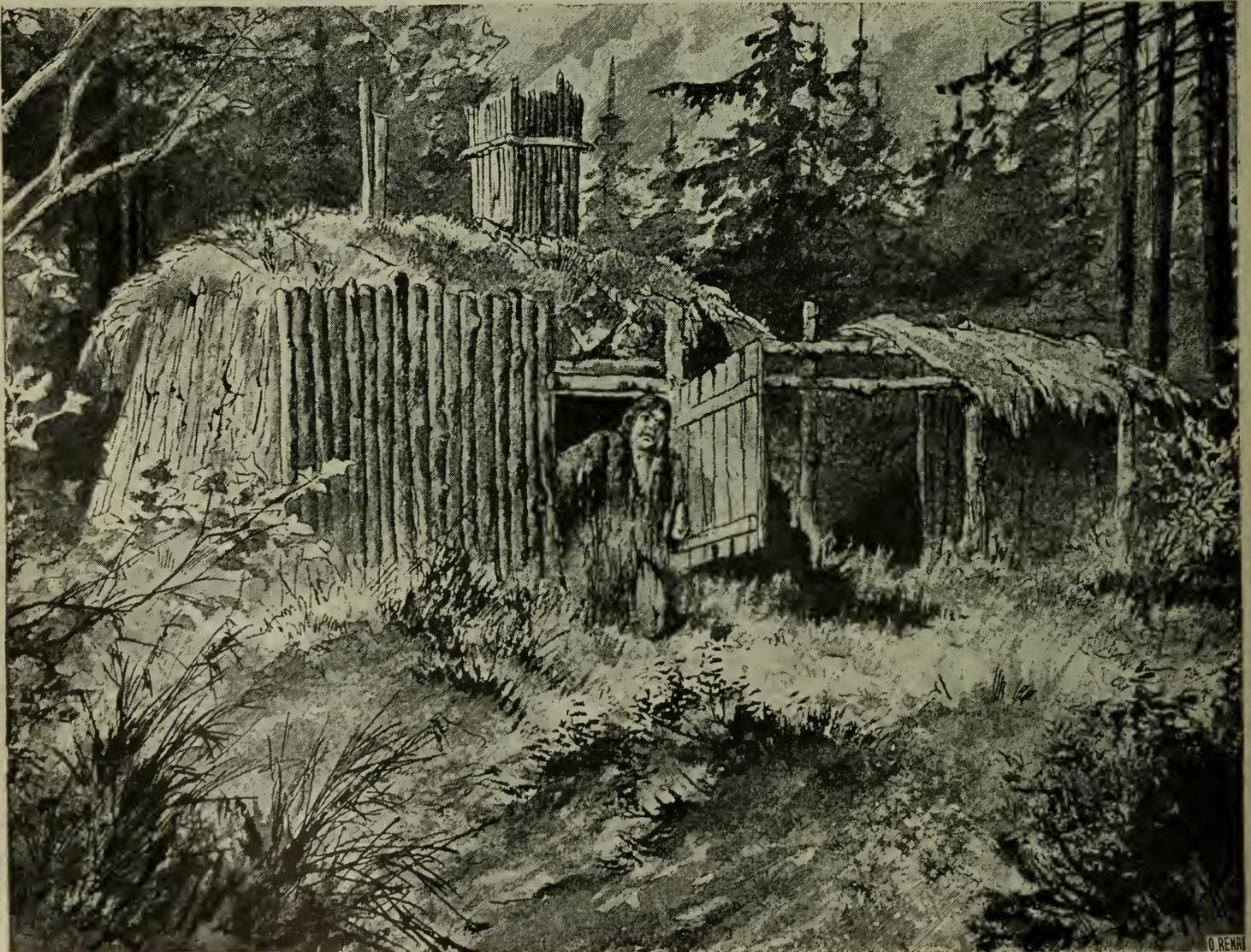
of the good nuns who voluntarily offer their services to the lepers in the Siberian wilds.

Miss Marsden is now in England preparing her book for the press. She will shortly afterward go to St. Petersburg. We cannot better conclude this brief narrative of one of the most remarkable exploits undertaken by a woman in our time than by quoting the following letter from the Countess Alexandrian Tolstoi:

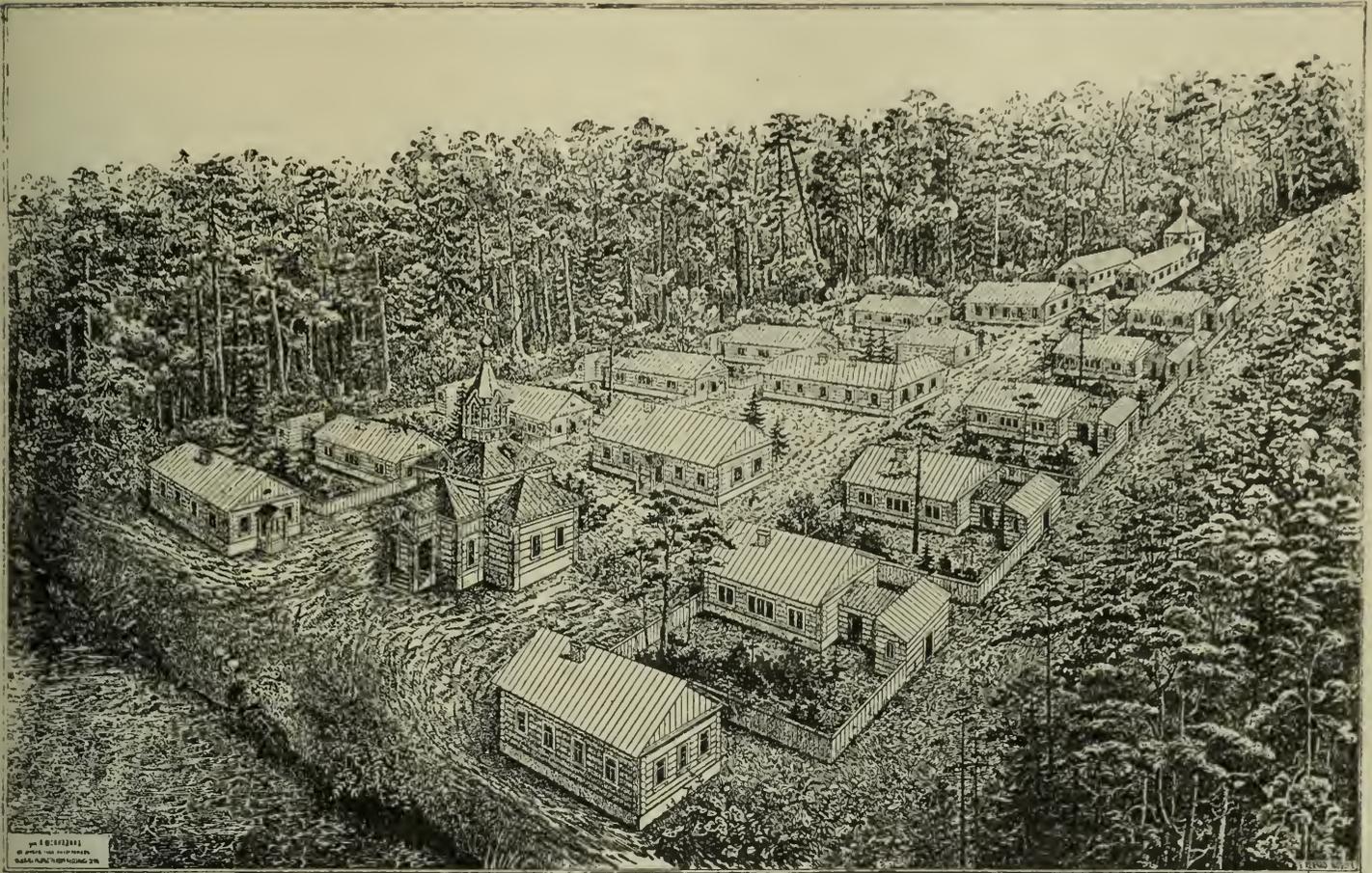
"It is by my own initiative and with the desire of testifying to a touching truth that I give this writing to Miss Kate Marsden, feeling sure that every Russian would be ready to do the same.

"The work Miss Marsden has undertaken in our country is so important, so full of humanitarian charity, that we cannot fail to see in Miss Marsden an instrument chosen by the Lord Himself to alleviate the miserable condition, moral as well as physical, of the poor lepers. Upheld by God and her great faith in Him, Miss Marsden has in a very short time laid the first foundation of a colony destined to create a new existence for these miserable outcasts. Her love for them never wavered before any obstacle, and this same love has kindled many hearts which have been united by her generous idea.

"Our august Sovereign herself has deigned to give Miss Marsden proofs of her sympathy, receiving her several times, and, being deeply touched by her Christian devotion, she had the kindness to grant her her protection and



A LEPER HUT IN THE SIBERIAN FOREST.



VIEW OF THE PROPOSED LEPER SETTLEMENT.

to help her accomplish her journey in Siberia. We will have the possibility of reading the stirring details of this journey some day.

"The immense difficulties Miss Marsden has overcome have only deepened her zeal for her cause, for which she

would willingly give her life, as she has already given her health.

"May all generous souls who know how to appreciate such sacrifices unite with us in asking God to bless this work and the one who has concentrated herself to it."

HOW MISS BENTLEY LIFTED THE CZAR.

A SEANCE WITH ROYALTY AT COPENHAGEN.

SINCE Napoleon's audience of kings there has seldom been such a collection of royalties at a single show as Mr. Stuart Cumberland gathered together recently at Copenhagen. Napoleon's kings were simply spectators of the show provided; in the case of Mr. Cumberland his gathering took an active part in the performance. They, in fact, were as much a part of the show as Mr. Cumberland himself. It is one thing to perform before crowned heads and quite another thing to perform with them. And it is just this other thing that Mr. Stuart Cumberland and Miss Bentley, whose combined experiments will be dealt with in this article, succeeded in accomplishing.

It was at the Castle Bernstorff, the King and Queen of Denmark's summer residence, that the performance which has put the great Napoleon's unique event into the shade took place.

Mr. Cumberland, accompanied by his wife and a

near relative of his, Miss Bentley, arrived at Copenhagen just before the golden wedding party had broken up. Mr. Cumberland had not only his thought-reading to show, but there was quite a novelty, in the shape of Miss Bentley's experiments dealing with so-called magnetic phenomena, to serve up.

In due course Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland and Miss Bentley were invited to Bernstorff. The largest room in the castle had been put aside for the *seance*—a room, by-the-bye, not much larger than an ordinary Mayfair drawing-room. There were present the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar and Czarina, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Crown Prince of Greece, the Prince Nicholas of Greece, the Prince Waldemar of Denmark, the Princess Victoria and Maud of Wales, and the Czar's youngest son, the Grand Duke Michael.

Before beginning his experiments Mr. Cumberland was asked by the King in which language he would speak. He replied that he was more at home in his mother tongue than in any other language. "Then," said His Majesty, "we will all speak English." And during the whole evening, save when the Czar from time to time made an exclamation of surprise or admiration in French, nothing but English was heard.



MISS BENTLEY.

Mr. Cumberland experimented in every case successfully with each member of the audience, many of whom had been his "subjects" on previous occasions; but the Czar came, as it were, new to the business.

His Majesty was apparently no great believer in thought-reading; but he willingly assented to the request that he should have his thoughts read, or rather that a trial should be made with him.

"I will think of a word in Russian," said the Czar; "do you know Russian, Mr. Cumberland?"

"Not a word, sir," replied the thought-reader.

A piece of paper was pinned to the door, and taking His Majesty by the hand, Mr. Cumberland, with a pencil in his own hand, wrote the word in Russian characters thought of by the Czar.

This experiment staggered the Russian not a little; but it was reserved for an experiment with the Crown Prince of Greece to cause the excitement—so far as thought-reading was concerned—of the evening.

His Royal Highness said he would think of some

object in a part of the castle, of which object and of the place where it was Mr. Cumberland could possibly know nothing.

Mr. Cumberland took His Royal Highness by the hand and made a dash out of the room, followed by the Imperial and Royal personages at a pace faster perhaps than they had ever gone before. Up one flight of stairs they went; the landing was reached, but no pause; then up the second flight; still no pause. At length the top of the house was reached; a slight turn and the thought-reader was outside the Crown Prince's bedroom. He turned the handle of the door, entered the room and pounced upon a portrait of the Duke of York (Prince George of Wales). This was the object thought of. The experiment was not yet, however, finished. Downstairs ran the thought-reader and his subject, almost upsetting more than one future king or queen in their hurried course. The seance room was gained and the portrait presented to the Princess of Wales; such was the Crown Prince's wish.

This was the end of Mr. Cumberland's programme, and then came Miss Bentley's turn.

No one present took a deeper interest in Mr. Cumberland's prefatory remarks concerning the experiments Miss Bentley was about to exhibit than the Czar, and he seemed quite delighted to find that no mystery was to be made about them, but that the experiments would be exhibited in order to show how force could be diverted without the apparent employment of a counter force.

Now, unlike his father, who was a mystic of the mystics, the Czar has no hankering after the supernatural. He knows nothing about so-called "human magnetism," but he knows a great deal about human strength. Physically speaking, he is undoubtedly the strongest monarch in Europe. He can easily bend together the points of a horseshoe held in one hand, and at Gatchina there is an immense gun which he alone of all the Court can shoulder, and that with ease.

Miss Bentley's experiments, therefore, had an exceptional interest for His Majesty.

He keenly watched the efforts of the Prince Royal of Greece to push to the ground a billiard cue lightly held by Miss Bentley in her hands, and with considerable alacrity he took his nephew's place after he had failed. The Czar grasped the cue with both hands and put his enormous strength into the effort to get the point of the cue to the ground. It bent and quivered; but all His Majesty's efforts, like those of his predecessor, were in vain. That the Czar was astonished goes without saying; but a still greater surprise was in store for him in the "lifting test."

He placed his hands under Miss Bentley's elbows and lifted; up went the young English girl until her fair hair almost touched the ceiling. His Majesty smiled; it was, so that smile said, like asking him to lift a feather.

Then Mr. Cumberland explained that on that occasion Miss Bentley had allowed herself to be lifted, but when His Majesty next tried he would find it

impossible to move her. Again the Czar smiled. How could it be possible that a delicate young girl weighing less than 125 pounds could be immovable in his powerful grasp? But the smile quickly gave way to a look of perplexity when all his efforts to raise her the hundredth part of an inch from the ground were unavailing.

She was the same girl he had lifted sky-high a few seconds before. She stood in the same position, and yet up she wouldn't go, lift and struggle how he might. It was not magnetism that chained her to the carpet; what, then, was it? This His Majesty wanted naturally to know, and when it was all explained to him he still seemed surprised at the way in which his strength could be so completely nullified.

Still more surprised was he when Miss Bentley, lightly resting her fingers against the wall, resisted the efforts of various members of the gathering to push her against the wall.

To the Czar it seemed easy enough. So when the Czar put his hands on her shoulders he did not at first put forth all his strength; but finding that in such manner she was not to be moved, he began to exert himself. It was undoubtedly the hardest task in the matter of pushing that His Majesty had ever set himself, and it was a fruitless one—greatly to the surprise of all present.

When His Majesty was shown (in private) how the feat could be successfully accomplished he got one of the most stalwart of the audience to place his hands against the wall, then, taking the subject by his royal shoulders, he, with a merry chuckle, pushed him with a loud thud against the wall.

The experiment with a heavy flat-bottomed chair, in which Miss Bentley, by merely placing a hand on each side of the back of the chair, with the thumbs slightly curved, lifted a person seated thereon, excited the Czar's profound attention.

He wished to personally experience the lifting sensation. He sat on the chair and was lifted. Then the Prince Royal of Greece sat upon His Majesty's knees and up went the chair. To them were added the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Cumberland—one emperor, two future kings, and one king *in posse*. Never was there so much royalty on one single chair before. Their collective weight was certainly not less than 840 pounds. The chair was grasped by Miss Bentley as before, and up it went, Emperor, princes, and all, three or four inches from the ground.

The Czar's first look was one of surprise, his second one of warm congratulation.

But there was one more test in which he was to again fruitlessly put forth all his strength. It was perhaps no great surprise to him that the King of Denmark, hale and active though he is for his age, could not, while pushing at a cue held by Miss Bentley, push her backward, although she stood at the time but on one foot. But it would not be difficult for him, towering as he did a head and shoulders above the fair young English girl, to push her backward any distance he wanted.

He therefore took his place at the cue, and pushed

and pushed, but Miss Bentley maintained her ground, although, in his great strength, the Czar drove the cue level with her throat.

At the conclusion of Miss Bentley's experiments, which were brought to a close with the raising up several feet from the ground of the Grand Duke Michael, while seated upon the butt of a billiard cue held down by four pairs of royal hands, the Czar entered into an animated discussion as to the explanation of the various tests he had witnessed and taken part in. Nothing in the shape of a performance had ever interested him so much. He had never thought it possible that strength could be so easily diverted, and he was not satisfied until he had tried a few informal experiments upon the various royal ladies present, who one and all wished to see if they were "magnets."

The Czar is remarkably clear-headed upon matters of this kind. He hates all pretence and sham. In addition to his sound common sense and clear-headedness, the Czar is essentially "fair-minded." Not once did he in his experiments with Miss Bentley try to take an advantage; he most closely followed the conditions, although he knew that by overstepping them he could readily have discomfited the young experimenter.

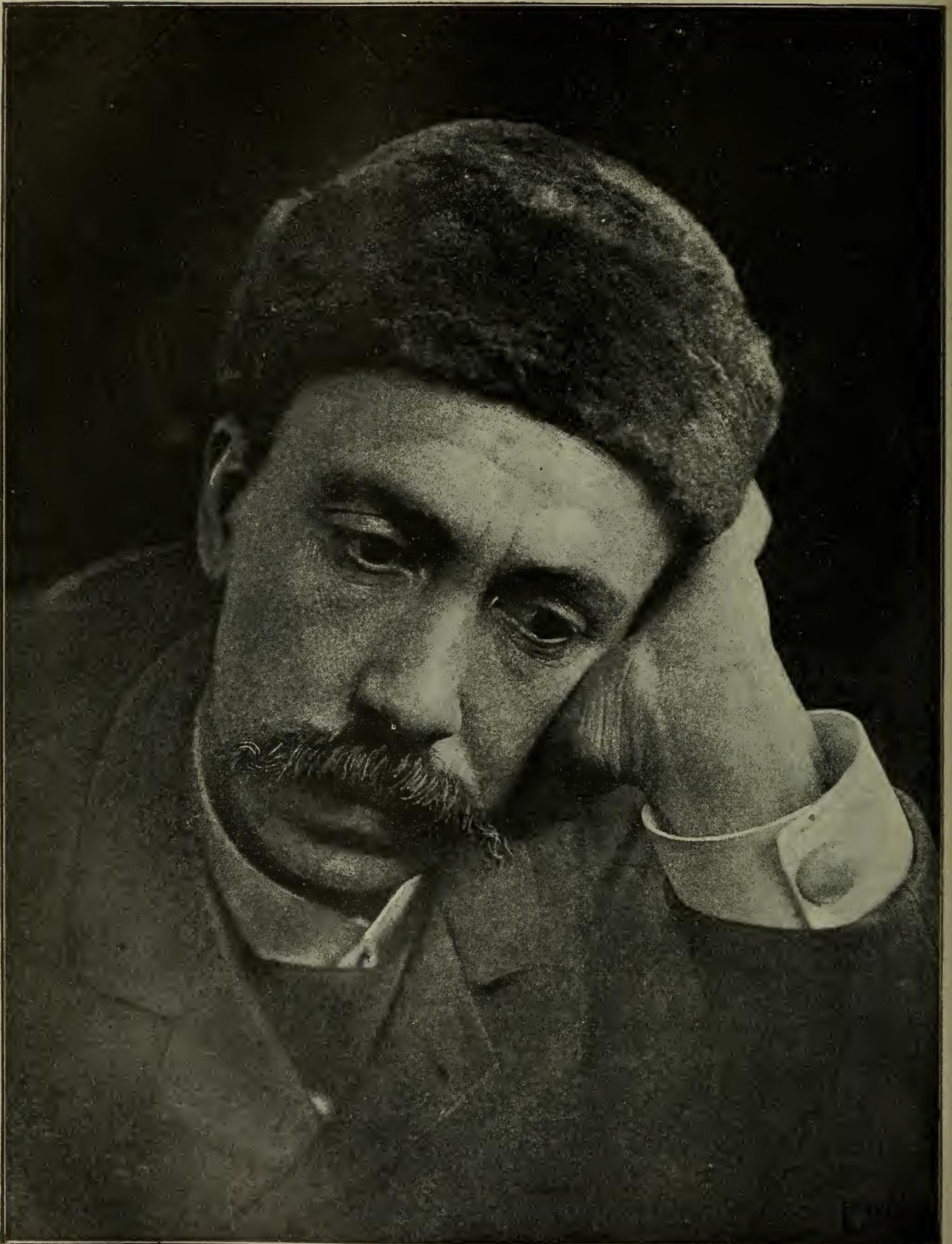
Another very striking instance of his "fair-mindedness" was when a certain exalted lady, who is noted for her physical strength, lifted the chair (at the conclusion of Miss Bentley's experiments) on which a gentleman sat.

"That is not the way to do it," at once said the Czar to the lady, who seemed delighted over her achievement. "You must hold the chair as Miss Bentley holds it, not lift it so; that is a question of strength, not of knack and balance. It isn't at all the same thing."

The one thing that seemed to exercise the Czar's mind was the fear that Miss Bentley might be hurt when strong men were trying to lift her or push her to the wall.

It was while the magnetic craze was at its height in London that Mr. Cumberland one night after dinner quite casually suggested that Miss Bentley should try and see if she were a "magnet." Some experiments were tried, and to her as well as Mr. Cumberland's astonishment she succeeded in a truly remarkable manner. Her first actual test experiments were given a few weeks later at Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere's house in Old Palace Yard, Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere having invited a number of distinguished folk to witness her demonstrations, by natural means, of the phenomena for which supernatural claims were then being made. Miss Bentley completely knocked the bottom out of the supernatural theory, and, in doing so, was of great service to the cause of common sense.

Miss Bentley is young; she is in her twenty-second year, and at her age very few, if any, succeed in getting themselves so widely known as she is. But then it is not every one who can lift the Czar; neither is it every one who can have the opportunity of making the attempt. As it is, she stands quite alone in what she has accomplished.



PROFESSOR CHARLES RICHEL.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

DURING the last month a number of articles dealing with psychological and occult phenomena have appeared in the magazines:

What Psychical Research has Accomplished.

An extended account of the organization, purpose and character of the "Society for Psychical Research" is given by Professor William James, of Harvard University, in the *Forum*.

This Society was founded in February, 1882, and the purpose of its organization was, "first, to carry on systematic experimentations with hypnotic subjects, mediums, clairvoyants and others; and secondly, to collect evidence concerning apparitions, haunted houses, and similar phenomena which are incidentally reported, but which from their fugitive character admit of no deliberate control."

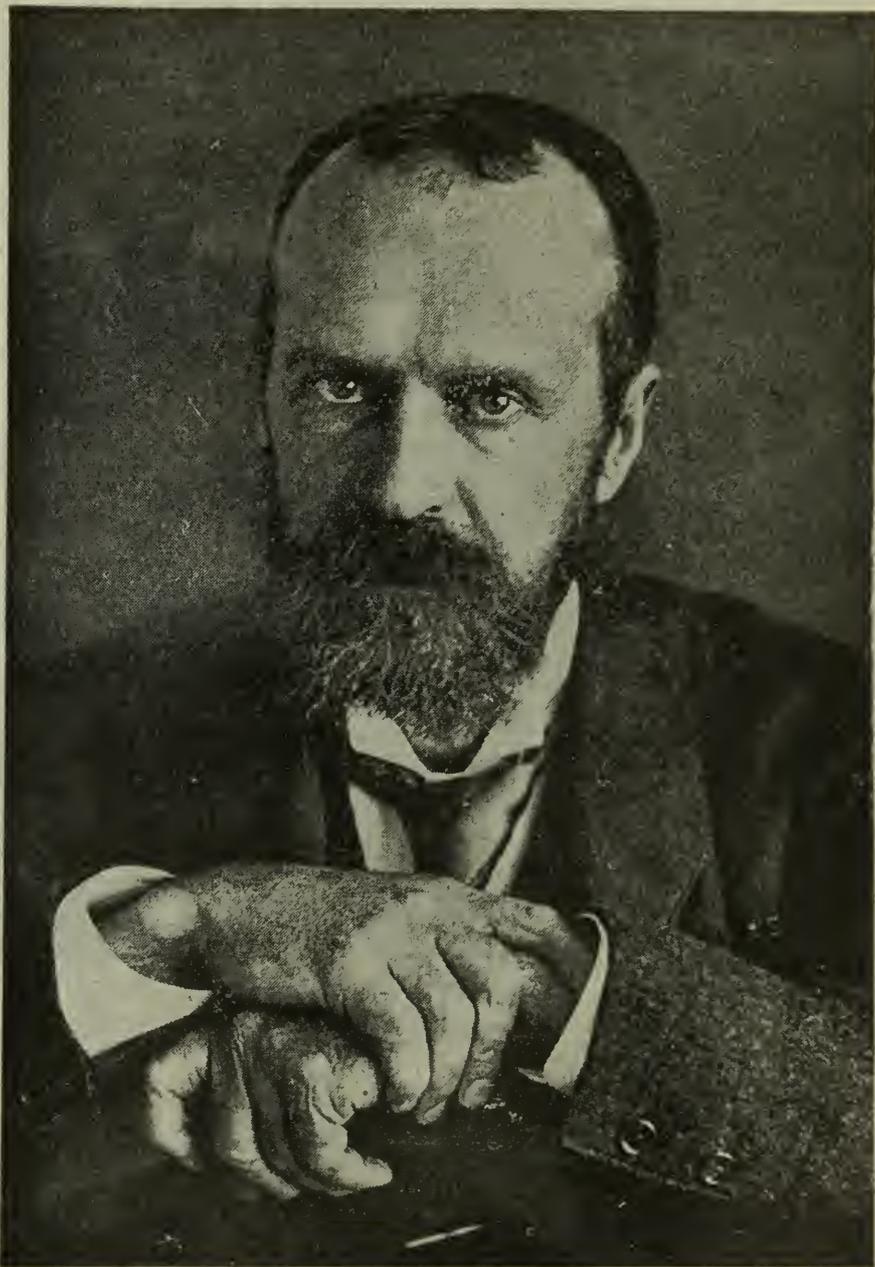
Upon the roll of membership appear the names of many prominent scientists and scholars. The president is Professor Henry Sidgwick, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour is one vice-president, and Professor J. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, is another. Such men as Professor Lodge, the eminent English physicist, and Professor Richet, the renowned French physiologist, are among the most active contributors to the Society's "Proceedings." Other prominent members are Professor W. F. Barrett, Mr. F. W. H. Myers, Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, and Mr. Richard Hodgson, secretary of the "American Branch," and Professor William James himself.

The Society's "Proceedings" have been compiled with great care. Every case reported has been critically examined where this was possible, and each case "appears with its precise coefficient of evidential worth stamped on it, so that all may know just what its weight as proof may be."

The first two years of the Society's publications are taken up with the study of thought transference; the chief subjects of the study being some girls named Creery, who had an inexplicable power of guessing names and objects thought of by other persons. After diligent examination these girls were once detected making signs to each other. It is thought to be quite possible that this deception was an after growth

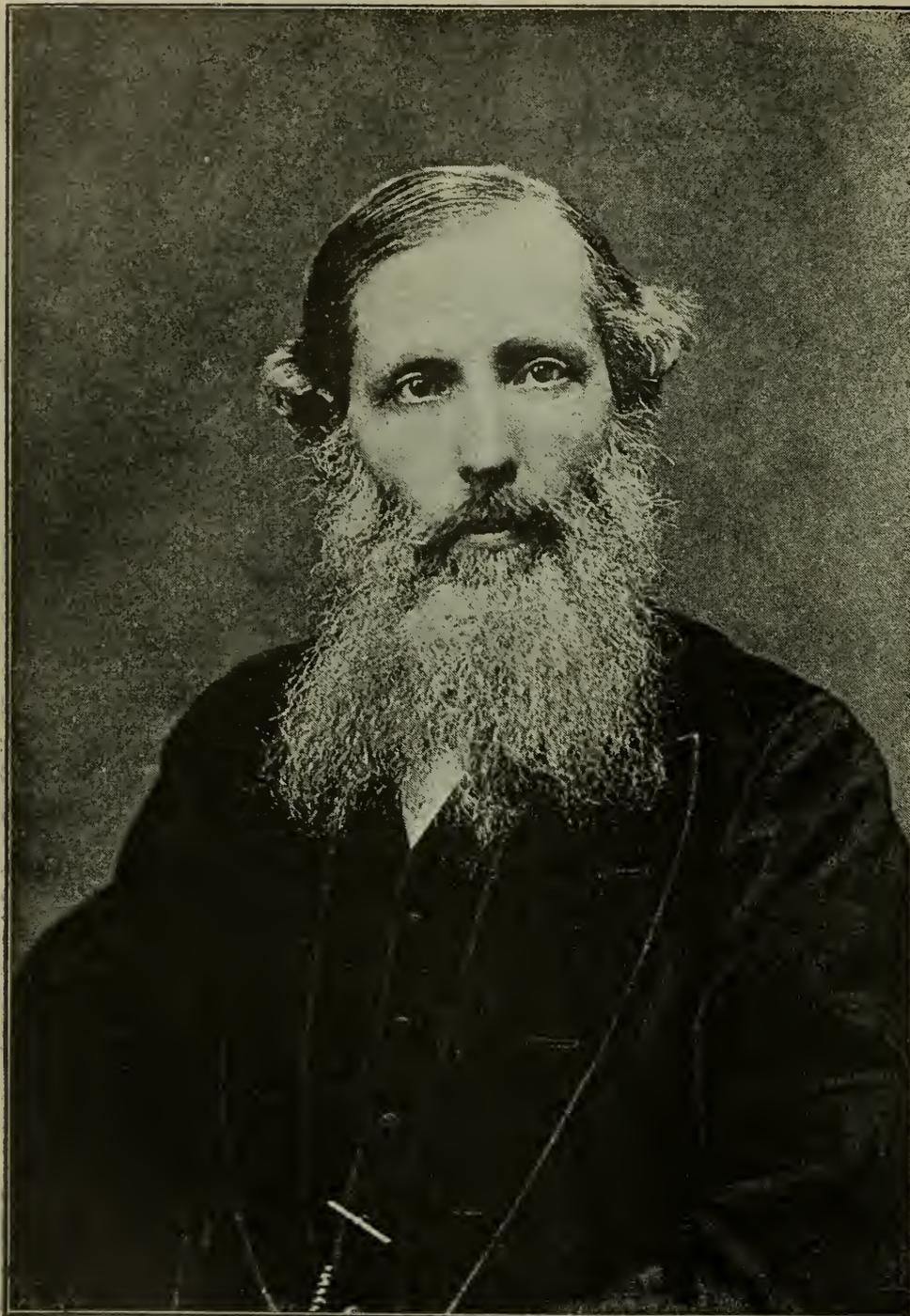
which grafted itself on a genuine phenomenon, but the Society decided that all tests had been invalidated. Other cases of thought transference were experimented with, in which all were positive there could be no possible fraud.

Hypnotism and mediumship have been studied by the Psychical Society with the same conscientious and scientific care. Professor James considers the most



PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES.

important part of the Society's "Proceedings" the series of papers by Mr. F. W. H. Myers on the "subliminal self," or "extra consciousness," the great value of which is that it is "the first thoroughly inductive attempt to consider the phenomenon of hallucination, hypnotism, automatism, double personality and



PROFESSOR HENRY SIDGWICK,
President of the Psychical Research Society.

mediumship as connected parts of one whole subject.

“The result of Myers’ learned and ingenious studies in hypnotism, hallucinations, automatic writing, mediumship and the whole series of allied phenomena is a conviction which he expresses in the following terms: ‘Each of us is in reality an abiding psychical entity far more extensive than he knows—an individuality which can never express itself completely through any corporeal manifestation. The self manifests itself through the organism; but there is always some part of the self unmanifested, and always, as it seems, some power of organic expression in abeyance or reserve.’

“The ordinary consciousness Mr. Myers likens to the visible part of the solar spectrum; the total consciousness is like that spectrum prolonged by the inclusion of the ultra-red and the ultra-violet rays. In the psychic spectrum the ‘ultra’ parts may embrace a far wider range, both of physiological and of psychical activity, than is open to our ordinary consciousness and memory. At the lower end, beyond the red, as it were, we have the *physiological* extension, mind cures, “stigmatization” of ecstasies, etc.; in the upper or ultra-violet region, we have the hyper-normal cognitions of the medium trance.”

A noteworthy contribution to the “Proceedings” is “the discussion of the physical phenomenon of mediumship (slate-writing, furniture-moving, and so forth) by Mrs. Sidgwick, Mr. Hodgson and ‘Mr. Davey.’ This, so far as it goes, is destructive of the claims of all the mediums examined. In the way of ‘control,’ Mr. Davey’ himself produced fraudulent slate-writing of the highest order, while Mr. Hodgson, a ‘sitter’ in his confidence, reviewed the written reports of the series of his other sitters—all intelligent persons—and shows that in every case they failed to see the essential features of what was done before their eyes. This Davey-Hodgson contribution is probably the most damaging document concerning eye-witnesses’ evidence which has ever been produced.

“Another substantial bit of work based on personal observation is Mr. Hodgson’s report of Madame Blavatsky’s claims to physical mediumship. This is ‘adverse to the lady’s pretensions; and although some of Madame Blavatsky’s friends make light of it, it is a stroke from which her reputation will hardly recover. Although the ‘S. P. R.’ has thus found that the evidence for matter moving without contact is as yet insufficient, its observations on an American medium, Mrs. Piper, tend to substantiate the claim that hyper-normal intelligence may be displayed in the trance state. A tediously long report of sittings with Mrs. Piper in England, followed by a still longer ditto in America, gives proof (entirely conclusive to the present writer’s mind) that this lady has shown in her trances a knowledge of the personal

affairs of living and dead people which it is impossible to suppose that she can have gained in any 'natural' way. A satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon is yet to seek. It offers itself as spirit-control; but it is as hard to accept this theory without protest as it is to be satisfied with such explanations as clairvoyance or reading the sitter's mind."

The Psychic.

In the first number of the new quarterly, the *Psychical Review*, the Rev. M. J. Savage, who is well known as one of the most industrious psychical researchers, begins the organ of his society with a paper entitled "Some Assured Results in Psychical Science and the Present Outlook." He points with exultation to two chief evidences that the investigation of psychical science has at last come to be "respectable," and one of these evidences on which he lays the most stress is the fact that THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS has recognized the seriousness of the attempts of his society, and has shown it by issuing the famous "Ghost Stories" supplement.

As for his own beliefs and the limits of them, Dr. Savage affirms a very broad creed, which includes clairvoyance, telepathy, the truth of which he regards as being proved as indisputably "as the Copernican theory of the heavens."

"I will go a little farther," he says. "I will say that in the presence of the psychic—I like that word better than medium, because as long as we are investigators we should not use a word that implies a belief not yet ours, and the word psychic carries our meaning



MR. ALFRED R. WALLACE.

until we can reach the point where we can say we are convinced—in the presence of psychics I have been told things which I know the psychic did not know and never had known. There is no longer the least shadow of a doubt of that in my mind. But I have always said this does not go far enough; possibly this may mean telepathy only. Although the psychic is not a clairvoyant, is not conscious of possessing any means of getting at the contents of my mind, yet the psychics may be a mirror in which my thoughts and knowledge are reflected, and I may be getting back only what I have given." But "there have been several cases not only in my own experience, but more still in the experience of persons whose judgment and power of investigation I trust as I trust my own, in which there has been the communication of intelligence that neither the psychic nor the sitter possessed nor ever did possess. I have had it in such circumstances as this. I have had communication, while sitting in my study concerning things that were taking place two hundred miles away," which, all will agree with the reverend narrator, surely smacks of the spirit world.

Psychography.

Another noted exponent of the new science, Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the *Arena*, tells of some marvelous examples of "slate writing" in his article headed "Psychography: Some Remarkable Cases." Like many of the most ardent disciples of psychical research, he has been won over from complete skepticism.



MR. RICHARD HODGSON,
Secretary of the "American Branch."

“The first experience I will describe occurred some years ago. The psychic was a stranger to me, and I have only met him once since the sitting I am about to describe. The time set was two o'clock in the afternoon. There were two large windows in the room. On this occasion I did not take my own slates, but on entering examined carefully the slates and cleansed them. I frankly told the psychic that I was in search of the truth, that I had met with very indifferent success in investigating other classes of phenomena, and that I wished to make a thorough examination of the room; to this he readily assented. The chairs and table were almost the only furniture in the apartment, and they were very carefully examined. I sat on one side of the table, the medium on the other, after carefully examining the slates. The psychic said, ‘I think we will have good results.’ By his direction I placed the two slates so they rested on my left breast and shoulder and were supported by my left hand; the psychic held my right hand. ‘Now,’ said he, ‘ask a mental question and see if it will be answered.’ I mentally addressed a question to a cousin who had passed from life in Southern Illinois some few months before. Almost instantly I heard a scratching sound between the slates. At length it ceased. ‘Ask another question,’ said the psychic. I did so; again the writing was heard. This was repeated three times. I then opened the slates. To my first question the answer came: ‘Dear cousin: Yes, I am present and am more happy here than before I passed over.’ Now followed the name in full to whom I had mentally addressed my question. The address was even more remarkable than the signature in that I had not even mentally mentioned the relationship, which was here given. The next question, however, was not satisfactorily answered. It was as follows: ‘Where did you pass from life?’ The answer came: ‘I cannot answer this question at present; will try to do so later.’ The other answers were correct, and in each instance save one the name of the person addressed mentally was written out on the slate.

“Here certainly was no legerdemain. 1. The slates were not touched by the medium. 2. The message in the first instance was addressed to a friend to whom I had addressed no message in the course of any previous seances with psychics. 3. No audible word was spoken. 4. The writing apparently commenced immediately after the question was mentally put.”

On another occasion even more remarkable as to the *fac-simile* incident, a psychic visited Mr. Flower at his home. “Taking from a desk drawer two slates which the psychic had not seen or touched, I went into the room where he was in conversation with my wife and her mother. ‘I want you to see if we can succeed in getting anything on these slates without your touching them,’ I said. ‘Let your wife hold one end and you hold the other,’ he replied, ‘and we will try, though I do not expect you will get anything.’ ‘I have asked Prof. H. a question on this pellet,’ I observed, as I dropped the crumpled paper on the table. [Prof. H. was a friend of Mr. Flower’s

who had died recently.] In a few minutes my wife and I distinctly heard a scratching sound upon the slate and felt a slight vibration. We lifted the slate to the ear of my wife’s mother, who also heard it quite distinctly. All this time it should be remembered the psychic was seated a few feet from us, and had at no time even touched the slates. Finally the writing ceased. On opening the slates we found the inside of one of them covered with writing, the message purporting to come from the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and the most interesting feature was the signature, which, on comparison with several autographs of the gentleman, was found to be a *fac-simile*. This, however, is the only instance in my personal experience where the signature has been anything like a *fac-simile* of the signature of the person who claimed to write the message.”

A Striking Test in Thought-Reading.

The *Theosophist* for July gives space to the following striking test in thought-reading, contributed as the personal experience of one who signs himself “R. M.”

“In the year 1878, a family of my acquaintance, residing in the Nilgiri district, devoted many months to an investigation of the phenomena of mediumship, and two of the young ladies became powerful mediums. The phenomena embraced the phases most commonly known.

“Communication was established by means of a tripod table, which rapped out replies in accordance with a code previously arranged.

“I had witnessed several curious and interesting facts previously in connection with spiritualistic manifestations, and had mentioned them to a friend, whom I will call F., who lived some 80 miles away. He asked me whether I could not manage to obtain some test that would be absolutely convincing.

“The next time I paid the Hills a visit, I asked one of the young ladies in question to find out whether the spirits, who were then said to be present, would consent to give me a proof of their existence. I then explained the test I proposed—which was this. I was to affix numerals, arbitrarily and at random, to each letter of the alphabet—and the spirits were to rap out a message for my friend in accordance with the arrangements made.

“I then went into the next room and wrote out on a piece of paper the letters of the alphabet in a column, and opposite each letter its corresponding numeral. Thus A represented 72,—B—15, C—3, D—54, and so on. This paper I folded up and put into my pocket. I then sat down near the young lady, who again asked the spirits if they understood what was required of them, and they replied in the affirmative. The message was then quickly rapped out, and the numerals written down by me. I then again went alone into the next room, took out the paper from my pocket, and translated the message. I expected to get a string of meaningless letters; but to my utter astonishment found the following:

“‘For F——. Read this, and believe.’

“Now, I was absolutely assured that I could not

have given the numeral which corresponded to any letter of the alphabet in the paper in my pocket, two minutes after I wrote it, had my very life depended on it—so it was clear to me that this was no ordinary case of thought-reading; but established the existence of invisible spirits, or elementals, capable of penetrating through matter, and of reading the letters and corresponding numerals on the paper inside my pocket. They had previously asserted that they possessed such power, and then proved that assertion to be correct.”

Commenting upon this narrative, the editor of the *Theosophist* says: “Our correspondent’s deduction is not quite sound. If he will refer to the reports of several quite recent hypnotic observations in the French hospitals he will find apparently conclusive proof of the existence in man of what may be called multiple personality, *i. e.*, several states of consciousness in the same individual, each so distinct from the others as to amount to a separate personality, having special temperaments, mental faculties and moral peculiarities. Thus, in the present case it is possible that while the normal waking consciousness of R. M. had instantly forgotten what numerals he had written opposite the letters of the alphabet, they were all vividly remembered by his other personality, and could thus be imparted to the medium by thought-transference and no spirit be concerned.”

Wanted, A Phonograph for Thought.

In *Lucifer* for July 15 is to be found an article entitled, “Shall We Have a Thought Machine?” by Prof. Edwin J. Houston, an American electrician, Mr. Houston argues that as we have a phonograph for recording speech, we should have an instrument which would record thought without the intervention of speech. “Thought,” says the Professor, “is accompanied by molecular vibrations in the gray matter of the brain, and these brain-molecules, like everything else, are immersed in and interpenetrated by ether; this being so, their vibrations must set up wave-motions in the ether, and these must spread out from the brain in all directions. Further, these brain-waves or thought-waves, being thus sent out into space, will produce some phenomena, and reasoning by analogy we may expect that—as in the case of sound-waves sympathetic vibrations will be set up in bodies similar to that which generates the waves, if those bodies are attuned to respond. Again, reasoning by analogy we may expect—as in electric resonance—that such oscillations would be set up as are found when electric waves are sent out, and, meeting a circuit in consonance with them, set up in that circuit oscillations like their own.

“In view of these facts, which are well ascertained, Professor Houston considers that it does not seem improbable that a brain engaged in intense thought should act as a center for thought-radiation, nor that this radiation, proceeding outward in all directions, should affect other brains on which they fall, provided that these other brains are tuned to vibrate in

unison with them, and thus produce in them sympathetic vibrations resulting in various or similar thought phenomena.

“Light-waves are etheric vibrations, and it would seem that these brain-waves should ‘partake of the nature of light.’ If so, why should it not be possible to obtain, say, by means of a lens, a photographic impression of them?

“Such a thought-record suitably employed might be able to awaken at any subsequent time in the brain of a person submitting himself to its influence thoughts identical to those recorded.”

In commenting on this article, the editor of *Lucifer* says: “All these discussions about etheric waves would start from a firmer basis if it were generally remembered that such names as light, sound, electrical disturbance, etc., are all descriptive, not of the phenomena, but of their effect upon us. In Nature they are all etheric vibrations; translated through our sense-organs they appear as many differing sensations. Alter your sense-organs, and what is now light might become sound, fragrance might become visible. And with different ears we might listen to the morning stars singing together, and see in many-colored radiance the harmonious concert of the birds.”

HOW WE FEEL WHEN WE DIE.

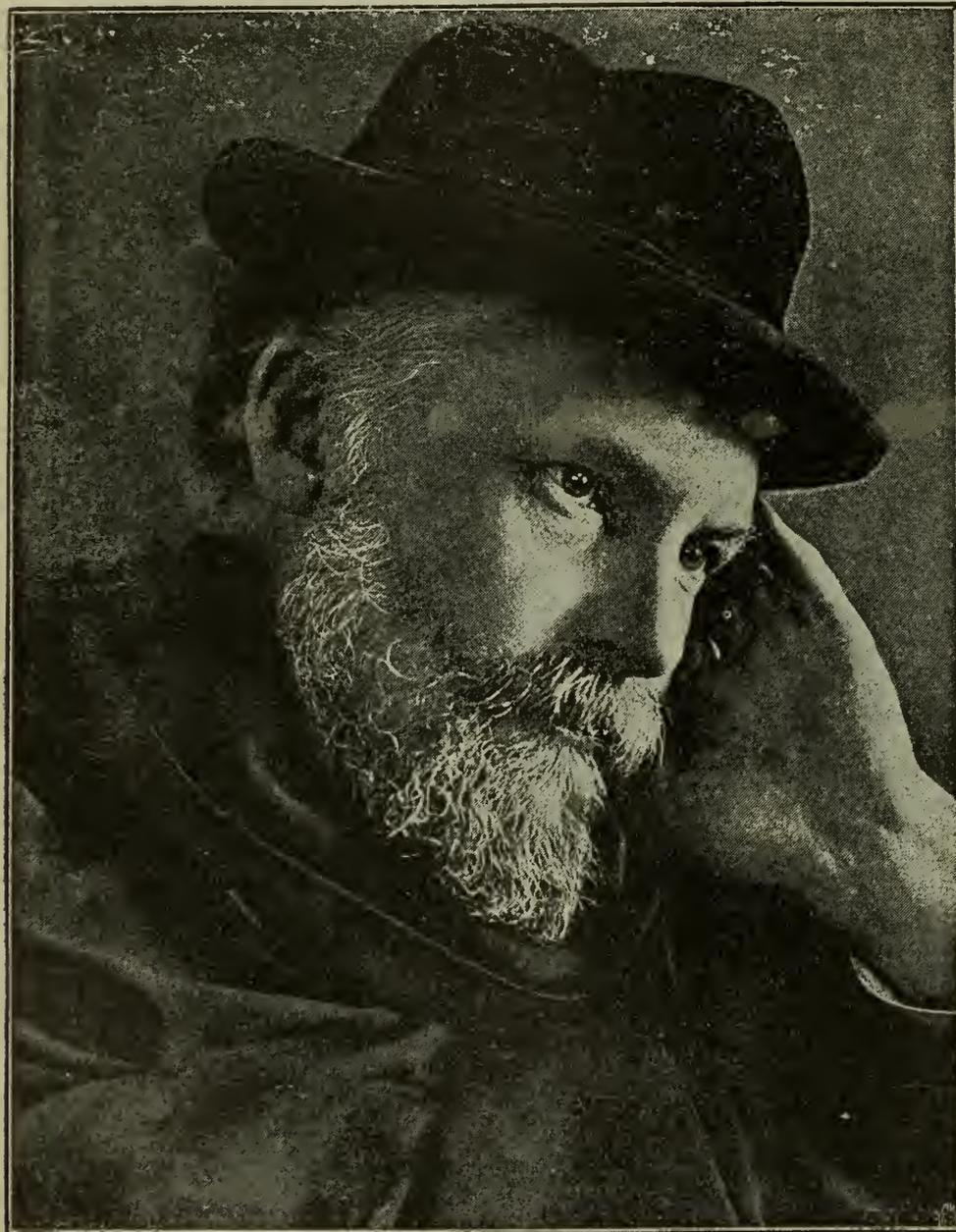
Two Remarkable Experiences.

THE July number of the “Proceedings of the Society of Psychical Research” contains a paper of surpassing interest by Mr. F. W. H. Myers. Its title is adopted apparently with the purpose of concealing its interest from the public, “On Indications of Continued Terrene Knowledge on the Part of the Phantasms of the Dead.” Under this phraseology Mr. Myers conceals some extraordinary experiences of how we feel when we die, and throws some light upon the question as to whether we shall continue to learn and understand all that goes on in the earth when we have quitted this mortal sphere. As it is appointed to all men to die, and as in the whole range of human literature there are hardly any authentic narratives as to how a man feels at the moment of death, the evidence in this paper of Mr. Myers is extremely interesting. Of the two narratives Mr. Myers gives us, the first is the most remarkable, although they are both exceedingly wonderful. The first was contributed by Dr. Wiltse, of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*. Dr. Wiltse is the authority for the statements which follow. When in full possession of all his faculties he appeared to come to the moment of death in the last stage of typhus fever. He was in complete possession of his faculties, and he discussed with his family the arguments in favor of immortality. His voice failed and his strength weakened, and, as a last effort, he stiffened his legs and lay for four hours as dead, the church bell being rung for his death. A needle was thrust into various portions of his body from the feet to the hips without having any effect. He was pulseless for a long time, and for

nearly half an hour he appeared absolutely dead. While his body was lying in this death-like trance his soul was disengaging itself from its earthly tabernacle.

THE SEPARATION OF SOUL AND BODY.

Dr. Wiltse, describing his own experience, says that he woke up out of unconsciousness into a state



MR. F. W. H. MYERS.

of conscious existence and discovered that the soul was in the body, but not of it. He says: "With all the interest of a physician, I beheld the wonders of my bodily anatomy, intimately interwoven with which, even tissue for tissue, was I, the living soul of that dead body. I learned that the epidermis was the outside boundary of the ultimate tissues, so to speak, of the soul. I realized my condition and reasoned calmly thus: I have died, as men term death, and yet I am as much a man as ever. I am about to get out of the body. I watched the interesting process of the separation of soul and body. By some

power, apparently not my own, the Ego was rocked to and fro, laterally, as a cradle is rocked, by which process its connection with the tissues of the body was broken up. After a little time the lateral motion ceased, and along the soles of the feet beginning at the toes, passing rapidly to the heels; I felt and heard, as it seemed, the snapping of innumerable small cords.

When this was accomplished, I began slowly to retreat from the feet toward the head, as a rubber cord shortens. I remember reaching the hips and saying to myself, 'Now, there is no life below the hips.' I can recall no memory of passing through the abdomen and chest, but recollect distinctly when my whole self was collected into the head, when I reflected thus: I am all in the head now, and I shall soon be free. I passed around the brain as if I were hollow, compressing it and its membranes slightly on all sides toward the center, and peeped out between the sutures of the skull, emerging like the flattened edges of a bag of membranes. I recollect distinctly how I appeared to myself something like a jelly-fish as regards color and form. As I emerged from the head I floated up and down and laterally like a soap bubble attached to the bowl of a pipe, until I at last broke loose from the body and fell lightly to the floor, where I slowly rose and expanded into the full stature of man. I seemed to be translucent, of a bluish cast, and perfectly naked. With a painful sense of embarrassment I fled toward the partially opened door to escape the eyes of the two ladies whom I was facing as well as others whom I knew were about me, but upon reaching the door I

found myself clothed, and satisfied upon that point I turned and faced the company.

THE NEW BODY OF THE SOUL.

"As I turned, my left elbow came in contact with the arm of one of two gentlemen who were standing in the door. To my surprise his arm passed through mine without apparent resistance, the severed parts closing again without pain, as air reunites. I looked quickly up at his face to see if he had noticed the contact, but he gave me no sign—only stood and gazed toward the couch I had just left. I directed

my gaze in the direction of his and saw my own dead body.

"I saw a number of persons sitting and standing about the body, and particularly noticed two women apparently kneeling by my left side, and I knew that they were weeping. I have since learned that they were my wife and my sister, but I had no conception of individuality. Wife, sister, or friend were as one to me. I did not remember any conditions of relationship; at least I did not think of any. I could distinguish sex, but nothing further. Not one lifted their eyes from my body.

"I turned and passed out at the open door, inclining my head and watching where I set my feet as I stepped down on to the porch.

"I crossed the porch, descended the steps, walked down the path and into the street. There I stopped and looked about me. I never saw that street more distinctly than I saw it then. I took note of the redness of the soil and of the washes the rain had made. I took a rather pathetic look about me, like one who is about to leave his home for a long time. Then I discovered that I had become larger than I was in earth life and congratulated myself thereupon. I was somewhat smaller in the body than I just liked to be, but in the next life, I thought, I am to be as I desired.

"My clothes, I noticed, had accommodated themselves to my increased stature, and I fell to wondering where they came from and how they got on to me so quickly and without my knowledge. I examined the fabric and judged it to be of some kind of Scotch material—a good suit, I thought, but not handsome; still, neat and good enough. The coat fits loosely, too, and that is well for summer. 'How well I feel,' I thought. 'Only a few minutes ago I was horribly sick and distressed. Then came that change, called death, which I have so much dreaded. It is past now, and here am I still a man, alive and thinking—yes, thinking as clearly as ever, and how well I feel!'

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN BODY AND SOUL.

Dr. Wiltse, in the exuberance of his joy at the thought that he would never be sick again, danced in his glee. He then noticed that he could see the back of his coat with the eyes of his old body, while the spiritual eyes were looking forward. He discovered that a small cord like the thread of a spider's web ran from his shoulders back to his body, and was attached to it at the base of the neck in front. Then he went through the air upheld by a pair of hands, which he could feel pressing lightly on his sides. He traveled at a swift but pleasant rate of speed until he arrived on a narrow but well-built roadway inclined upward at an angle of 25 degrees. It was about as far above the tree-tops as it was below the clouds. The roadway seemed to have no support, but was built of milky quartz and white sand. Feeling very lonely, he looked for a companion, and, as a man dies every twenty minutes, he thought he ought not to have to wait long. But he could see no one. At last, when he was beginning to feel very miser-

able, a face full of ineffable love and tenderness appeared to him. Right in front of him he saw three prodigious rocks blocking the road. A voice spoke to him from a thunder-cloud, saying: "This is the road to the Eternal World; once you pass them, you can no more return to the body." There were four entrances, one very dark; the other three led into a cool, quiet and beautiful country. He desired to go in, but when he reached the exact center of the rock he was suddenly stopped. He became unconscious again; and when he awoke, he was lying in his bed. He awoke to consciousness and soon recovered. He wrote out this narrative eight weeks after his strange experience, but he told the story to those at the bedside as soon as he revived. The doctor who was at the bedside said that the breath was absolutely extinct so far as could be observed, and every symptom marking the patient as dead was present. "I supposed at one time that he was actually dead, as fully as I ever supposed any one to be dead."

The Huguenot Pastor's Story.

That is the first story. The second one is of a Huguenot minister by the name of Bertrand. It is not so recent, but it is quite as remarkable in its way. Mr. Bertrand was traveling with some pupils in the Alps. While ascending the Titlis Mountain he found himself wearied, and sent the party of students up the hill while he rested on the mountain side. After the party had left him he smoked and contemplated the scenery. Suddenly he felt himself as if struck by apoplexy. His head was perfectly clear, but his body was powerless; it was the sleep of the snow. He then gives the following account of his experience:

THE SENSATION OF DYING.

"A kind of prayer was sent to God, and then I resolved to study quietly the progress of death. My feet and hands were first frozen, and little by little death reached my knees and elbows. The sensation was not painful, and my mind felt quite easy. But when death had been all over my body my head became unbearably cold, and it seemed to me that concave pincers squeezed my heart, so as to extract my life. I never felt such an acute pain, but it lasted only a second or a minute, and my life went out. 'Well,' thought I, 'at last I am what they call a dead man, and here I am, a ball of air in the air, a captive balloon attached to the earth by a kind of elastic string, and going up and always up. How strange! I see better than ever, and I am dead—only a small space in the space without a body! . . . Where is my last body?' Looking down, I was astounded to recognize my own envelope. 'Strange!' said I to myself. 'There is the corpse in which I lived and which I called *me*, as if the coat were the body, as if the body were the soul! What a horrid thing is that body—deadly pale, with a yellowish-blue color, holding a cigar in its mouth and a match in its two burned fingers! Well, I hope that you shall never smoke again, dirty rag! Ah! if only I had a hand and scissors to cut the thread which ties me still to it!

“THE PROFESSOR IS DEAD!”

“When my companions return they will look at that and exclaim, ‘The Professor is dead!’ Poor young friends! They do not know that I never was as alive as I am, and the proof is that I see the guide going up rather by the right, when he promised me to go by the left; W. was to be the last, and he is neither the first nor the last, but alone, away from the rope. Now the guide thinks that I do not see him, because he hides himself behind the young men while drinking at my bottle of Madeira. Well, go on, poor man; I hope that my body will never drink of it again. Ah! there he is, stealing a leg of my chicken! Go on, old fellow; eat the whole of the chicken if you choose, for I hope that my miserable corpse will never eat or drink again.” I felt neither surprise nor vexation; I simply stated facts with indifference. ‘Hello!’ said I, ‘there is my wife going to Lucerne, and she told me that she would not leave before to-morrow, or after to-morrow. They are five before the hotel of Lungern. Well, wife, I am a dead man. Good-by.’

“NEITHER REGRET NOR JOY.”

“I must confess that I did not call *dear* the one who has always been *very dear* to me, and that I felt neither regret nor joy at leaving her. My only regret was that I could not cut the string. In vain I traveled through so beautiful worlds that earth became insignificant. I had only two wishes: the certitude of not returning to earth and the discovery of my next glorious body, without which I felt powerless. I could not be happy because the thread, though thinner than ever, was not cut, and the wished-for body was still invisible to my searching looks.

“Suddenly a shock stopped my ascension, and I felt that somebody was pulling and pulling the balloon down. My grief was measureless. The fact was that while my young friends threw snowballs at each other our guide had discovered and administered to my body the well-known remedy, rubbing with snow; but as I was cold and stiff as ice, he dared not roll me for fear of breaking my hands still near the cigar. I could neither see nor hear any more, but I could measure my way down, and when I reached my body again I had a last hope—the balloon seemed much too big for the mouth.

THE CORPSE SWALLOWED THE BALLOON.

“Suddenly I uttered the awful roar of a wild beast—the corpse swallowed the balloon, and Bertrand was Bertrand again, though for a time worse than before.

“I never felt a more violent irritation. At last I could say to my poor guide: ‘Because you are a fool you take me for a fool, while my body alone is sick. Ah! if you had simply cut the string.’

“‘The string? What string? You were nearly dead.’

“‘Dead! I was less dead than you are now, and the proof is that I saw you going up the Titlis by the right, while you promised me to go by the left.’

“The man staggered before replying, ‘Because the snow was soft and there was no danger of slipping.’

“‘You say that because you thought me far away. You went up by the right and allowed two young men to put aside the rope. Who is a fool? You—not I. Now show me my bottle of Madeira, and we will see if it is full.’

“The blow was such that his hands left my body and he fell down.

“‘Oh,’ said I, brutally, ‘you may fall down and stare at me as much as you please, and give your poor explanations, but you cannot prove that my chicken has two legs, because you stole one.’

“This was too much for the good man. He got up, emptied his knapsack while muttering a kind of confession, and then flew away.

“When I arrived in Lucerne I asked my wife why she had left Interlaken sooner than she had told me.

“‘Because I was afraid of another accident and wanted to be nearer!’

“‘Were you five in the carriage and did you stop at the Lungern Hotel?’

“‘Yes.’ And I went away laughing.”

Both of these stories, it will be seen, agree in the consciousness of the apparently dead person that he existed apart from the body with which he was connected by a very fine line, the severance of which would complete the process of dying. The moral of both of these stories seems to be that what we call dying is no more death than the changing of a suit of clothes is dying. The earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, but the soul goes on living just the same as before, only under different circumstances. The ugly part of both these stories is the comparative indifference with which the liberated soul regarded those whom it loved on earth. This, however, is so contrary both to experience and to reason that it may be regarded as exceptional, and due solely to the extreme novelty of the situation, which in these cases had not time to pass before the process of dying was rudely interrupted.

AS TO DREAMS.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD'S paper in the *Contemporary Review* will be read with delight by all those who take an interest in the study of occult phenomena connected with dreams and sub-consciousness. Mr. Greenwood's paper is on “Imagination in Dreams.” He tells us that he has been a great dreamer, apparently from his youth up, and, like all persons who have psychical gifts, he is somewhat impatient of the unsatisfactory explanations of the materialists. He tells us his own experience and the experiences of some of his friends. He says: “But it is necessary, or at any rate it will be found convenient, to suspend the conclusion that dreams are always occasioned by senses and sensibilities in a condition of disorder. Some are, no doubt, and by far the most. But others, and those which alone seem worth noting, may be explained by a condition of mind so different as to be the opposite of disorder.”

Mr. Greenwood's dreams are very vivid—more vivid, indeed, than pleasant. He is in the habit of seeing dream-faces. He says: "I have been familiar with such apparitions for years, and it may not be a waste of paper to repeat a description of them written some time ago. These faces are never seen (in my case, as in M. Maury's) except when the eyelids are closed, and they have an apparent distance of five or six feet. Though they seem living enough, they look through the darkness as if traced in chalks on a black ground. Color sometimes they have, but the color is very faint. Indeed, their general aspect is as if their substance were of pale smoke; and their outlines waver, fade and revive, so that, except for the half of a moment, the whole face is never completely or clearly visible at one time. Always of a strikingly distinctive character, these visionary faces are like one that can be remembered as seen in life or in pictures."

Sometimes they are very disagreeable dreams; for instance: "Many years ago I dreamed of having killed a man by throwing him from the verge of a quay. The murder itself did not come into the dream, which began (according to my waking remembrance) just after I had turned from the scene. The dream was of guilt alone, and whenever I recall that vision of myself walking away through the narrow old streets that bordered the quay (it was early morning), the whole mind of me an abyss of listening silence, my very footsteps seeming to have become noiseless, and a wide environment of distance standing between me and every passer by, I believe I really do know the awful solitude a murderer feels, or know it far beyond mere imagining."

THE DEAD IN DREAMS.

His best dream stories, however, are not his own—at least, not avowedly so. Here is one very extraordinary dream story: "Hardly less remarkable is the story of a dream which was repeated three times at an interval of a year on the anniversary of the death of a child. The boy had died when he was seven or eight years of age, and the father was plunged in inconsolable misery. He had hoped and prayed that he might dream of his son, but his prayers did not seem to be answered.

"That is to say, he never had any such dream for a whole year, by which time, I dare say, the praying had been given up and the hope exhausted. But then, on the morning of the child's death, and at the very hour on which he died, the father woke from a wonderful dream, so intimately and touchingly responsive to the whole year's grief that it cannot be thrown into the glare of print. It is only mentioned—together with the fact that after another twelve months of blank and empty nights another dream of the same character occurred at the same hour—in order to give its own setting to the third dream.

"The morning had again come round. A. dreamed that he had awakened about dawn, and, thinking of nothing but the hour to rise, had drawn his watch from under his pillow. In doing so he saw that it

had been completely shattered. He was about to drop to sleep again, to get rid of ill-humor at the accident (this is all in the dream, be it understood), when the door opened, and in came a foreman of works, to whom A. gave instructions every day, and between whom and himself there was a great liking. It seemed as if the man had come for the usual draft of work to be done, and it did not strike A. as anything out of the way that he should be visited in his bedroom for it. But he *was* struck by the look of mysterious inquiry on the man's face. The next moment he connected this look with the broken watch, and drew it out again; the glass gone, the hands swept away from the dial, but seeming less like his own watch now. What was the meaning of it? While A. was asking himself this question in a sort of expectant trepidation, the foreman of works said, 'Put it to your ear, sir.' This A. did; and as he listened to the even beat within, the other said, 'Sir, we know how much you are troubled, and this is our way of showing you that, though every sign of life is destroyed, life may still be going on.' Whereupon A. awoke 'all of a tremble,' heard the tranquil tick-ticking of his watch under his pillow, and, when he could compose himself to take it forth, saw that the hands stood at within five or eight minutes of the time when his boy died on the same day in the calendar.

"When such dreams as these occur (and this one is told quite faithfully, without a word of omission, importation, transposition, or embellishment) they make an impression on the mind which no reasoning can efface. Anxious as we may be to assert our emancipation from superstitious ideas, confident as we may be that the dream is and must be explicable by some morbid condition of organic function, no sooner is attention drawn from that conclusion than belief in the supernatural creeps in to replace it. As often as it is expelled it will return—shadowy but inexpungable, or expungable only for a while. It comes back again and again like an exile to its home, where the reasonings that chase it away are as foreigners and conquerors."

The Physiology of Dreams.

In *The Asclepiad*, Dr. Richardson publishes a reprint of one of his lectures, entitled "The Physiology of Dreams," which he delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, April 28, 1892. It is a very suggestive paper, and deals with all kinds of dreams, discussing their causes and significance:

"Dreams are all explainable on physical grounds; there is no mystery about them save that which springs from blindness to natural facts and laws. We make our dreams as we do our lives. They are reflexes of that which we take into our organization.

"Absence of dream in sleep is a sign, all other things being natural, of sound health—physically, mentally and morally.

"Dreams occurring in childhood are invariably signs of disturbed health, and should be regarded

with anxiety. If they are purely subjective they indicate some derangement of body; if they are objective they tell that some injurious food is being supplied to the developing mind.

"A night of dream relating to the events of the day is a sure sign of mental overstrain; and the dream of continuation of mental work is a sign of danger which should never be disregarded. It becomes very quickly automatic in its course and injurious in its effect.

"Dreams are a cause of mental weariness extending into waking hours, and when that fact is experienced the grand remedy is exercise of body."

THE PLANET MARS.

DURING the last few weeks the attention of the astronomical world, and the scientific world in general, has been fixed upon the brilliant red star in our southeastern heavens, Mars, which on August 5 passed the point in its orbit nearest the earth. This event, occurring only once in fifteen years, has given rise anew to theories and speculations concerning the habitability of this planet, the boldest of which are those sent out from the Juvisy Observatory by M. Camille Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer. In a letter to the *New York Herald*, August 14, 1892, M. Flammarion gives a summary of the discoveries and suppositions regarding our nearest neighbor.

M. Flammarion's Speculations.

"For more than two centuries and a half," he says, "scientific observation has been directed to an analysis of this neighboring world. We gradually learned that this globe only shines in the reflected light of the sun; that it is composed, like the globe on which we dwell, of continents and seas; that it is surrounded by an atmosphere in which a spectral analysis reveals the presence of a watery vapor; that its years are twice as long as ours; that its seasons are about the same intensity as ours, but twice as long; that its poles are covered with snow during the winter and almost entirely free from it during the summer, and that its climate closely resembles that of the earth—in a word, that this world appears to be habitable just as our is."

POLAR SNOWS.

"It is no longer possible to doubt that the white spots at the poles are due to snow, which accumulates during winter and melts under the rays of the summer sun. Doubtless this snow and this water may differ in some chemical properties from terrestrial water, but it is analogous in aspects and transformations. The atmosphere is more rarefied than ours and higher. The barometer is always at a low point and evaporation is easier. The snows are less dense and the ice softer and melts more easily. But there remains a great analogy between them."

SCHIAPARELLI'S "CANALS."

As to the famous "canals" discovered by Professor Schiaparelli in 1877, M. Flammarion says: "Their

existence has since been confirmed by observation, but astronomers are not agreed as to the nature of these strange formations. That the continents of Mars are crossed by a net-work of lines often perfectly straight and of geometrical aspect is undoubted by all who have studied the question, but it is difficult to decide what is the origin of these tracings. Many of the principal ones seem to be those of former rivers. Nevertheless, they are not real rivers, because they do not have their origin in land, but run direct from one sea to another, and further, because they cross each other." The fact that these formations are of the same color as the seas of Mars gives support to the theory that they are water-courses. A possible explanation of the crossing of these "canals" is that they are operated by the inhabitants of Mars as a part of a gigantic irrigation and transportation system. M. Flammarion computes, from measurement which he has recently made, that the diameter of Mars is 9m. 39s. instead of 11m. 10s., the measurement adopted by Le Verrier.

Mars Through the Telescope.

Directly in the line of M. Flammarion's presentation is Miss Mary Proctor's fanciful description of things and conditions on the planet Mars, which appeared in *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, August 4. Miss Proctor is the daughter of the late Prof. Richard A. Proctor, and writes from her father's point of view: "The astronomer who watches, during the approach of Mars to our earth, the slowly rotating lands and seas of the planet can scarcely, however unimaginative he may be, avoid the thought that contests such as have raged upon our earth for the possession of various regions of our planet's surface may be in progress out yonder in space. In imagination we can observe the slow progress of the Marsian day—the mists of morning gradually clearing away as the sun rises; the gathering of clouds toward eventide, though probably to pass from the skies at night, leaving the same constellations we see, shining with greater splendor through a rarer atmosphere. In the telescope we can clearly see the changes of the Marsian day, for it reveals the long white shore lines, the clearing mists of the morning, the gathering mists of the night; and we know that there must be air currents in an atmosphere undergoing such changes; there must be rain and snow, thunder and lightning, tornadoes and hurricanes blowing more fiercely than those on the earth."

MARS AND THE EARTH COMPARED.

Miss Proctor points out the close resemblance between Mars and the earth. "The planet Mars in our telescopes presents the same aspect as the earth must do to the inhabitants of Venus: a circular disk rather flattened, turning on itself in about twenty-four hours, furrowed from time to time by fleeting clouds, diversified here and there with dark and light plains, revolving obliquely on an axis enveloped with an atmosphere. We have unmistakable evidence of volcanic energy on this planet from the fact that lands and

seas exist, for a continent implies the operation of volcanic forces. Mountain ranges also exist of considerable elevation, which can be inferred from the outlines of seas and lands. The land and sea surfaces on Mars are nearly equal in extent, and the seas are very singularly shaped, running into long inlets and straits, having a bottle-shaped appearance. The seas are of a greenish-blue tinge, resembling our own oceans in their general tint. A mass weighing a pound on our earth would weigh but six and a quarter ounces on Mars. Then, again, the soil weighs less, mass for mass, than that of our earth."

Both M. Flammarion and Miss Proctor are inclined to believe that the double streaks, or "canals," seen in the Schiaparelli chart are due to atmospheric refraction, and can be explained away by known laws of optics; and both attribute the ruddiness of Mars' appearance to the existence of organic life on the planet.

Professor Holden's More Conservative View.

One's faith in the speculations of your Flammarions and Proctors is suddenly shaken on turning to Professor E. S. Holden's article in the San Francisco *Examiner*, August 3. With the biggest lens of them all, that of the Lick Observatory, Professor Holden is not even sure that the red regions of Mars are land, the dark regions water or the white regions at the pole snow-caps. "In fact," he says, "I know of no phenomenon of observation which cannot perfectly well be explained on the supposition that the general surface of Mars is red hot, and that the white regions are clouds."

THE EULOGY OF RAVACHOL.

AMONG the French realistic magazines, the most original, perhaps, is that entitled *Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires*, founded in 1890. In the July number, M. Elisée Reclus has written an extraordinary address to his "dear comrades," the contributors, telling them that their magazine may be destined to play a serious part in the future revolution, if they only know how to bring great devotion to the work. Meanwhile they must do all in their power to help in the creation of anarchist schools for their children, the birth of the *théâtre libre* especially, and the transformation of masters and slaves into a society of spontaneous groups of workers. With such ideas as the prevailing tone of the magazine, it is not surprising to find a contributor, M. Paul Adam, pronouncing on another page the eulogy of Ravachol.

In these days, M. Adam writes, miracles and saints would almost seem to have disappeared. We have the parades of the two chambers, with their daily scandals, their syndicates of sugar manufacturers, beer sellers, etc., and we have had Mary-Reynaud and Wilson, Méline and Morelli and Le Guay, so that politics might have been put outside our minds if the sacrifice of life for the good of humanity had not suddenly reappeared in the shape of the martyrdom of Ravachol, the propagator of the great idea of the ancient religions in seeking death for the good of mankind, and for the elevation of the poor and hum-

ble. Having affirmed the right of existence at the risk of the ignominy of the scaffold, is it not sufficient for him to merit the title of Redeemer? Society kills more than do the assassins. So long as there exist in the world men who die slowly of hunger, the thief and the assassin will naturally remain. Ravachol was the champion of a new force. He exposed the theory of his actions and the logic of his crimes. His deeds were the consequence of his ideas, and his ideas had their birth in that state of barbarity where lamentable humanity vegetates.

Ravachol has seen sorrow, this writer continues, and he has exalted the sorrow of others by offering his as a sacrifice. His undisputed charity and disinterestedness, the vigor of his actions, his courage in face of death, raise him to the splendors of a legend. In these days of cynicism and irony a saint has been born. His blood will be the example for new courage and new martyrs. An event in human history is about to be chronicled in the annals of the nations. The legal murder of Ravachol will open a new era. And for you artists, who represent your mystic dreams on canvas, here is a great subject. If you have understood your epoch, if you have recognized the future, it is your duty to trace the life of this Saint.

THE CARNEGIE CONFLICT.

THE Homestead trouble is discussed in *Social Economist*, by a writer who has evidently given the subject of labor much thought and study. He regards the Homestead strike as something more than a mere quarrel between Mr. Carnegie and his workmen—an industrial crisis, and, in reply to those who see nothing in the affair but a violation of the law, says that "to treat the struggle between employer and employed strictly by existing law would be to cast the present back into the dim rules of the past. Apart from the fatal fact that it cannot be done on account of the magnitude of the forces and interests involved, it is not for the interest of society that it should be done. The new movement of employees is an evolution, and as such society is interested in its success, and cannot afford to have it fail. To insist upon the extreme enforcement of law regarding the rights of property, or upon anything else contrary to this, is to obstruct the advance of civilization itself, and force the use of violence to accomplish what otherwise would come by the silent forces of social evolution."

Attention is called by the writer to the fact that, during the four hundred years preceding 1825, English law made it conspiracy for workmen to associate for the purpose of raising their wages, and he adds that "if English laborers had continued strictly to obey the letter of this law, they would probably still be working twelve hours a day, and be liable to imprisonment for demanding a change or daring to ask for higher wages."

The writer concludes from a review of the economic and history of the Homestead trouble that "the issue was an economic one that might have been ad-

justed by strictly economic methods; and that the real cause of the riot was the ignorant failure of the company to recognize that an economic solution was possible and would be the best for all parties; and a determination to insist upon an antiquated resort to force to establish legal rights outgrown by the advance of society."

LESSONS OF THE STRIKE.

"The Carnegie conflict has shown that in order to secure these several measures are necessary. First of all must, of course, be an unqualified enforcement of the rights of property. This is a fundamental necessity to social freedom and progress, and should therefore be made absolute and complete. No industrial conditions whatsoever should be set up as a defense for the destruction of property. In fact, property rights and personal safety must be held absolutely sacred, and this laborers must religiously recognize no less than capitalists. But to secure these the fullest opportunities for economic competition must be guaranteed. This involves, first, the recognition of trade unions as a necessary part of the industrial organization of society, entitled to the same legal status and support afforded to organized capital. Second, that the refusal of capital to treat with labor organizations, and especially to institute lockouts for the purpose of forcing workmen to abandon their unions, shall be regarded as against public policy, to be discouraged by the courts and disfavored by legislation as against the interests of the State. Third, the entire responsibility of protection to life and property shall be in the hands of the community, and no capitalist shall be permitted to employ private troops under any circumstances, except when called upon to do so by the authorities for the purpose of strengthening the ordinary police machinery of the community. Fourth, that in all cases of industrial disputes, laborers shall have the same right peacefully to dissuade laborers from taking their places that employers have to induce them to do so. This, indeed, is necessary to the efficiency of the strike, and the strike must be recognized as being a part of the competing machinery of modern industry, as it is. There is no other method as yet devised by which the competition of laborers for a higher, because better paid, status can be secured, and as such the strike is of incalculable value to the community. Those who see in it only a disturbance and disorder look at the surface alone. But those who look below the surface will discern the method of the gradual rise of the ancient serf to the modern laborer and of the modern laborer to the condition of a comfortable, reasonable and intelligent citizen—one corner stone of public prosperity."

In *Natural Science* Mr. Clement Reid discusses the climate of Europe during the glacial period. He thinks that Great Britain was probably like Greenland of to-day. All the country north of the Thames and of a line drawn through Saxony was buried under a perennial sheet of ice and snow.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Sydney Webb explains the moral of the British election from the point of view of the author of "The London Programme."

The Moral of the Elections.

Mr. Webb can see only one moral from the election, namely, that Liberals have won when they were Socialists and have lost when they were Individualists; that the lesson which the Liberals have to learn is to accept Mr. Webb as their leader-prophet and walk in the path in which he points out for their feet. Mr. Webb would have an autumn session in order to pass a bill conveying further powers upon the London County Council and the amendment of the Registration Laws. He also would have a Budget for the payment of members, amend the death duties, tax ground rents and impose a graduated income tax.

Mr. Webb sums up his paper as follows:

"The task of the Liberal statesmen is at the present time not merely to frame a Home Rule Bill, but to occupy themselves in forming out of the vague and frequently inconsistent Socialism of their constituents a systematic collectivist programme to be put before the country in 1893. It is, however, obvious that any such programme would be worse than useless unless it were the outcome of a genuine conversation of the collectivist faith. To ask Mr. Gladstone, for instance, to out-trump Mr. Chamberlain's National Insurance by Universal Pensions would indeed be a degradation of politics, unless we could first convert Mr. Gladstone to the doctrine of the moral responsibility of the community for the well-being of its aged workers. There is no hope of true leadership of the working class from politicians who are still under the dominion of the old individualist ideal. But with the abandonment of a worn-out creed, the ugly precepts of self-advancement and 'rising out of your class' would give place to the speeches of our statesmen to a more generous advocacy of the religion of public service. Social honors would be reserved, not for the successful employer of sweated labor, or to the wealthy appropriator of other men's inventions, but for the faithful official of the community, whether his service had been rendered to a trade union or to a co-operative society, to the municipality, or to the State. Our whole educational system, from the elementary school to the university, would teach the energetic and ambitious young man to seek advancement, not in becoming the proprietor of a successful business, but in rising to high office as the faithful servant of his parish or County Council.

"And the political moral of the elections is that no complaisant acceptance of new shibboleths will serve our end. If the Liberal party is once more to become a great 'instrument of progress,' of the collectivist programme must be the expression of an earnest desire for social equality and a genuine belief in industrial democracy."

Two Conservative Views.

In the *National Review* Mr. Bauman and Mr. Whitmore disconsolately discuss the catastrophe which has overwhelmed the Tories. Mr. Bauman, who, by the by, was one of the Conservatives who did as much as anything to lose London for the Conservative party by his insane antagonism to the County Council, makes his moan over the result :

"Despite of a prepollance of fact and argument, unprecedented, unanswerable, and, one would have thought, irresistible, notwithstanding a record of legislative achievement which could not be challenged or concealed, the people have slowly and deliberately declared, after having heard the case argued by both sides : 'We have had enough of this Government; we will turn it off and take a new one.' Is not this enough to make the friends of popular representation wring their hands? What is the use of going to the jury with a strong case if the verdict is to be direct against the weight of evidence? It is not Home Rule for Ireland, but Home Rule for London, not provincial parliaments, but ground rents, no theory of a Federal constitution, but a plain plan of plunder that has given Mr. Gladstone twenty-four votes on a division. Mr. Gladstone may fancy he has won them himself; but we need be under no such illusion. Mr. John Burns and the County Council have joined forces and have seized those twelve seats, not for Mr. Gladstone, but for themselves, as Mr. Gladstone will very soon find out."

London has gone badly, and he thinks that London may go worse. This is due, he says, to the County Council largely, for constituting which he thinks that Mr. Ritchie well deserved being defeated. "We are only just beginning to pay the penalty of that reckless, that mad experiment, without a precedent, I should think, in our legislation, and, fitly enough, the first person to pay was the author of the bill. A fellow-feeling is said to make us kind, but I cannot honestly feel sorry for my friend Mr. Ritchie."

Mr. Whitmore is not so desponding. He tries to cheer up his forlorn brethren in the following fashion: "My contention, then, is that Unionists, while frankly admitting the difficulties they have to face in these constituencies, and the reverses they have in some instances received, should be encouraged by the indubitable, if slow, growth of their views since the last Reform bill, and the concurrent mitigation in the asperity of Radical hostility to them."

"Wherever Radicalism has made advances, it has done so, not because of, or even in the name of, Home Rule, but because of the attractiveness to the poorer voters of new British Radical ideas. Wherever Unionism has grown in strength, it has done so avowedly in the name of Unionism, and on the force of Unionist arguments against Home Rule."

Cause of Salisbury's Overthrow.

In *Blackwood's* the situation is considered both at home and abroad. *Blackwood* thinks that "Lord Salisbury's Government was in a position which should have been rendered unassailable by the gratitude of

the people. Unhappily, however, the blind and fatuous influence of party feeling, freely backed by systematic misrepresentation, audacity of assertion, and persistency in promising the impossible to the ignorant portion of the electors, have been agents more powerful than gratitude, and have prevented the Government from obtaining that unanimity of approval which they had so well deserved, and which in the interests of the country should undoubtedly have been given."

Comfort is found, however, in the increase of the Unionists polls and the heavy majority against Home Rule in England. They have the House of Lords as an additional comfort, and although the result of the elections is regretted and deeply to be deplored, and only to be explained on the supposition of the efficacy of persistent lying, *Blackwood* consoles itself by thinking that the days of the new Ministry will be few. From the point of view of England's interest abroad, *Blackwood* is quite sure nothing but harm will come from Mr. Gladstone's return to power, but he thinks that the danger will be minimized if it is distinctly understood that Lord Rosebery will go to the Foreign Office, and that the existing foreign policy of Great Britain will be maintained.

A Victory for Mr. Gladstone, Not for Home Rule.

Mr. Edward Dicey, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the "Verdict of England," says that the general result is a vote in favor of Mr. Gladstone rather than Home Rule. The second feature of the election is: "That the choice of England—as I predicted would be the case in the article I wrote last month under the above heading—has gone dead against Mr. Gladstone's policy. In London the Unionists hold 37 seats against 25; in the English provincial boroughs, 95 against 68; in the English counties, 131 against 103; while in the English universities, the whole five seats were retained by the Unionists without even the pretense of a contest. Thus in England alone Lord Salisbury had a majority of 72."

Mr. Dicey believes that the Opposition will be one of the most powerful on record, an Opposition harmonious, united, proud of its cause, hopeful of its future, confident of success. But notwithstanding this, a majority is a majority however it is constituted, and the Nationalists are masters of the situation. He thinks that Mr. Gladstone will come to terms with Dr. Walsh and the Irish clergy, which will be easier than coming to an understanding with the Irish Nationalists. He sees no absolute impossibility in passing a bill through the House of Commons in the course of next year conferring Home Rule on Ireland, but he says the House of Lords will throw it out and then there will be a Dissolution in twelve months from the present time. Unionists, therefore, should set about preparing to win the next general election. They must begin by acknowledging that they have failed to convince the mass of their countrymen that the repeal of the Union is a matter of life and death

to England. Their second failure is that they have allowed themselves to be outbidden and out-manœuvred in respect to the questions which really interest the masses. The Liberal-Unionists must, therefore, abandon an untenable position, and call themselves Conservatives. Sir John Gorst, Baron de Worms, Mr. Plunkett and Lord Randolph Churchill must be recognized as inevitable members of the next Conservative Ministry, and having thus reconstructed the Opposition Cabinet Mr. Dicey would go for the Eight Hours bill. He does not like it, but he bids the Conservatives remember that if they wish to get the working-class vote they have got to pay for it either in meal or malt.

Views of Six Other Prominent Englishmen.

In the *Fortnightly Review* there are six short papers upon the outlook of affairs. The first is by Mr. Lecky, who thinks that Mr. Gladstone will not carry out Home Rule, but that he may inflict profound injury upon Ireland. The majority is not an English or even a British majority, and it is certainly not due to the conversion of the nation to Home Rule. He thinks the majority will split up into groups, and he says: "It will be curious to watch a government presided over by the author of 'Vaticanism'; called into being, in a great measure, by the votes of the English Nonconformists, and at the same time controlled, directed and sustained by the Catholic priesthood as no English government has been since the Reformation."

Mr. Arnold Foster says that a clear majority of the electors of Great Britain have returned the Unionist party to smash Home Rule. The Gladstonian majority depends upon rebels, illiterates, perjurers and Irish Roman Catholic priests. Every Gladstonian member for Ireland might be justly unseated on the ground of undue influence. In Dublin there is not a single person who, politically speaking, would trust Mr. Gladstone to carry sixpence across the street: "That the accession of a Gladstonian government to office even for a week will mean the recrudescence of the bloody work of what has now become the Gladstonian party in the south and west of Ireland is, I fear, from what I hear, beyond doubt. That will be the principal danger of the situation. The other danger will, of course, be the risk of war which always follows Mr. Gladstone's accession to office as regularly as typhus follows famine."

Mr. Frederick Greenwood is much more alarmed about what Mr. Chamberlain will succeed in doing the day after to-morrow than what Mr. Gladstone is doing to-day. He regards Mr. Chamberlain as the priest who hopes to be the pontiff of the new Radicalism. He hopes that the Conservatives will come to the conclusion that if there must be two parties in the State there is no need for them both being radical and revolutionary. He thinks that the Conservatives have sold their souls to Mr. Chamberlain, and he has not been able to pay the price in return for which they consented to pass Free Education and disestablish the Quarter Sessions.

Sir W. T. Marriott suggests that there should be no more Tories, but that they should all be called Unionists. Eleven seats were lost in London through the folly of many members of the Unionist party. They have also lost in the counties, owing to the lies told about them by their opponents, who had many chances given them in places where the landlords were absentees and the clergyman unpopular. So far from thinking that Mr. Chamberlain is an evil element against whom all Conservatives should stand on guard, Sir William Marriott thinks that they must follow his example in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and persist in carrying out a strong, consistent foreign policy, together with liberal measures in home legislation: "I may add that in no election has the Primrose League given more effective help than at the recent one, and, judging from my own experience, I should say that where it has taken root and is strong the Unionist party have won, and where it has been weak and neglected they have lost."

Mr. Fletcher Moulton thinks that to run Home Rule alone, and leave other matters out until it is settled, will be to repeat the error of 1886, and to court a similar disaster. The new Franchise bill must be sent up to the House of Lords before the Home Rule bill is passed through Committee. That Franchise bill must be limited to extending the period of qualification, and the abolition of plural voting. Mr. T. W. Russell consoles himself by thinking that the Opposition will be the most brilliant in Parliamentary history, and that one-fourth of the Irish members cannot give constant or regular attendance in Parliament.

WHY THEY VOTED FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

Eight Prominent Englishmen Give Their Reasons.

IN the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Knowles has collected papers from eight different persons who explain, in response to his request, why they voted for Mr. Gladstone at the last general election.

The most interesting paper is the one by the Dean of Winchester, who voted for Mr. Gladstone because, he says: "I have tried to make Christianity interpreted anew by the life of Christ as the foundation of my political faith. To me Christianity is intensely practical and social. The priests and Levites still pass by with averted heads, but there lies there the true duty of man. If churches have to live they have to face the difficulties of the time in the development of social life and labor. It is because of my hopes for the solution of some of these social questions that I am a warm Liberal. We want the wage-earner to have better provision for his old age; we want a reform in the Poor Law; we want better houses for the laborers to live in, not huts which defy the laws of health and morality; we believe that every man should be unmolested, whatever views he may hold, and be able to give weight to his views without hindrance at the polls; we hold that the vote ought to represent each person's conscience and opinion; that

no one should, when of full age and standing be without it, nor any one have more than one person's share of it. I hold, too, that this is as true of women as of men, and that the weight of the female vote will be thrown into the scale in favor of peace, temperance and morality, whatever may be the result of it on our party organizations. I repudiate the degrading doctrine that only those should vote who can fight for their vote; such a doctrine is a long step backward toward the barbarous 'might makes right' theory of human life.

"The peaceful solution of the quarrels of men or nations is the true solution; we desire to strengthen the bonds of both Imperial and International amity. We want education to be improved as well as universal; we desire the religious and moral side of it to be strengthened, and the family life to grow more real and more happy. We are determined to resist the horrible attacks of vice and cruelty on the purity and happiness of our women and children. Lastly—and perhaps this is the most pressing matter of all—we call for a stern and popular control over the deadly drink traffic."

Mr. Alfred Wallace's paper is also to the point. He voted for Mr. Gladstone because he was a Home Ruler in the first place, and in the second because he believed that the infallible and only test of good government is general contentment combined with physical well-being. "The people of Ireland," he says, "are now, and have always been, discontented with our government of their country, a government which has never, till recently, even pretended to be for the good of the Irish. I believe that the only way to satisfy their just and proper desire for self-government, and to blot out the memory of centuries of oppression and misrule, is to grant them that measure of Home Rule which the Liberal party, under Mr. Gladstone, is prepared to concede, and which the Irish people are prepared to accept. To give this is the logical outcome of two great liberal principles—that liberty is not only a good thing in itself, but that with fair play and in the long run it always produces good results; and, that government, to be just and beneficial, must be founded on the freely expressed consent of the governed."

"An objection may be made that these principles would compel us to give, not partial, but absolute, freedom to the Irish people if they desired it. I reply, that undoubtedly it would do so; but in the first place, that demand has not been yet made by the same large majority and with the same earnestness with which local self-government has been claimed; and in the second place, with nations as with individuals, self-preservation is the paramount consideration, and a completely independent Ireland might easily be conquered by a continental power and made the base for an attack upon us. As we can hardly suppose that a large majority of Irishmen would desire to become subjects of France or Germany, this demand for complete independence is not likely to be seriously made.

"A more practical objection is that, on what have been here laid down as Liberal principles, we would

give to Ulster the same freedom to choose its own form of government which we are prepared to give to Ireland. To this I reply, that I certainly *would* give this freedom, either to Ulster or to any clearly defined portion of Ulster, if demanded by at least a two-thirds majority of its population. The present attitude of a portion of Ulster is, however, almost wholly due to religious antagonism, and to what Liberals believe to be an altogether unfounded dread of some form of religious persecution."

Sir Thomas Farrer, the Master of University College, Oxford, and Sir William Markby, all explain their votes on the general ground of agreement with Mr. Gladstone's policy, but they all also state that they object to return a Conservative government on the ground that it passes Liberal measures.

On this subject the Master of University College says: "The address put into my hands here by the government candidate lays claim to the completion by the existing government of a number of excellent measures. I find in that long list nearly everything which the Liberal party has for years been demanding. Of course these measures have not been carried out with a completeness which a Liberal might desire. A Conservative government under heavy pressure appears to be so squeezable, that a man of a somewhat cynical mind might be well satisfied to see his objects gradually brought to completion without any responsibility on his part. But this is rather a degradation of politics; it is a little like the Liberal voter being carried to the poll in the wealthy Conservative's carriage."

Mr. Minto explains why he did not vote for the labor candidate in the following sentence: "The one-plank agitator has his times and seasons of beneficial activity, but the eve of a general election on long-matured issues is not one of them. To support him in such circumstances is merely to postpone or defeat the reforms to which the Liberal party is pledged."

Several of the writers deal with the question of Ulster, but the only one who makes any practical proposal is Mr. Wallace, who says: "It seems to me that it would be both just and politic to include in the Home Rule bill a proviso, that if at the end of five years any clearly defined portion of Ireland, such as a county or two or more contiguous counties, demanded by a two-thirds vote of its population to become an integral part of Scotland or of England, that demand should be granted. I am myself convinced that when the time came no such demand would be made; but, as a matter of justice and consistency, as well as of policy, the option should be granted."

In *Outing* for August, Mr. Frank G. Lenz begins an account of his tour around the world on a safety bicycle with a pneumatic tyre. He started from Pittsburgh on May 15, 1892, but when he is going to finish his tour is not yet stated. His first paper breaks off with New York. He spent fifteen days in coming 555 miles from Pittsburgh.

AFTER THE BRITISH ELECTION.

A Speculation as to What Might Be.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, after pointing out various features which have characterized the recent British election, Mr. Stead proceeds to discuss the probable course of events. He suggests that as the Liberals are not strong enough to defy the House of Lords, and as it would be suicidal for them to thrust forward a Home Rule bill only to have it flung back in their faces without daring to go to the country, they had better proceed one step at a time.

AN IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY.

By way of preparing for the Home Rule bill they should ask the Irish party to nominate one of their members, who should consent to be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism and accept the office of Chief Secretary, in order to prepare the way for Home Rule. In order to strengthen the Cabinet and to fortify Mr. Gladstone with the experience of men who are familiar with the working of the federal system, Mr. Stead suggests that Mr. Edward Blake, who has been elected for South Longford, should be taken into the cabinet as a representative Canadian, and that his presence there might be balanced by the appointment of Mr. Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, to an Imperial portfolio.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS BURT.

If, in addition, Mr. Thomas Burt were placed at the head of a Department of Labor and made a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Stead seems to think that Mr. Gladstone could contemplate the future with some degree of complacency. Although the cabinet might then be as strong as it could be made, yet, considering the constitution of the majority which has placed it in power, Mr. Stead is not satisfied.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

He thinks that overtures should be made to the Liberal Unionists, and especially to Mr. Chamberlain, who in 1886 was distinctly in favor of making a compromise with Home Rule. He was then overruled by the more passionate and impulsive counsels of Sir George Trevelyan, who is now a Gladstonian of the first water. Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, is an advocate of American as against Colonial Home Rule, and if Mr. Chamberlain is of the same mind to-day that he was some time ago, there is no reason why he should not accept the olive branch if it were extended to him by Mr. Gladstone.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Stead says: "It is sometimes asserted that Mr. Chamberlain, like Mr. Cowen, is animated by a personal feeling of pique or of jealousy of Mr. Gladstone. Those who know him best ridicule the accusation. There are no grounds of personal antagonism which would divide the Liberal leader and his natural successor. In the country there would be some considerable misgiving; but, after all, even the most re-

sentful Radical may reflect that Mr. Chamberlain is in every way preferable to Sir William Harcourt as the next leader of the Liberal party.

"Is there, then, any fatal antagonism of principle? No doubt, if all the possible contingencies were drawn out on paper, it would be impossible to find any two statesmen who would agree in advance upon the solution of all conceivable problems. But upon the practical next step it would not be difficult for practical statesmen to agree. Of course, if the Irish persist in crying for all or nothing, they will get nothing, and we can only wish them joy of their choice. But if they are willing to take what they can get to-day, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, there ought to be no difficulty in arranging a *modus vivendi*. All that is wanted is a rearrangement of the political perspective. Mr. Gladstone has always said that he would propose nothing for Ireland that he would not be prepared to extend to other parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Chamberlain would probably reverse the order, and give to the United Kingdom what he is willing to extend to Ireland.

THE SCHEME OF HOME RULE.

"Mr. Chamberlain, it will be said, wishes to restore the Heptarchy. Mr. Chamberlain, it may be replied, sees that the American State system supplies us with invaluable hints as to the necessary decentralization of our Constitution. The promotion of the *rapprochement* between the American Republic and the British Empire cannot better be pursued than by the attempt to pass the federal principle upon the English chaotic and paralytic centralized system.

"The London County Council, with four millions of subjects, is working out the problem of municipal Home Rule, without raising even an alarmed suggestion that the County Council will dismember the Empire. If similar bodies of a similar size were established with extended powers throughout the three kingdoms, much greater elasticity would be imparted to our system of government, at the same time that local parliaments would everywhere be created, upon whose shoulders the central government could unload many of its burdens. Ireland, Scotland and Wales would each form natural local nuclei of decentralized administration. London, Lancashire and Yorkshire would be cantons or states. The four Northern Counties, the Eastern Counties, the Home Counties, the West Midlands, with Mr. Chamberlain as their chief, the East Midlands under Lord Spencer, with Wessex and Cornwall, would be a rough but practicable division of the land into manageable administrative units not dissimilar to an American State.

"Of these cantons and states, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire, the four Northern Counties and the Eastern Counties, judging from the recent elections, would be Liberal; while Lancashire, London, the Home Counties, the West Midlands, would be as decidedly Conservative. Wessex and the Eastern Midlands would be the pivot States.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

“There can be no doubt about the fact, that if we are not to break up the Empire, we must Americanize our Constitution. Mr. Gladstone dimly sees this. Mr. Morley is groping toward it. Why should not Mr. Chamberlain boldly face the situation, and abandoning his perilous sojournings among the tents of Kedar, return to the Liberal party in order to enable them to carry out this great ideal?”

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON HOME RULE.

THE Duke of Argyll, writing in the *North American Review* for August on Irish Home Rule, contends that the Gladstonian proposal to set up in Ireland a separate Parliament, would, if carried into effect, virtually nullify the existing union between that country and England; that “a united nationality cannot be maintained with one crown unsupported by one supreme Parliament.” He assumes that the Irish people are not capable of self-government, and does not find the powers left with the crown in Mr. Gladstone’s scheme sufficient to protect the individual Irish citizen against legislative attacks upon life, liberty and property, especially since “the majority in the new Irish Parliament are sure to be men who have avowed principles and desires which are fatal to industrial progress or to the secure enjoyment of any property.” Many of the Irish Nationalist leaders “are pure anarchists on all questions connected with property, and some of them have avowed their intention to treat as waste paper all titles to property coming from English sovereigns or parliaments.

“The assertion, therefore, that in their determined resistance to such a fearful revolution the people of Ulster are merely seeking to maintain an old religious ‘ascendency’ over their Catholic fellow citizens, is an assertion which can only be described as an infamous falsehood. I do not myself fear any direct form of religious persecution. The day for that is gone by, but in many parts of Ireland powers of plunder would undoubtedly be given to local bodies in which priests would reign supreme over an ignorant, superstitious and dependent population of peasants, and of anarchical fanatics who may be of any religion or of none.

“Let the American people clearly understand that Mr. Gladstone proposed to invest the Irish Parliament with power far more extensive than that which your Constitution gives to any State, although, as regards these States, there never has been, nor is there now, any serious danger of such powers being abused as they certainly would be in Ireland. Let me warn Americans of another thing to be kept in mind. They must not trust the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone’s assertions about the past history of Ireland. All his utterances have been, at the least, one-sided and partisan in character. Very often they have been in absolute defiance of the facts. For example, he has lately represented his scheme as one which merely proposed to restore to Ireland some limited share of the power of self-government which she had once enjoyed, and of which she was deprived

at the union. The fact is that Ireland never has had a Parliament with one-tenth of the enormous power he would have given under his scheme of 1886.

“What Ireland wants now is peace and the reign of law. All grievances have been removed. Such was the emphatic declaration of Mr. Gladstone himself in 1885. Nothing has happened to justify his retreat from this great confession. Parliamentary convenience, and nothing else, has led to his passionate retractions and his appeal to ignorance in support of his new scheme.”

From an American Point of View.

The question of Home Rule is discussed from an American point of view in the *Forum* for August. Mr. Richard H. Dana, the author of the article, takes the grounds that self-government for Ireland in local affairs would be a stronger bond of union between that country and England than any force applied by a British Parliament, and cites in support of this position our own experience with local self-government in our several States as a means of avoiding discord and giving strength to the Union. He says: “The form of government to which the Southern States came back, and which has worked so well ever since, is the very form of government which is now desired in Ireland.”

Mr. Dana finds the cause of our sympathy for Ireland in England’s refusal to admit that the Irish people are fit to govern themselves. The Irish Home Rulers do not seek separation: “They wish to keep up complete union with England, to have an Irish Parliament with defined powers limited to local affairs; and even in these, the Imperial Parliament will still have the power, if its exercise is needed, to abrogate any law passed by the Irish Parliament. Tariff and excise, questions of peace and war, and other matters wholly of common and national interest, it is admitted, should be in the hands of the joint British and Irish or the Imperial Parliament. The principle seems to be that matters of general application ought to be settled by a general parliament; matters of special and local application by a local parliament; admitting, of course, exceptions, some to be temporary and some permanent. The chief complaint of the Irish is that, though represented in the British Parliament, they are wholly out-voted on local matters, and the wishes of the great majority of their representatives are ignored, while quite as serious is the fact that the Parliament in London is so engrossed with English, Scotch and Imperial affairs that Irish matters have heretofore been woefully neglected.

“It is frequently remarked that if Home Rule is established it will be but the entering wedge for complete separation. Let me recall two of our experiences. Home Rule with union having been refused the American colonists, war ensued; and, the refusal continuing, the Declaration of Independence followed, but only after the war had lasted a year and a quarter. After our successful rebellion Home Rule was granted to the other British colonies, and they have remained loyal. In recent reconstruction after

the Civil War, the Southern States were in the end given Home Rule, and all has gone on harmoniously since; but for twelve years United States troops were kept in the South to maintain order; the presence of these troops as government police caused trouble. A pretty severe hit on the head made by a home policeman to enforce home-made law is a small matter, bringing but contempt on the wounded; but a hit so slight as to be healed by a bit of sticking plaster, if given by a policeman or soldier sent by a distant government to enforce special laws not consented to, leaves a stinging sense of indignation behind and makes the sufferer a hero and a martyr in the eyes of his neighbors. Taking, then, our own history and the continuing evidence before our eyes of the force for union there is in self-government on local affairs in all our States, it cannot but seem to us that some sort of effectual Home Rule for Ireland is what will alone reunite Ireland, in heart, as well as in name, with the British Empire, to the mutual advantage of both parts of the union."

PRESIDENTIAL YEARS AND BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

THE general impression that "a presidential year is a disastrous year for business," is combated by Mr. Francis B. Thurber in the August number of the *North American Review*. The statistics of the New York Clearing House during the last twenty years show that in certain presidential years exchanges have increased, while in others they have declined, and Mr. Thurber does not find that the presidential elections are directly responsible for either the prosperity or depression in business. He says: "In 1872, a presidential year, the exchanges were three billions of dollars more than in 1871, and only a billion less than the succeeding year. In 1876, however, there were three billions less than in 1875, and one billion less than in 1877, but in 1880 there were thirteen billions more than in 1879, but eleven billions less than in 1881, when we had a "boom" year, owing to the good crops in this country and poor ones abroad. The volume of exchanges steadily declined from 1881 until 1885, but in the presidential year of 1884 the exchanges were nine billions more than in 1885, from which point there was a substantial recovery again during 1886 and 1887, but in 1888 they declined again four billions."

Nor does Mr. Thurber find from the statistics of business failures for the last twenty years that any considerable number have been caused by presidential elections. In 1872 the number of failures was much greater than in the preceding year, but less than in the succeeding, and so in the presidential year 1888. The number of failures in 1876 exceeded both that of 1875 and of 1877, but there were fewer failures in 1880 than in either 1879 or 1881.

Mr. Thurber's point is that while presidential elections may have a depressing effect upon business, this conclusion is not clearly borne out by available

statistics. He is inclined to believe that the effects which are attributed to such elections have been brought about by other influences far more controlling in their nature.

PROTECTION AND THE FARMER.

SPEAKER CHARLES F. CRISP, writing on "Protection" in the *American Journal of Politics* for August, argues that the tariff upon every article imported into this country is a tax which the consumer of that article must pay, and for which he is to no considerable extent recompensed by the stimulation to home industry which may have been induced through the protection afforded by this tariff. That protection has been the chief factor in the development of our manufacturing industries and that it does protect, Judge Crisp freely concedes. He even goes so far as to say that about ninety per cent. of the manufactured articles used in this country are now produced by the domestic manufacturers; and more's the pity, he seems to think, for "the result is our people pay a higher price for such articles in the American market than is paid for corresponding articles in other countries where the tariff is much lower or where there is no tariff at all."

But it is not so much this "higher price for articles of domestic manufacture" to which Mr. Crisp objects as that our protective tariff laws "have not created a home market for the millions of farmers engaged in raising corn, and wheat, and cotton. Two-thirds of the raw cotton raised in this country finds its market in Liverpool. There it comes in competition with cotton made by the cheapest labor in the world—the cooly labor of India. The Liverpool market regulates not only the price of cotton there, but the price of cotton at home. The same is true of our surplus wheat and of our surplus corn, when we can export it all. The tariff furnishes to these no home market, and it affords to those engaged in their production no protection against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe or of India. Who, then, reaps advantage and wealth from our present enormously high protective tariff laws? The only truthful answer that can be made is that a few manufacturers who may be aptly termed a privileged class are the only ones who profit by a protective tariff.

"The school to which I belong believe that the essence of justice and fairness in the collection of taxes from the people is equality. If a system could be devised which would help everybody in the country, then it might be called just. If the system we have is so inherently weak or so peculiar in its character that the millions of producers of cotton, the millions of producers of wheat and corn, can have no benefit, but only injury from it, in the name of justice let us modify that system and adopt one under which they can have some sort of chance in the race of life. They offer a sop to the farmer by putting a duty on his products, when the truth is, and they know it, that no duty can do the raiser of corn and of cotton and of wheat any good whatever.

“ Any party that is in earnest in reference to helping the farmer or any other class of laboring men will reduce the tariff ; permit some reasonable competition in the market ; destroy trusts ; accord equal privileges to all and special privileges to none. Give the farmer free salt ; give him free bagging, in which the farmer of the West sacks his corn, and with which the farmer in the South wraps his cotton. Give him free iron ties, with which in the South he binds his cotton, and with which in the West he bales his hay. Give him some reduction on his woolen clothes, and on his cotton goods. We cannot increase the price of their product by protective tariff duties, but we can decrease to them the cost of production and the cost of living by reducing the tariff on those articles used to make their crops and on those articles of necessity which all families must use.”

From Mr. Gunton's Point of View.

As if in direct reply to Speaker Crisp's presentation of the shortcomings of our protective tariff policy, appears, in the *Social Economist* for August, an article in which it is emphatically declared that “ there is no class, except perhaps the domestic mechanics, who have been benefited so much by protection as our farmers.” The writer, presumably Mr. George Gunton, proceeds to say that the American farmers “ have received the full benefit of all the improved machinery which the manufacturing centres have created, in the lower prices of all their manufactured products, their transportation, and everything they purchase in the line of clothes, furniture, utensils, books and musical instruments has been cheapened ; in fact, the cost of everything which enters into their social life has been reduced. They have also had the benefit of improved farm implements, which have greatly reduced the cost of farming. And yet the prices of their products have remained almost unchanged. In short, they get nearly the same price for what they sell, while the price of almost everything they buy has been reduced from 20 to 70 per cent. through the development of trade and manufacture under protection. We repeat, if there is any class who have reaped an exceptional share of the benefits of protection, it is our farmers.”

This writer declares that the issue between Protection and Free Trade is distinctly drawn in the platforms of the two great political parties, and believes that “ to abolish the protective features from our public policy would be to strike a vital blow at the labor movement in this country. It would make every rise of wages or reduction of hours more difficult than ever, because every improvement in the laborer's condition would tend to handicap American employers in their competition with foreign producers using the same machinery. As the machinery in England, and to a considerable extent in other European countries, is substantially the same as our own, a rise of wages would necessarily be checked until those of Europe reached the same level, which simply means the arrest of our civilization.”

THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A FORCE BILL.

IN the *Forum* for August Mr. Hoke Smith discusses the Force bill and points out the disastrous effects which he believes would be produced by the enactment of such a measure. Mr. Smith was the principal founder of the *Atlanta Journal*, with which paper he is still actively connected, and is president of the Atlanta Board of Education. He writes from a full acquaintance with the social and political conditions which obtain in the South. He is firmly of the opinion that no greater calamity could befall the negroes than the passage of a Force bill. Such legislation would, he asserts, disturb the present harmonious relations between the negroes and whites of the South, and would arouse anew the old race prejudices so bitter under the “ carpet-bag ” régime. “ The negro's hope of development rests upon the kind feeling which now exists between the two races in the South, which is constantly increasing to his benefit as outside interference decreases. An impartial student of the situation in the South must see that the negro's progress, intellectual, moral and financial, during the past few years has everywhere been dependent upon and proportioned to the lack of friction between himself and his white neighbor.” After showing what has been done in Georgia through the efforts of such men as Governor Gordon and Governor Northen toward educating the negro to intelligent citizenship, Mr. Smith says : “ The present condition of affairs, desirable as it certainly is, can be maintained only where friction is avoided between the two races, for with the indication of an aggressive struggle between them, the influence of those whites who might desire to continue legislation favorable to the development of the negro would cease. The mass of whites, their prejudices rekindled, would not follow the conservative men of their race. If the South be let alone conditions will continue to improve until every right will be conceded to the negro and all justice enforced in his behalf.

“ Everything is now favorable ; but suppose a Force bill were passed. What a change would be made ! There would be in Georgia about six thousand supervisors, besides deputy marshals and canvassing boards, whose business under the bill would be to stir up the ignorant negroes, to arouse in their breasts prejudices against their white neighbors, to fill their minds with political aspirations ; in a word, to put them in a state of discontent and feverish excitement and make them unwilling and unfit for labor. This conduct would not affect those negroes who have succeeded in accumulating property, it would not affect the best of the race, but it would destroy their influence over the rest. It would check their efforts to make them honest, economical and industrious. What condition would result ? Conscious of this change on the part of the negroes, the white people would resume their old plan of strict nominations in local affairs. The municipal, the county and the legislative officers would again be selected by party or color-line nominations, which would exclude all local influence on the part of the

negroes, except in a few counties where they would be able to select their own candidates. Office-holders representing the consolidated white vote, brought together by negro antagonism, would be a natural result. The influence of the most intelligent whites in favor of negro schools and legislation looking to the improvement of the negro would be lost in the bitterness which the differences would engender. The negro himself would be thrown back where he was in 1870. The prejudices inspired would seriously injure the labor of the South."

Mr. Smith calls attention to the fact, which is not generally known throughout the United States, that in local politics party nominations in the South are now seldom made. In the State of Georgia "the negro is given an equal voice in the choice of representatives. This is especially true in municipal affairs. In many Southern cities there have been no party nominations for years. At Atlanta I do not recall one for more than ten years. Mayors, aldermen and councilmen are voted for without regard to politics; and if a citizens' ticket is put out the best classes of negroes, especially the property holders, join those of the whites interested in good government to make up and to elect a ticket."

It is estimated by Mr. Smith that the Force bill, if put in operation throughout the entire country, would cost not less than \$10,000,000 for every election, and would bring upon the people an additional force of about 350,000 office holders.

OUR NATIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHINESE.

IN the *Church at Home and Abroad* for August the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D.D., protests against the attitude of our government toward the Chinese. His complaint is not against restrictive laws, but against the manner and spirit in which the laws deal with the regulation of Chinese immigration. He objects, first, "To the cruel discrimination by which one nation with whom we have formed solemn treaties is subjected to a kind of treatment which we visit upon no other. Article VI of the so-called Burlingame Treaty of 1868 reads in part as follows—'And reciprocally Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions with respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by subjects of the most favored nation.'

"But not only are the Chinese denied rights accorded to worthy citizens of the most favored nations like England or France, but their treatment is in shameful contrast with that exercised toward the lowest and most degraded immigrants from Europe who soon wield the power of suffrage and even rule the cities that welcome them."

He complains, second, of the fact "that our laws place the Chinese almost wholly at the mercy of any white citizen of whatever nationality who happens to hold the office of commissioner or justice, and who, under constant temptation to win the votes of the lower multitudes by summary proceedings against

the proscribed race, may exercise the power of a ruthless dictator and tyrant. The average Chinaman, without a knowledge of our language, and with only a vague apprehension of the laws, always finds it difficult to defend himself; and yet any failure is visited with severe punishment. According to the present law 'any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding one year and thereafter removed from the United States as hereinbefore provided.'

"To confine him at hard labor for a year or less before sending him back to China seems a spiteful and cowardly exaggeration of his hardship. Is this the even-handed justice that places China on the same level with 'the most favored nations?' Would our government attempt such a course of proceeding with citizens of the great Powers of Europe?"

"A further wrong is done in the provisions which virtually exclude the testimony of Chinamen on questions of previous residence: at least 'one credible white witness is required.'"

In the third place, "a wrong is done to the Chinese government by failing to make the proposed changes in our exclusion laws a matter of consultation. Our first treaty with China, made by Hon. Caleb Cushing in 1845, stipulated that the terms of the treaty should be changed by China (and inferentially by the United States) 'only in consultation with the representatives of the other contracting power.' But this is just what we in our recent action failed to do, and the Chinese Minister had reason to complain and feel indignant."

The Exclusion Act an Unjust Measure.

Upon this same subject Hon. Sidney Dean expresses himself forcibly, in the August number of the *American Journal of Politics*. "There is," he says, "something pitiful in China's appeal to the United States to keep its treaty stipulations as China has kept hers with us, and something shocking to one's sense of justice in refusing an official reply to her appeal, and supplementing that refusal by the passage of an act which not only increases the depth of the wrong against the Chinese, but which practically destroys the treaty itself. This act is unworthy of a great, powerful, enlightened country, in that it provides for holding the Chinese government to all its treaty stipulations, while it forcibly abolishes our own.

"The Chinese government has kept treaty faith. It did not want our missionaries or our religion, but it has tolerated and protected both, even against the anger and violence of its own citizens. It did not want our colonies established for commercial purposes, but it has protected them. In doing so China has felt the injustice of the requital we have made in forbidding her people to land upon our soil, or before our restrictive laws were passed, the treatment of Chinese by some of our citizens without rebuke, or even an examination by the officials of our govern-

ment. If the Chinese government should follow our example; repudiate treaty stipulations; exile all American missionaries and commercial colonies, and by law forbid the landing of an American upon her shores, what will be the result? The moral sense of the country would pronounce this action just and in accordance with China's rights as a nation."

Mr. Dean sees in China's appeal to the United States for the meaning of our refusal to answer her diplomatic correspondence, and for information as to what our policy of government concerning our treaty relations with her is to be, a suggestion of approaching trouble with that country.

PROTECTION FROM FLOODS.

IN the *North American Review*, Director Powell, of the United States Geological Survey considers the subject of floods, against which he suggests three methods of protection. The first method is to store the surplus waters in great artificial lakes; the second is to shorten the courses of rivers by straightening their channels and opening shorter outlets to the sea, and the third is the protection of flood-plains by embankments. But all of these methods are expensive and Major Powell thinks it is not probable that they will be undertaken by the State or the national government on any extensive scale for a long time to come.

He gives, however, some further suggestions as to relief from floods which might be advantageously applied at once. "In the first place, the signal-service system of the Weather Bureau of the government can be developed in this direction to great advantage, so that people will be more thoroughly warned of coming floods. In the second place, on the torrential streams the flood-plains should be avoided—no town, no house, no barn should ever be built upon a flood-plain. The valleys are narrow, the hills are near by, and the dangerous lands can be easily pointed out by geologists. It would be vain to say that these torrential plains should not be cultivated, for they have the best soils, but they are ever subject to inundation and can be cultivated by man only on the condition that he will pay a tax every five, ten or fifteen years in the form of a destroyed crop. Yet the lands are superior and this tax can be paid. But it is almost criminal to subject homes to the terrors of floods, and it is a wholly unnecessary risk to barns, granaries, flocks and herds. To build towns on torrential flood-plains in face of all the warnings which history has given is folly." There is need besides for accurate topographic maps, for geological surveys by which flood-plains are outlined, and for hydraulic surveys by which the rivers are gauged and the powers to be controlled are discovered.

In the *Strand*, the illustrated interview is devoted to Mr. George Augustus Sala. Mr. Sala is an Italian. When ten years old he could not speak a word of English. The other articles worth noting are "The Raising of the Utopia," "The Evolution of the Cycle," and portraits of some popular composers.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOUTH.

THERE is perhaps no other person better qualified to write upon the new South than Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, founder and for many years editor of the Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record*. His article in the *Forum* for August sets forth most convincingly the unbounded industrial possibilities of the Southern States.

Mr. Edmonds declares "that there is no other region on this continent or in Europe of equal area that has one-half of the advantages for supporting a dense population and for the creation of wealth as the South. In this section is found a remarkable combination of the advantages of all other countries. It has every variety of climate, its soil yields abundantly of the widest range of agricultural products, it produces three-fourths of the entire cotton crop of the world; but its cotton crop is now exceeded in value by its grain crops, a fact which comparatively few seem to know. It is becoming the market garden of the North, over five million dollars' worth of vegetables and fruits being shipped annually from Norfolk alone to Northern cities. Florida furnishes the country from three million to four million boxes of oranges a year. Georgia ships over ten thousand carloads of watermelons every season. In the aggregate the shipment of early fruits and vegetables North and West probably amounts to nearly fifty million dollars a year, and this business is increasing very rapidly. Ten years ago it was of trifling importance.

"But the South's profitable crops do not end with cotton, grain, fruits and vegetables; they include about four hundred and fifty million pounds of sugar, one hundred and forty million pounds of rice, many million pounds of tobacco, and other smaller crops. Of all its crops, tobacco probably yields uniformly the largest profits to the grower. As compared with the net returns of tobacco per acre, the profit on grain in the West is extremely small. In no part of the country can agriculture be made more profitable than in the South. And a genial climate makes the cost of living and of caring for live-stock very much less than where the intense cold reduces the days of outdoor labor to the minimum and adds a heavy burden of cost for food, clothing and fuel for the family and for the shelter and feeding of all farm animals. The South is a well-watered country, with a regular and abundant rainfall. From the great mountain ranges that form its backbone, innumerable streams and rivers flow to the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Some furnish cheap transportation and will forever regulate railroad freight rates; others afford water-powers, used only to a comparatively small extent now, but capable of furnishing sufficient power to spin all the cotton which the South produces."

In the extent and variety of its standing timber the South surpasses all other sections of the country and its resources in coal and iron ores are well nigh inexhaustible. The great mineral and timber belt stretches from West Virginia to northern Alabama,

covering an area of about seven hundred miles in length and two hundred miles in width. The ore and coal are found here within a few miles of each other.

Mr. Edmonds continues: "On one side of this mineral belt is the cotton, fruit and truck growing and yellow-pine region of the South, needing the coal, iron and hard woods of the mountains, and furnishing in exchange its cotton, its fruits, vegetables, and its pine lumber, creating a mutually profitable exchange. On the other side are the rich and populous prairie States, which will afford an almost unlimited market for all the manufactured products of this central workshop region, while the development of these industrial interests will create a new and important market for the surplus grain and provisions of the West. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal, justly termed by Senator Morgan 'the final consummation of the glory of this wonderful nineteenth century,' will open to the cotton and the coal and the iron of the South new markets in which the demand will tax the productive capacity of this section. The world's commerce and shipping will centre in the Gulf of Mexico and at South Atlantic ports to a degree than can scarcely be comprehended now. Then wealth will be created, large cities will grow up, coal mines will be developed, iron and steel works built, and shipyards established on a scale little dreamed of now."

The aggregate production of wheat, corn and oats in the South in 1891 was 672,459,000 bushels, a gain of 66 per cent. over that of 1881, as against a gain of 72 per cent. during this period in the rest of the country. The cotton crop increased from 5,456,000 bales in 1881 to about 9,000,000 bales in 1891. The South's output of pig iron has been more than quadrupled in the last ten years, and its output of coal has been increased from six million tons in 1881 to twenty-three million tons in 1891. During these years the South has increased its railroad mileage 87 per cent. as against an increase of 56 per cent. throughout the Northern States. The present financial straits of several of the prominent Southern railroads are attributed by Mr. Edmonds to the manipulations of Wall street speculators and not to lack of business.

A CALIFORNIA FARM VILLAGE.

A VERY interesting article appears in the *Cosmopolitan* from the pen of W. C. Fitzsimmons, in which he describes "A California Farm Village." The farming is fruit farming, which has grown to such enormous proportions in that State within the last few years. Mr. Fitzsimmons tells us of the courageous little band of so-called cranks, men and women, who, a score of years ago, went to the Santa Ana River and deliberately founded a city in that arid region, brought water from the mountains to make fertile the almost worthless land, and converted the desert into beautiful Riverside, which, if this writer's description be founded on fact, must be

one of the nearest approaches to Paradise that is given us here below.

The first colonists deliberately went to work to build a beautiful and commodious village, with one magnificent avenue through the center ten miles long, bordered the whole distance by shade trees. "A town site was laid off, mostly in blocks of two and a half acres each, to the extent of one square mile. Beyond this came blocks of forty or eighty acres, with graded streets on all sides. The town-site as well as the outlying land, was planted with orange and other trees as the lots were sold and occupied by the incoming enthusiasts. Thus the place now presents the remarkable appearance of a considerable city in an immense orange grove.

"Another step of far-reaching importance was the early incorporation of all the territory susceptible of irrigation from the canals into a city of the sixth class, under the laws of the State. This placed the care of streets, shade trees, etc., in the hands of the municipality, and has proven of incalculable advantage in preserving and perpetuating the harmony of design conceived by the founders. Fifty-six square miles of country are now within the corporate limits, though but a small portion is as yet under cultivation."

The "farms" which make up the village are from five to eighty acres in extent, averaging ten acres each. The writer assures us that a "ranch" of the last-named area very commonly gives its proprietor \$5,000 per year income from its 800 orange trees.

"The growth of this fascinating industry at Riverside may be seen from the fact that in 1881 fifteen carloads of oranges were shipped to the markets, while in 1891 the number had risen to 1,500. The crop on the trees at this writing is estimated at 1,700 carloads. To this enormous product must be added 200 cars of raisins and at least 100 cars of dried fruits and honey. Altogether, therefore, not less than 2,000 carloads of valuable produce will go out to the world's market this year from this little tract of well-tilled land, not equal in area to one-third of a congressional township, while the value of this year's products will probably exceed \$1,500,000."

A half dozen schoolhouses, with exceptionally well-paid teachers, with 1,300 scholars, four banks, a public library, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, free delivery of mails and other modern conveniences not ordinarily incident to farms, go to enhance the attractiveness of this curious village.

THE *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for July is chiefly notable for the account which it gives of Lord Brassey's paper on the "West Indies in 1892," and the discussion which follows. Lord Brassey thinks that the West Indies cannot be recommended as a field of colonization for Europeans, although upon the loftiest heights of the mountains in Jamaica a limited area may be found where a northern race may live and thrive. There is a great extent of land still available for cultivation in these islands—in Jamaica only 600,000 acres out of a total of 2,300,000.

THE KANGAROO IN AMERICA.

THE introduction of the kangaroo into the United States has been seriously proposed, and, in the light of Mr. Robert C. Auld's presentation of the subject in the *Overland Monthly*, there would seem to be many good reasons in favor of the Americanization of this marsupial. The kangaroo would in some measure take the place of our now defunct buffalo. It is of a hardy character and can be acclimated in this country, is easily domesticated, breeds readily in captivity, is easily maintained, has excellent and abundant flesh of a very edible kind, is extremely valuable as a fur and leather producer, and can be procured cheaply and without difficulty. These and other points favorable to the introduction of the kangaroo into this country are advanced by Mr. Auld.

But aside from its undoubted economic value in flesh, fur and "foot wear," another value which the kangaroo has is its adaptability for the utilization of tracts of country useless for other stock. "In our Western States have we not boundless areas of such land, the stocking of which by any remunerative process would benefit the country at large? There may come a time when it may be found more profitable to raise kangaroo than even cattle on the 'arid' ranches.

"Look, too, at the success of ostrich farming in California—such a tender, expensive subject as that bird is. The kangaroo is a hardy animal. Its products are all valuable and find a ready market. The introduction of the ostrich was a novelty and a success in this country. The introduction of the kangaroo would be no less novel, and I believe no less successful. Let this new industry therefore be recommended to those interested in the development of regions useless for other kinds of stock, but which could be made thus easily to earn a most welcome increment by this means, at the same time providing a species of sport of a most novel kind for the legitimate American sportsman."

THE WORKINGMAN'S SON.

THE *New England Magazine* prints an essay from the pen of Forrest Morgan, under the title "Professions or Trades for Workingmen's Sons," in which that writer handles without gloves what he is pleased to call the "cant" sentiment in favor of trades for the children of "the masses." He affirms that there is no such thing as the masses, and that each boy, whether his father be coal heaver, clergyman or railway magnate, must be examined as to his particular and individual instincts and abilities before it can be postulated that any particular profession or trade will be productive of the best results to himself and to the world.

"Suppose," says Mr. Morgan, "I have a boy just out of the grammar school. Why do I fit him for college, if I can, with a view to the law, or medicine, or a professorship; or, failing in this, get him into a store or an office, instead of apprenticing him to a plumber, or a boiler-maker, or a job printer? For

several of the strongest reasons that can move a rational man who loves his children. One is, that he would stand a good chance of going to ruin before his trade was learned. He would very likely be for years the daily companion of workmen often foul-mouthed and profane, and not seldom drunken; if he is a pliant and impressible lad, he might easily, I say, be ruined as a man by the time he was proficient as a workman, and he would never in his life shake off all the effects of the filth through which he had been dragged. . . . Does any one dare to say that society is bettered by increase of ignorance, narrowness, coarseness, and blunt senses, or of souls torn by hopeless ambition—that the very aim and end of progress is not to lessen the proportion of these in the world? Of course no one does say so in terms, but those who would shut away the children of hand-workers from higher fields mean that or mean nothing."

Mr. Morgan calls our attention to the fact that the artisan's career is limited by the years in which he enjoys physical strength, while the brain-worker grows more and more valuable with advancing age.

And this writer boldly and unhesitatingly asserts that the professions and business are not a whit more crowded than the trades, and that if the workingmen were heard in the proportion of their numbers there would be quite an equal cry against competition in the trades.

"You cannot make a first-rate man out of a third-rate boy by teaching him to use a plane or a soldering-iron instead of a pen or a tourniquet. No more ridiculous whimsy was ever invented than the very common one, that all the lawyers and doctors without business, and all the shabby clerks keeping books for retail traders at four hundred dollars a year, would have been first-rate coopers or gunsmiths, fat and happy. Most of them would have been struggling, anxious, worn-out third-rate laborers, looking wistfully for a little lightening up of the iron pressure always upon them."

The conclusion of Mr. Morgan's arguments is that "instead of berating the masses" for claiming their children's share of the good things of the world, the leaders and men of means should put their energies into multiplying, improving, and enriching the one great agency for raising trades to the level of professions and removing the worst objection to them—the technological schools—and the writer goes on to show how they solve the problem of making a craftsman of a boy and at the same time giving him the advantages of an intellectual life and desirable society.

In the *Quiver* the Rev. Dr. Blackie, Moderator of the Free Church, has a brief paper in which he discusses the question, "Are the Conditions of Life Improved?" from the point of view of one who thinks there has been an immense improvement. The sluns and the curse of drink are the great blots on our civilization. He thinks that nothing can be done to

remedy it until some new power of working machinery is invented which will make production as cheap on a small scale as on a large.

THE HARMEL CORPORATION IN VAL-DES-BOIS.

UNDER the title "An Example of Organized Thrift," Mr. John Graham Brooks describes in the *Forum* the Harmel corporation in Val-des-Bois, France.

This great company employs about a thousand laborers—men, women and children. Here exists, perhaps, the most perfect example of coöperation between employers and employed ever established.

THE ORGANIZED MACHINERY.

The machinery of organization is comprised in four institutions, as follows: 1. Fundamental associations, which carry "into the spheres of education and morals the idea of the corporation." This association is divided into seven societies, the membership of each being dependent upon age and sex. Each of these societies is a coöperative body, in which the members seek to aid each other materially and intellectually. Each society provides itself with means for amusement and recreation.

2. There is the corporative and economic institution, which is directed by a council, which council is composed of seven employers and eight workmen. This body has to do with discipline, fines, accidents and apprenticeship. A careful study is made of these subjects, and the results of the system have been happier than in the German mills, which are under the supervision of a State inspector.

Under the direction of this society the general store is run, at which practically all purchases are made, notwithstanding the fact that the employees are at liberty to buy where they please.

3. The society for moral preservation concerns itself with the moral and educational welfare of the community.

4. There are seven religious societies, to some of which practically all the workmen belong.

The effect of the entire system is very apparent in the faces of the employees. The writer says that among them he observed "not only an unexpected neatness of appearance, with every sign of health and contentment, but, as compared at least with European mills, an even more unexpected proof of moral dignity and self-respect, that showed themselves by incontestible marks in face and bearing."

SECRET OF THE SUCCESS OF THE UNDERTAKING.

"Such secret as there is in these rare successes is an open one. It is found first in the business ability of the Harmels and in their moral and religious consecration to that high aim of making not only a perfect business, but a perfect society."

M. Harmel himself says: "The blunder of so many business leaders is in having two moralities—one for the private life and family, another for commerce and affairs. A perfect business will have the morality of the perfect family."

POVERTY ON THE THAMES.

WALTER BESANT writes in *Scribner's* in the series on the poor in great cities. Mr. Besant, of course, talks of London, concerning which city he is such an encyclopedic authority, and he further localizes his subject by selecting a 'longshore district and describing the land life of reckless Jack Tar. Mr. Besant is led away by his unrivaled antiquarian erudition into picturesque historical and legendary notes; but these have a certain value even to the severely practical student of social science in showing how the present status of the "Riverside Parish" has come into being, and to other than practical students the historic touches are a pleasant diversion indeed.

Mr. Besant paints in striking colors what he calls the "English savagery" of not many years back. "There were no masters in Riverside, London, and there was no authority for the great mass of the people. The sailor ashore had no master; the men who worked on the lighters and on the ships had no master except for the day; the ignoble horde of those who supplied the coarse pleasures of the sailors had no masters; they were not made to do anything but what they pleased; the Church was not for them; their children were not sent to school; their only masters were the fear of the gallows, constantly dangled before their eyes at Execution Dock and on the shores of the Isle of Dogs, and their profound respect for the cat-o'-nine tails. They knew no morality; they had no other restraint; they altogether slid, ran, fell, leaped, danced and rolled swiftly and easily adown the Primrose Path; they fell into a savagery the like of which has never been known among English folk since the days of their conversion to the Christian faith. It is only by searching and poking among unknown pamphlets and forgotten books that one finds out the actual depths of the English savagery of the last century. And it is not too much to say that for drunkenness, brutality and ignorance the Englishman of the baser kind touched about the lowest depth ever reached by civilized man during the last century. What he was in Riverside, London, has been disclosed by Colquhoun, the police magistrate. Here he was not only a drunkard, a brawler, a torturer of dumb beasts, a wife beater, a profligate—he was also, with his fellows, engaged every day and all day long in a vast systematic organized depredation. The people of the Riverside were all, to a man, river pirates; by day and by night they stole from the ships."

This past very naturally brings a rough and squalid present and future. But the poverty of Riverside, London, has been hastened by artificial causes, notably the shipwrights' strike in 1868, which transferred the shipbuilding industry to the Clyde, and left thousands and thousands of London workmen without an employment.

In the particular parish that Mr. Besant describes, that of St. James', the seven thousand inhabitants live

in "a number of small, mean and squalid streets. The people live in tenement houses, very often one family for every room—in one street, for instance, of fifty houses there are one hundred and thirty families. The men are nearly all dock laborers—the descendants of the scuffle hunters, whose traditions still survive, perhaps, in an unconquerable hatred of government. The women and girls are shirt-makers, tailoresses, jam-makers, biscuit-makers, match-makers and rope-makers.

"In this parish the only gentle-folk are the clergy and the ladies working in the parish for the Church; there are no substantial shopkeepers, no private residents, no lawyer, no doctor, no professional people of any kind; there are thirty-six public houses, or one to every hundred adults, so that, if each spends on an average only two shillings a week, the weekly takings of each are ten pounds. Till lately there were forty-six, but ten have been suppressed; there are no places of public entertainment, there are no books, there are hardly any papers."

These people are not above help; they are not criminals, and they will actually work when they can. But they will get drunk and they will knock down their wives when the latter anger them. It is pleasant to read Mr. Besant's cheerful account of what is being done to push them forward in the scale of decency and usefulness, and the whole-hearted way in which it is being done. He finds words of praise for the good work done by the Church in this out-of-the-way parish, by the one hundred and twenty six active and practical helpers of the Church. Then there is the Mission Chapel, where other than Evangelical services are held, and where the practical aid is continued in the weekly sale of clothes to the poor at nominal prices. The Girls' Club is the resort of seventy-five healthy and boisterous Ratcliffe maidens, while to the men comparatively rational amusement and refreshments are furnished by the Tee-To-Tum Club. For the younger boys there is another club with gymnasium, library and manual-training classes. The Country Holiday is an institution which provides vacations in the country or at the seaside at the certainly moderate figure of five shillings per week.

All of these institutions and more are under the auspices of or connected with the Church. "The clergy," says Mr. Besant, "are at once servants of the altar, preachers, teachers, almoners, leaders in all kinds of societies and clubs, and providers of amusements and recreation. The people look on, hold out their hands, receive, at first indifferently—but presently, one by one, awaken to a new sense. As they receive, they cannot choose but discover that these ladies have given up their luxurious homes and the life of ease in order to work among them. They also discover that these young gentlemen who 'run' the clubs, teach the boys gymnastics, boxing, draw-carving and the rest, give up for this all their evenings—the flower of day in the flower of life."

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

UNDER this title, the Comte d'Haussonville reviews, in the *Revue des deux Mondes* for July 1, the results of the English Labor Commission and the Reports of the American Labor Bureau. The chief interest of his article lies in his comparisons with the actual state of things in France.

He speaks very highly of the system of investigation adopted in the United States: "This method is absolutely different from that employed in France when the government undertook, some years ago, to draw up a statistical table of wages. The Labor Bureau did not send to the municipal authorities of every town or village a printed form to be filled up more or less conscientiously, or perhaps not at all. They did not then add up the total of the figures obtained (the greater number being inaccurate), nor divide them into three or four classes of industries and then strike averages which, in the majority of cases, by no means corresponded with the facts. Finally, they did not collect all these figures into one table, divided according to industries and departments, whose dry columns are very hard reading, and have not even the merit of their apparent exactitude. The Labor Commissioner of the United States, Mr. Carroll Wright—a man of first-rate qualifications—has proceeded quite otherwise. He has inspired himself, while extending and generalizing it, by the monograph method, inaugurated and made known by the illustrious Le Play, which, taking individuals instead of figures, obtains results at once more interesting and more accurate."

M. d'Haussonville then goes on to give in full the details and results of the inquiry. In summing up, he takes a very favorable view of the position of working women in the United States. The currency of the term "working girl," according to him, points to a very happy circumstance, viz., that married women are not, as a rule, obliged to go out to work, the normal salary of the husband being sufficient to support a family. "This is the privilege of young countries, where labor is dear, and the first necessities of life still cheaper. Thus the painful questions raised by the employment of women in industrial pursuits, are solved at once—or rather, they never arise." Happier than the French working-woman, the American is not forced to leave her husband in the morning, and not see him again till evening—to leave her home at daybreak with the fire unlighted, and return at night, with scarcely strength enough left to prepare the family meal. Above all, she does not find herself reduced to the painful necessity of intrusting her infant to charitable or mercenary hands—of leaving it ill, and seeing it again in a dying state. She escapes all these sufferings and anxieties, which are the common lot of the French *ouvrier*.

After dwelling in some detail on the homes and boarding houses in existence for the benefit of American working girls, M. d'Haussonville points out the

need of similar institutions in France. However, some effort has been made in that direction. The attention of certain religious associations has been attracted to the dangers which too often attend the position of working girls in Paris. They usually live in furnished lodgings till they have saved enough to buy a little furniture and pay three months' rent in advance, and have to get their meals out, in restaurants and *crémeries*, where they are charged high prices for unwholesome food. The associations referred to have opened a certain number of "patronages externes," where girls who work in shops and factories can find shelter for the night, breakfast and supper, and a place to spend their Sundays.

M. d'Haussonville finds two defects in the Labor Bureau's report, which, from a French point of view, are most important, viz., the absence of all information (first) as to the hours of labor, and (secondly) as to labor legislation in the United States.

The second part of the paper, dealing with England, is principally occupied with the provisions of the Factory Act of 1878, and the report of the House of Lords' Commission on the Sweating System. We need quote here only his concluding paragraph: "The economic position of France resembles that of England much more than that of the United States; and the condition of working women, without being as wretched as it is in England, is very difficult and painful. Well-meaning legislators are to-day proposing to protect them. The intention is most laudable, but I would fain point out the danger of making the position of those for whom they are interested more difficult still, by an excess of State interference. Protection is all very well, but one must beware of transforming, by ill-conceived measures, the protected into victims."

THE EMANCIPATED ENGLISHWOMAN.

As She Appears to a German.

IN Hefte 10 of *Alte und Neue Welt*, Dr. A. Heine writes on the Englishwoman, who, he thinks, does not stand in need of emancipation, for she has already quite emancipated herself.

To refer to women as the weaker sex, he begins, is surely a mistake, for they have always known how to preserve their dominion over the so-called stronger sex. Men are indeed women's most obedient slaves. Solomon says his wives were bitterer than death, and surely there never was a greater slave to woman. Statistics show that seven wives survive every ten famous men. Héloïse survived the loss of her beloved Abelard 22 years; and similarly, the wife of Washington, though she declared she could never get over the death of her husband, outlived him 30 years.

The daughters of Albion, Dr. Heine continues, display their strength in the most conspicuous ways. As if they were ashamed of their sex, they have their dresses made by tailors; on the plea that they are going to hunt or ride they put on men's clothes, and on the plea of comfort they cut their hair short like a man's, and at the seaside and when traveling wear men's caps instead of hats and veils. Roses they cer-

tainly are, but you soon come to know them by their thorns. The weaknesses of German housewives they certainly do not possess. You might enter thousands of English homes and not find a single woman in a kitchen apron, or occupied in sewing or mending.

Also, so far as numbers go, women have strength on their side. It is fortunate that in England every man gets married, but still the women are always trying to exchange places with the men.

Woe to the man who breaks his promise of marriage! A daughter of Albion never dies of a broken heart; she is much too practical. She lays all the promises, kisses and love letters of the unfaithful wretch at the foot of the judge and demands suitable compensation in money, so that it often happens that the guilty man is only too glad to lead his forsaken bride to the altar that he may come into his money again. Marriage is made uncommonly easy. There is no need for public announcement, and with girls over twenty-one the consent of the parents can be dispensed with. Should the latter, indeed, put any hindrances in their daughter's way, all she has to do is to say she is going out to post a letter, when she meets her bridegroom and in ten minutes the two are made one at the registrar's office. Only in the case of a rich orphan girl who is called a ward of the Lord Chancellor is the law really severe. The young man who proposes to marry her must first apply to the Lord Chancellor for her hand, and woe to the man who marries her without the Lord Chancellor's consent! He may be thrown into prison for six months and more. Another extraordinary monopoly in the marriage laws of the country which considers itself the most civilized in the world, is that a man cannot marry his deceased wife's sister.

No! exclaims Dr. Heine, one of England's latest manias is the question of the emancipation of women, yet women are already to be found in the post and telegraph offices, and on the school boards; the Married Women's Property Act has established their rights to their own property; and now they want to get into Parliament. Does any one still doubt the power of the fair sex in England?

WHAT SHALL SCHOOL GIRLS READ?

IN the *Educational Review* (London), which is a double number on account of the supplement describing books for school prizes, there is an article by Elizabeth Dawes on "What Shall School Girls Read?" At present, she says, girls read hardly anything but story books, a habit which fosters a life of excitement and gives a distaste for anything serious. She says: "Now it seems to me that what girls should read might be roughly divided into three large divisions: 1. Historical and biographical. 2. Classical. 3. General or scientific.

"In the first division I include the historical novel, as I certainly do not think that a girl is wasting time by reading the best of Walter Scott's novels, or Miss Aguilar's 'Days of Bruce'—from which, by the way, I gained a much more vivid idea of the Scotch history of that time than I ever did from the 'Student's

Hume,'—or Kingsley's 'Hereward the Wake,' 'Westward Ho!' and the like, since they have a good solid substratum of history. But apart from the historical tale or novel, there are charming versions for our little ones of English, French and other histories, very often attractively illustrated; and for the elder ones, Macaulay's Essays, the 'Cameos of English History,' 'Lives of the English Queens,' and similar books, which give us, so to say, 'a peep behind the scenes' and endow the characters with individuality, the scenes with reality, and the incidents with truth. Outside our own history, books such as 'Constantinople,' by Giberne, Mrs. Oliphant's 'Makers of Florence' and 'Makers of Venice,' give us a graphic picture of the great towns and personages of the middle ages; and what more fascinating reading is there than Prescott's Histories of the Conquest of Mexico and Peru, or Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.

"By classical reading I mean reading which will make them familiar with the mythology, modes of life, and history, both political and literary, of Greece and Rome. Some may object that this is more suited to boys than girls, but the chief reason I strongly recommend it for girls is because, without this knowledge, they cannot appreciate modern paintings and sculptures, or fully understand the best of our modern literature, be it poetry or prose; therefore, in their school days they should get an insight into Greek and Roman mythology and history, which will live forever in the world's art and literature.

"I need hardly stop to mention any of the many charming books written for children about classical mythology and history. We all know Kingsley's 'Heroes,' and Prof. Church's well-illustrated series of stories from Homer, Livy, etc., and, last but not least, Cox's 'Tales of Ancient Greece.' And for their private reading we might induce our girls to make an acquaintance with the epics and tragedies of antiquity, by means of the fine translations we possess. Why should a girl not enjoy reading Lord Derby's metrical version of the Iliad, or Pope's of the Odyssey, or Butcher and Lang's clever prose translation of it, or some good translation of the Æneid?

"'General or Scientific.' This is rather a comprehensive heading; under it I should like to include elementary books on astronomy, natural history, geography, geology.

"We believe that most boys delight in such books as White's 'Natural History of Selborne,' and we ask ourselves why should not girls do the same; perhaps girls in the country, accustomed to accompany their brothers on their rambles, do, but as a rule they seem to have little natural taste for these subjects. Some easy and interesting book, as 'The World at Home, or 'Father Alder,' might be read and explained to them; and as they grow older such books as 'Madam How and Lady Why,' 'Sun, Moon and Stars,' 'The Forty Shires,' or 'The Story of the Heavens,' might be studied with them. The chief thing we teachers have to do is to try and awaken a many-sided interest, so that when they leave school, they may feel inclined to read for themselves more

about these subjects, of which they have learned the outlines with us.

THE LEGEND OF THE AMARANTH.

Why the Amaranth? and why has the editor of *L'Amaranthe*, a new French monthly magazine for girls, borrowed the device on the cover of his magazine from the *Jeux Floraux*, of Provence? In reply to these questions, M. E. S. Lantz gives an outline of the history of Provençal literature from its rise to the institution of the *Jeux Floraux*, relating in conclusion the legend associated with the Amaranth and Clémence Isaure. He shows how rapid was the rise of literature in Provence, and how rapid, too, was its decline, practically disappearing as it did with the thirteenth century, in spite of all the efforts made to restore it.

Toward the end of the fifteenth century, however, a Toulouse lady of genius and munificence appeared in the person of Clémence Isaure, and she did much to restore the taste and love for the literature of her country. It is not known whether she was a poet herself, but it is said that she took her place among the judges at the poetic contests, and that the *Jeux Floraux* (Floral Games), if not founded by her, became, on her death (1513), at any rate, an institution in memory of the emulation which she had sought to awaken among the friends of song. It was only in 1694 that the college was converted into the Académie des Jeux Floraux by letters patent from Louis XIV. Nothing was spared to make the festival poetic and religious. A mass, a sermon and almsgiving opened the solemnity; before the distribution of the prizes roses were strewn on the tomb of Clémence Isaure; and from 1527 a eulogy of Clémence was pronounced every year at the opening of the festival on May 3.

The following is the legend associated with the name of this illustrious lady:

"At her birth Clémence Isaure was dedicated to the Virgin, and the beautiful child was placed in a convent. By the side of this convent was an old castle belonging to the Counts of Toulouse, and here lived Raymond, who had seen the recluse, and who sang airs of love to her from morning to evening. Now Clémence had an innate taste for poetry, for music and for flowers, and one day while she was meditating near a fountain against an ivy-covered wall, she heard her name mingled with the plaintive music of a harp. Very softly she advanced toward the spot whence the music came, removed some leaves to peep through a hole in the wall, and her eyes and those of Raymond met, while she heard quite distinctly the murmur of this last verse of a romance: 'A flower be my reward, you have inspired my verses.' She looked at her bouquet and hesitated, then took from it a violet, passed it through the hole in the wall and fled. The next day and many following days Clémence, with a wild rose in her hand, returned to the fountain to listen to the songs which Raymond did not fail to sing, but one evening she

heard a lament so sad that it brought the tears to her eyes. Raymond was telling her that he was to accompany his father to the wars. The young troubadour perished, and on his heart was found a marigold, the last flower that Clémence had passed to her friend through the hole in the wall."

These souvenirs were what Clémence sought to perpetuate in the poetic festivals, by presenting to the victorious poets a violet of gold, and a wild rose or a marigold, both of silver, and to these were added the amaranth or love-lies-bleeding—or, according to the device, "*La violette d'or, l'églantine et le souci d'argent, auxquels on ajoute, une amarante,*" the flower which the ancients regarded as the symbol of immortality, and which they consecrated to the dead. In all ages a writer may gather a violet, a wild rose, or a marigold, and they will all fade in his hand; and even when made of precious metal they are not rendered imperishable. That is why the amaranth of the Greeks, the immaculate, incorruptible flower, has been adopted as the most beautiful of literary emblems.

L'Amarante is a high-class literary magazine for girls, now in its second year. Dedicated to the girls of France it not only contains articles on subjects connected with literature, art and music, poems, stories, etc., but it has for its mission the spread of the French language by the institution of education by correspondence and by means of prize competitions in France and abroad. These competitions, which have been most successful in England, are open to all girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-two, and comprise composition in prose and verse, essays on the literary works studied in the reading circles, translations, musical composition, drawing and painting and needlework.

THE POPE'S HOME LIFE.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI AMADI contributes to the *North American Review* for August a description of the home life of Pope Leo XIII, from which account we quote freely:

"In summer, as in winter, Leo XIII is awakened at six by his private servant, Francesco Centra, from Carpeneto. Centra knocks at the door, opens the blinds, addresses a customary salute to his master, and at once retires. The Pope gets up from bed unaided, and also performs his toilet unaided, except as regards shaving. This operation is performed by the faithful Centra. The bedroom is not the one used as such by his predecessors; it is a small and rather low cell in the *mezzanino* or *entre sol*, to which he repaired many years ago in the course of some restorations to the old room, and where he has remained ever since. At seven o'clock he says his mass, attended by two *cappellani segreti*, and hears a second mass celebrated by one of the same attendants, who act also as private secretaries. It happens sometimes that the Pope, having been troubled with sleeplessness, gets up with a piece of Latin or Italian poetry composed during the wakeful hours. The verses are generally dictated to one of

the secretaries before the mass. The breakfast of the Pope consists of coffee, milk, and bread without butter. Soon after, the official reception begins. The first one, as a rule, is given to the Cardinal Secretary of State, who submits to the Holy Father the documents received the day before, or those which are awaiting the pontifical signature. This audience lasts more than an hour, and takes place every day except Tuesdays and Fridays, which are set apart for the reception of the diplomatic body. Cardinals, heads of congregations, generals of monastic orders, strangers of distinction, are received later in the day. In winter, if the sun shines, the receptions are interrupted for a while for a walk or a drive of half an hour in the Vatican gardens. Leo XIII dines at one o'clock in the old Roman style.

"The Pope is very apt to glance over the journals at meal times. He dines alone generally, waited upon, in addition to the valet, by his *scalco segreto*, or carver, Commendatore Giulio Sterbini. Then follows a drive in the Belvedere gardens, through which an avenue more than a mile long has lately been opened, affording many lovely points of view over the city and its suburbs. The Holy Father, attended by a *camerière segreto* and an officer of the *Guardia Nobile*, stops very often in the enclosure of a vineyard planted six years ago under his supervision. This vineyard is cultivated by the pupils of an agricultural school formed by Pius IX, and accordingly named Vigna Pia. If he finds among the workers an intelligent lad he enters into a friendly talk with him. At six o'clock, after granting other audiences, he takes a cup of bouillon and a glass of Bordeaux.

"Evenings are generally devoted to study and writing. The literary or mental work of the Pope is really prodigious. He prefers to dictate to his secretaries from notes which are prepared on a number of small scraps of paper. Sometimes it happens that the work, either from its political importance or its difficulty, must be done by the Pope himself. In this case he shuts himself up, forbids even knocking at his door, and gets so absorbed that sometimes he wipes his pen on the white sleeve of his immaculate robe. Knowing of this habit the faithful Centra never fails to examine the sleeves on audience days, and always has ready a change of apparel, in case the spots are too apparent."

When the night work is over the Pope sends for Mgr. Martalino, to whom for years he has been greatly attached, and recites with him the rosary. The regular hour for retiring is eleven o'clock.

The Pope's leading qualities as discerned by Giovanni Amadi are clearness of ideas in every social and diplomatic question, moderation and tact in discharging his duties.

MRS. FYVIE MAYO has an article in the *Victorian Magazine* entitled, "Looking at Home: A Woman's Reflections Concerning Woman's Suffrage." Mrs. Mayo thinks it is her duty to play the part of a candid friend to her sex, and admonishes them as a first duty that they owe to truth to dismiss from their minds the idea that "woman" is a synonym for an angel.

KUENEN AND THE BIBLE.

The Life and Labors of a Great Scholar.

PERHAPS no man has done more toward placing our knowledge and estimate of the Old Testament books on a sound rational basis than did the learned Dutchman, Abraham Kuenen, who, after a long life of useful work, died in December last. The full effect of his critical research has hardly yet been felt, but it cannot fail to have an influence on the whole future course of theology, in so far as that science is connected with the Old Testament. Kuenen, who seems to have been a most lovable man, as well as a most able one, is the subject of a highly eulogistic memoir, by Mr. Philip H. Wicksteed, in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. Born in 1828 at Haarlem, where his father was an apothecary, he entered the Leiden University in the Theological Faculty in 1846, took his doctor's degree in 1851, was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Theology in 1853, and Ordinary Professor in 1855.

PLEASANT MARRIED LIFE.

In the same year he married a lady with whom he had only a few days' preliminary acquaintance; but marrying in haste was followed, not by repentance at leisure, but by rare happiness. "Mrs. Kuenen was a lady of rare intellectual and social gifts, and during the early years of their married life was the constant companion of her husband's studies. Though never a student in the narrower sense, she learned enough Greek to be able to correct his proofs, a point in which he was of the most exacting scrupulosity. She was often his confidential adviser in questions of form, and kept close pace with the progress of his opinions. For example, when doubts as to the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel began to be in the air, and Kuenen announced his own growing conviction of their validity, Mrs. Kuenen felt at first as if the ground were sinking beneath her feet, but her husband went through the whole Gospel with her, chapter by chapter, and succeeded at last in securing her full sympathy. Their home was the centre of an intellectual and social life which may well be called brilliant."

HIS BOOKS.

Kuenen's first great book, his "Inquiry" into the origin and collection of the Books of the Old Testament, was published in 1861-5. "Kuenen's book did for Holland all and more than all that the first part of Colenso's Pentateuch did for England. It made it impossible for instructed persons henceforth to ignore or deny the fact that the Bible bears upon its face the evidence of growth and compilation, in accordance with the ordinary laws and subject to the ordinary errors of the human mind. In principle the Old Testament was won to the methods of the 'modern' theologians by Kuenen's first great book, and history has never gone back upon this step. His next great work, 'The Religion of Israel,' was published in two volumes in 1869 and 1870. His newly adopted critical position enabled him to conceive of the development of the religion of Israel as an

organic growth in a sense which had never been possible before. Instead of standing at the well-head of the Hexateuchal stream, the sublime monotheism of the first chapter of Genesis was the ocean into which it flowed. It now became possible to trace the course of religious thought in Israel from the early stages of animism and nature worship that characterize all infant religions, through the vigor and crudity of the early narratives of the Hexateuch, through the ethical passion and nascent monotheism of the prophets of the eighth century, on to the full development of the later prophets, psalmists, lawgivers and apocalypticists. The 'Religion of Israel' revolutionized the whole conception of the growth and development of Israelitish thought and belief, and performed a service for scholars of all countries which gives Kuenen a unique place in the history of Old Testament studies."

INTERRUPTED WORK.

Mr. Wicksteed gives some notes of the writings which were left incomplete when Kuenen died last Christmas. The most important was a new version of his early work, the Old Testament 'Inquiry.' Considerable portions are already printed in proof. 'With respect to both Proverbs and Job, Kuenen has moved with the stream, and they are regarded in the new edition as *post-exilian*. He was at work on the Psalms when overtaken by his last illness and death. It may be of interest to note that the general drift of his opinions seems to have been toward bringing down the Psalms to a comparatively late date, but that he still rejected the extremest views, and occupied a middle position. In this connection, it may be observed that his last notes on Psalm xvi admit that it contains at least a presentiment of the belief of Immortality. Of the 'Song of Songs' no notes for the 'Inquiry' exist; but a carefully prepared sketch of a college lecture shows that here, too, Kuenen had followed the stream, and that he now regarded the poem as belonging to the Greek Period. He rejected the theory of a loose collection of love songs, and defended the dramatic interpretation."

' LESSONS FROM MY EARLY LIFE.

IN *Young Man* the Rev. H. R. Haweis publishes a paper of some biographical interest. He says he hated Latin and Greek as a lad and used to revel in Tennyson. When he went to Cambridge he spent most of his time in playing the violin, for which he had a great gift. On leaving college, he spent nine months in Italy in Garibaldi's time, with excellent results. He says: "The one result to my life of these stirring experiences was the conviction that to suffer and to venture, and to work for the emancipation of the suffering and the oppressed against tyranny and wrong, was the noblest mission on earth. Garibaldi, as he was in those his best and brightest days, stood to me, and will ever stand, as the pure symbol in modern times of noble self-sacrifice and grand achievement in the cause of true philanthropy.

"This experience haunted me all through my curacy life in the East End of London, Bethnal

Green, and Stepney. Garibaldi gave me that keen relish, which I hope I shall never lose, for all schemes which aim at the amelioration of our own enslaved poor. I learned sympathy with their legitimate strikes. It was Garibaldi who enabled me to see in Lord Shaftesbury, whose religious opinions were far as the poles asunder from mine, the chivalrous champion of the downtrodden, and later on in General Booth a real captain of salvation to thousands groaning under the despotism of sin and the curse of crime and poverty. Booth is, after all, a sort of almost literal social Garibaldi of the masses."

Speaking of the lessons which he has learned as to the most helpful methods of work, he says: "First, I am sure that early rising and early reading and writing are good. It was for some time my practice to rise soon after six, all weathers, dress and read or write, wrapped up. All crouching over the fire is bad. Rise and read.

"Secondly, from a desultory reader (from the time I began studying for the Church) I became a systematic reader. I have always been a great Bible reader, and though my verbal memory is bad, I have, by dint of incessant Bible-reading from childhood, committed to memory, not always accurately, large portions of the sacred text. I am grieved to find that Bible-reading has greatly decreased. Young people are still given Bibles, but they do not read them, and they do not *know* their Bibles.

"The Bible, having ceased to be a fetish, is, in fact, ceasing to be read. I would say to all young men, make yourselves acquainted with Genesis, Exodus, Samuel, Kings, Psalms, Isaiah, the four Gospels, Acts, and St. Paul's Corinthian and Ephesian Epistles. Such books as F. W. Robertson's 'Sermons,' at least six volumes, may be very profitably studied in connection with the Bible. After all, the Bible must always remain in the world's great religious classic, whatever opinions may ultimately prevail as to the date of authorship of its different books. Generally speaking, I am in the habit of keeping some one solid book, like Herbert Spencer's 'Data of Ethics,' Carlyle's 'Frederick,' Gibbon's 'Rome,' or Milman's 'History of Latin Christianity,' always going, till I get through it. Anything which strikes me as useful for reference I make a note of in a line with page at end of each volume. I have annotated thus the whole of Milman, Gibbon, Greer's 'Short History,' Lecky and countless other volumes. It is the easiest and safest way of preserving the results of your reading, for as long as your book lasts your notes last, and if you can find your book you can find your notes. As you get on in life, you will, if you are wise, read less, but more to the purpose. The fritter of mind over newspapers and magazines is immense. Learn to cultivate a habit of selection.

"Thirdly, every one must sometimes—we all must—read to cram; but this is not the best kind of reading. Read rather to assimilate.

"Lastly, do not kick at compulsory work, unless of an essentially degrading or unsuitable character."

LITERARY PARIS AND M. RENAN.

THERE is an article of unusual excellence in *Harper's* by Theodore Child, on "Literary Paris." Mr. Child enumerates and comments on the great personalities in the French world of letters, having arranged them according to the literary phases or schools to which they belong. For Paris is the abode of "schools," and very militant ones. "The history of French literature," says Mr. Child, "is that of the perpetual storming of Paris by a handful of young adventurers whose object is to demolish the existing formulæ of an always incomplete art, and to enthrone themselves victoriously in a new edifice which they propose to build upon the ruins. But no sooner has one set of innovators achieved success than another band begins to attack the victors of yesterday, and so battle follows battle, and revolution follows revolution, with the accompaniment of violent polemics, and of envy, hatred and all uncharitableness. The documents, the exactitude, the experimentation, and the professed scientific method of the Naturalist evolution, which only a few years ago was proclaimed to be definitive, now sicken the *élite*. The cry at present is for golden-winged dreams, or, at any rate, for something new. Enough of the gross language of Naturalism, its ignoble ideas, its exclusive materialism."

Without being able to review Mr. Child's characterization of the various literary celebrities who make French thought, we must pause at his delightful description of M. Renan, who occupies the first place under the caption "Scepticism," and whose portrait forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

A PICTURE OF M. RENAN.

"Collège de France, staircase A, second floor, to the left, is a green baize door, which is opened by a neat maid servant. You pass through three or four rooms of bare, provincial and priestly aspect, scantily and austere furnished; along the walls are open shelves laden with books in the living and dead languages of the East and West, and here and there a drawing by Ary Scheffer, or an antiquated engraving in a clumsy, old-fashioned frame. The last room is M. Ernest Renan's study. It is furnished with bookcases and armchairs upholstered in red velvet; on the mantelpiece, between two candelabra of the time of the First Empire, is a bust of the erudite Victor le Clerc; on one wall a portrait of Madame Renan, when she was a girl. At a table facing the window with his fur cap, his magnifying glass, his cuneiform inscriptions, and his books and papers spread out before him, M. Renan sits, rotund and episcopal, his hands crossed over his shapeless body, from which the large head emerges rosy and silvery, the face broad, with big features, a great nose, enormous cheeks heavily modeled in abundant flesh, a delicate and mobile mouth, and gray, Celtic eyes, alternately full of dreams and of smiles. This is the habitual attitude during a few moments' pause for meditation, and, as if by a sort of physical reminiscence of his

priestly education, the crossing of the hand is accompanied by a muttering and sussuration of the lips."

Intellectually considered, M. Renan is a brilliant monument of concrete scepticism and a complete exposition and apology of that dilettanteism which is certainly ravaging the intellectual classes of modern France. "We say 'ravaging' intentionally," adds Mr. Child, "because great and exquisite as may be the joys procured by dilettanteism, they are of a non-creative and invirile kind." Mr. Child goes on to make a very brilliant analogy between Renan's huge intellect and his ponderous physical body, "like some huge polype or anemone, floating helplessly in the sea of probabilities, rising or sinking, inclining to the right or to the left, as instinct or a ray of sunlight or the hazards of a current may inspire; but in any case merely floating, and otherwise incapable of choosing a direction and following it."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Through French Spectacles.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Journal, of which all the English reviews were full, last year, has now reached France, and forms the subject of one of M. G. Valbert's delightful *causeries*, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July 1. The greater part of M. Valbert's matter is familiar, but it acquires a fresh charm from its graceful handling; and his literary *aperçus* have all the neat acuteness of the best French criticism.

This estimate of the "Great Enchanter" is substantially that of Mr. Andrew Lang: "He possessed, to a rare degree, the sense of the picturesque, the gift of intuition, and, what is more precious still, the gift of life. . . . His learning had passed into his blood—he had no need to consult chronicles or legends—all he had to do was to try and remember. To his powerful imaginative memory, he joined a capacity for receiving impressions whose vividness remained unimpaired to the day of his death.

"Even the weaknesses and defects of a writer so admirably endowed as Sir W. Scott are aids to his success. If he had been more of an artist, if he had had a more refined taste or been a worshiper of style; if his feelings had been subtler, his thoughts higher and deeper, his contempt for metaphysics less, his glory would have suffered. He wrote for the average man; and, from the very first day, the average man understood all he had to tell him.

"He had, indeed, *l'esprit de son état*, and all the signs of an irresistible vocation. He was a born storyteller. Let his name be Ariosto or Le Sage, Mendoza or Alexandre Dumas, the true story-teller—he who tells stories as naturally as the bird flies or sings—is always of a cheerful and optimistic disposition. They are quite willing to admit that plenty of vexations, sad, absurd and deplorable things, but, so they find anything in the least worth narrating, they bless Providence for providing them with subjects. Follies, misfortunes and sins—the story-teller lives by

them all, and finds that this miserable world has a good side to it. Walter Scott used to boast that he had no muse but his own good spirits; he invoked no other. Though he was lame, and often tormented by rheumatism, no poet of this century has been more free from our melancholy—real or assumed—our dogmatic and pedantic pessimism, our morose philosophy, our literary hysteria. This is what sets him at such a distance from us; it is this that has caused him to fall in our estimation. We can get no enjoyment out of talents that do not resemble diseases."

MR. FREEMAN—HIS FORTES AND FOIBLES.

FROM Mr. Bryce's smoothly-written and able article on the late Professor Freeman in the current *English Historical Review*, much information not yet drawn upon by the obituary-writers may be gleaned. Not every reader is yet aware, for example, that humor was one of the qualities most natural to the deceased historian, or that his letters "sparkled with wit and fun." His letters to friends were so numerous and so spirited that many must have been preserved. Mr. Bryce says they form the fullest record of Freeman's life. Again, it is not every one who knows that Freeman, "whom many people thought fierce, was one of the most soft-hearted of men, and tolerant of everything but perfidy and cruelty."

SOME OF HIS MERITS.

The most conspicuous and characteristic merits of Freeman as an historian may be summed up in six points: love of truth, love of justice, industry, common sense, breadth of view, and power of vividly realizing the past. That conscientious industry which spares no pains to get as near as possible to the facts never failed him. Though he talked less about fact and verities than Carlyle did, Carlyle was not so assiduous and so minutely careful in sifting every statement before he admitted it into his pages.

The two chief practical interests the historian held in life were the discharge of his duties as a magistrate in the local government of his country, and his devotion to politics. From an early age he was a strong Liberal.

FREEMAN AND MACAULAY.

A friend of his, himself a distinguished historian, writes as follows to Mr. Bryce: "Freeman and Macaulay are alike in the high value they set upon parliamentary institutions. On the other hand, when Macaulay wants to make you understand a thing, he compares it with that which existed in his own day. The standard of the present is always with him. Freeman traces it to its origin and testifies to its growth. The strength of this mode of proceeding in an historian is obvious. Its weakness is that it does not help him to appreciate statesmanship looking forward and trying to find a solution of difficult problems. Freeman's attitude is that of the people who cried out for the good laws of King Edward, trying to revive the past."

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND JOURNALISM.

“Besides the seven thick volumes devoted to the Norman Conquest and William Rufus, the three thick volumes to Sicily, four large volumes of collected essays, and nine or ten smaller volumes on architectural subjects, on the English constitution, on the United States, on the Slavs and the Turks, he wrote an even greater quantity of matter which appeared in the *Saturday Review* for the twenty years from 1856 to 1876. This swift facility of production was due to his power of concentration. He always knew what he meant an article to contain before he sat down to his desk; and in his historical researches he made each step so certain that he seldom required to reinvestigate a point or to change, in revising for the press, the substance of what he had said. In his literary habits he was singularly methodical and precise, so much so that he could carry on three undertakings at the same time, keeping on different tables in his working rooms the books he needed for each, and passing at stated hours from one to the other. It is often observed that the extent to which all who write are drawn into journalism, and forced to write quickly, hastily, and profusely, must tend to injure literature both in matter and in manner. In point of matter, Freeman, though for the best part of his life a very prolific journalist, writing two long articles a week during twenty years, did not seem to suffer. He was as exact, clear, and thorough at the end as he had been at the beginning. On his style, however, the results were not wholly fortunate. It retained its force and its point, but it became diffuse.

A SACRIFICE FOR PRINCIPLE.

“When Lord Beaconsfield seemed on the point of carrying the country into a war with Russia in defense of the Turks, no voice rose louder or bolder than his in denouncing the policy then popular with the upper classes in England. On this occasion he gave substantial proof of his earnestness by breaking off his connection with the *Saturday Review* because it had espoused the Turkish cause. This cost him £600 a year—a sum which he could ill spare—and deprived him of opportunities he had greatly valued of expressing himself upon all sorts of current questions. But his sense of duty would not permit him to write for a journal which was supporting a misguided policy and a Prime Minister whom he thought unscrupulous.”

THE SOURCES OF THE OXUS.

THERE is in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for August an article by Mr. C. E. D. Black on M. Henri Dauvergne's explorations in the Pamirs, in the course of which we read: “As to the sources of the Oxus or Amu Darya,” remarks M. Dauvergne, “as far as I am concerned, it is a problem solved, and it is evident that the greatest volume of its waters springs from those great glaciers of the Hindu Kush and their numerous tributaries, close to which I have camped. Some geographers assert that it rises in the Gaz-Kul, and, turning Ak-tash, becomes

a considerable stream after receiving the Murghab, flowing from the Kara-Kul to the north. This is a grave error, because the Kara-Kul, which I have been round, has no outlet, and there is only the little Ak-Baital stream, which receives a small water-course coming from Uzbek and the Rang-Kul, which joins the Ak-su or Ak-tash, and then takes the name of Murghab, flowing westward and joining the Oxus at Kila Wamar in Shignan.”

THE FUTURE OF THE “GREAT DAILY.”

COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL, editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, writes in *Lippincott's* on “The Newspaper of the Future.” He grows very enthusiastic over the present glorious work of the daily press in making it impossible, by complete publicity, that palpably dishonest and vicious men should get into high office, and over the check which the newspaper has on the public officer in acquainting him with what the people want or don't want.

Colonel Cockerill thinks that the future will scarcely be able to bring any greater audacity and dash in the reportorial staff, or any increase of loyalty in it to their paper. But he hopes that the lot of this class of workers will become a happier and a more certain one. “There is already an *esprit de corps*, a common fellowship, a concrete self-respect and a general striving after the good of all and the betterment of the profession, which have worked wonders in the last decade; and before the century closes may yet be expected to accomplish still more in raising the general average of the newspaper worker to that higher plane of excellence, of public and private usefulness which has already been attained by leaders here and there.” In connection with which the writer pays an enthusiastic tribute to the Press Club.

Another direction in which the evolution of the daily press will move is toward the greater effacing of personality. No man will be big enough to dominate the great machine, as in the days of Delane and the *Times*, and of Greeley and the *Tribune*. Men will come and men will go, but the “great daily” will go on forever, with merely its joints and levers subject to their will.

As to the question of mechanical perfection, Colonel Cockerill compares the magnificence and luxury of a *Chicago Herald* establishment of to-day with a newspaper office of a generation ago, and prophecies that further improvement may still be looked for. “There is no more inviting field for speculation in this direction than that which deals with the question of newspaper supply and distribution. Pneumatic tubes, and perhaps a parcel delivery service, will do much to speed the delivery of the newspaper to its city patrons. Special trains from great newspaper centers to distributing points a hundred or two hundred miles away are not only no longer novelties, but have already become necessities; but why should it require a stretch of the imagination to suppose a series of pneumatic tubes emanating from New York City to Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and Harrisburg,

by the use of which one great morning newspaper could be printed in the city of New York, complete in its news and news-editorial columns, to be supplied in the branch offices in each of these cities and from them distributed by a subordinate series of tubes, under a different name, to a semi-local constituency surrounding each of these subordinate centers?"

THE LAST SPIKE OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

ANOTHER capital article of the "Historic Moments" series appears in the August *Scribner's*. It is entitled "Driving the Last Spike of the Union Pacific," and the writer is no less than Sidney Dillon, one of the original promoters of the gigantic enterprise, and, as every one knows, the present president of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Dillon tells us that the original conception of the value of the transcontinental route was that it would increase enormously the international trade with the East; and but little thought was given, comparatively speaking, to the huge interior empire that the project would call into being. As a matter of fact, the present through traffic gives but five per cent. of the road's receipts, while the local patronage furnishes ninety-five.

The financial struggles of the plucky men who conceived and pushed through the Union Pacific make interesting reminiscences. We note that Mr. Dillon comes out fairly and squarely in support of the reputation of the Credit Mobilier methods, nor does he even deign to adopt extenuating language. "I have only to say," he assures us, "as its executive officer during the period of its activity, that in my judgment its methods were as legitimate and honorable as those of any corporation with which I have ever been connected; and without it the Pacific Railroad could not have been built. It was through this organization, having been in the business of a railroad contractor all my life, that I became interested in the Union Pacific; and I may say, as evidence of my faith in the property, that a large part of my original stock in the company is held by me to-day."

The chief engineer in charge of the work was Gen. G. M. Dodge, who was one of the first and most complete explorers of the West, and who showed wonderful ability in treating with hostile Indians and in managing the motley horde of roughs and gamblers that followed the party. "With him were Gen. Jack Casement and his brother Dan, in charge of the track laying, men of boundless energy and undoubted courage, upon whom he could rely to carry out any order with military promptness and unquestioning obedience. The working force was almost entirely composed of discharged soldiers, whose experience during the war admirably fitted them to encounter the dangers from hostile Indians and endure the privations and hardships of camp life on the Plains. At an alarm of Indians these men fell into line and prepared to meet the attack with the readiness and decision of veteran soldiers.

"During 1868, and to May 10, 1869, we laid five hundred and fifty-five miles of track, which took us

to Promontory Point, just north of the shores of Salt Lake, where we met the track of the Central Pacific and made the connection between the two roads. For various reasons the two companies had not always worked together in perfect harmony, and one result of mutual misunderstanding was that, instead of making the connection when the working parties came together, the graders on both sides kept right on until the two roadbeds lapped over two hundred miles. When the tracklayers met the law required a junction to be made, and this was done at Promontory."

Mr. Dillon relates in detail the simple but inspiring ceremonies of driving the last four spikes of gold and silver, and the excitement which attended the news ticked off in the great cities of the East.

TWO HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

ONLY the other day we recorded as one of the noteworthy events of the month that a train on one of the Eastern railroads had made the run between New York and Buffalo at the remarkable speed of nearly a mile a minute, and now comes forth Mr. Oberlin Smith, in the *Engineering Magazine* for August, with the astounding statement that there are "no inherent mechanical reasons why we should not, on long and absolutely clear stretches of track, obtain a velocity approaching two hundred miles an hour," and we are assured that this will be the rate of speed of the railways of the future. It is to be brought about by the substitution of electricity for steam. The steam locomotive, says Mr. Smith, has, in point of speed, practically reached its limit. "Great as have been the performances of this wonderful and beautiful monster, he not only refuses to climb very steep grades, but he has utterly failed to keep pace in speed with his improved behavior in other respects."

Mr. Smith goes on to say that, "in using electricity we have just the conditions that we cannot have with steam: a rotary motor which is as simple, as far as its motions are concerned, as a churn or a grindstone; which can be mounted on or geared to the car axles direct; which requires but little or no attention while running and which picks up the current of electricity that drives it by a simple wire connection, as it progresses along the line. Furthermore, this electricity can be generated in stations located at proper intervals along the route, where the water is boiled 'on shore' to run the great engines which produce by means of dynamos the required current. This water, moreover, is boiled with a far greater degree of economy than it possibly can be in the locomotive, with every advantage in saving of fuel and attendance which can be gained by large triple or quadruple expansion condensing engines. The great economy thus obtained in coal consumption will undoubtedly go far to offset, if it does not entirely overbalance, the loss of electricity by waste along the line, and by a certain inefficiency in the dynamos and motors.

"One of the most obvious advantages of this system being the absence of any real necessity for a

locomotive, it would certainly seem very foolish to nearly or quite double the total dead weight propelled by building such a machine, and ballasting it with enough iron or brickbats to get the necessary traction, when each car can itself carry the required simple motor mechanism; and when, with its own weight and that of its passengers, no matter how lightly it may be built, it will be sufficiently heavy for tractile purposes. A peculiar and valuable feature of electrical propulsion is the ability to frequently dispatch short trains, or single cars, with as great economy of power as long trains—each car being able to select, at each instant of time, the exact amount of electrical energy needed for moving itself and its load, and this at any inclination of grade that it happens to be upon.”

In regard to the location of the pioneer railroad of this type, Mr. Smith is of the opinion that it will be built either between London and Liverpool or between New York and Philadelphia, on account of the great volume of traffic upon these routes. “If it be asked how the actual work is to begin, the answer is: by the earnest co-operation of a body of engineers and scientists, backed by a syndicate of bankers. Such a great work cannot, if it is to prove successful, be left to a few individuals, or to an ordinary company whose sole object is to build as cheap a structure as possible upon which to run their trains.

“The matter should be taken up by a powerful syndicate of capitalists, who should employ a commission of the ablest engineers available. This commission should not be composed of railway engineers alone. Such men, although perhaps of great ability in practically constructing and managing our present systems, are educated too much in conventional grooves to take the broad view necessary in instituting so radical a change of methods. In their defense it should be said that it is their business to be conventional, and their employers, the railways, could not afford to have them otherwise. There should be, however, enough of them in the new commission to give ballast and conservatism. Then there should be thoroughbred mechanical engineers, with an eye to all possible constructions based on correct principles, no matter how novel the form. There should be a sprinkling of professional inventors to give originality, and last, but not least, a corps of electricians of the highest standing, especially in regard to practical experience in street-railway work. That it is possible for such a body of men to devise something better than our present system, at any rate for special locations, is a matter hardly to be doubted.”

The anonymous writer of the article in the *Contemporary Review* on “Bismarck and the Emperor” is a strong Bismarckian. He maintains that Germany is getting tired of the young Kaiser, and that it would be well for the country and for the dynasty if he made terms with Bismarck. He says: “The Emperor is more and more becoming a tool of those with whom the ideals of the best Germans have never found full acceptance. And this applies to others

besides the Ultramontane party! No wonder there is a sinister want of harmony, and, above all, a feeling of insecurity, in Germany, in spite of present cloudless appearances. Pessimists even aver that the air smells of Jena, though this may be dismissed as ridiculous. Still, things do not inspire confidence. Too many people are of opinion that the Emperor has not proved himself equal to the arduous part he has doubtless conscientiously set himself to play. Everything points to the imperative need of some strong guiding mind, no longer visible.”

That is all very well, but there will have to be a good many articles written before William II. can be got to see that there is any need for a guiding mind besides his own. A Hohenzollern will never admit that he cannot get on without a Bismarck.

HOW TO CROSS AFRICA IN A BALLOON.

THE last three numbers (May, June and July) of the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* contain joint articles by Messrs. Leo Dex and Maurice Dibos on “Long-Distance Aerial Voyages,” written with the special object of demonstrating the feasibility of exploring the African and Australian continents by means of balloons. Voyages of discovery across the vast arid and unexplored tracts of those continents have always presented well-nigh insurmountable difficulties. The absence of civilization in the country to be explored, the primitive modes of locomotion available, exposure to oppressive heat and malaria, and the great natural obstacles to be overcome with totally inadequate means, have proved but too often to be insuperable bars to the progress of the most determined explorer. If science is to come to his aid it will have to be in the direction of freeing the explorer from the slow and painful method of progression on foot which has hitherto been the only possible way of traversing the unexplored portions of the earth. To realize this one way only is open; a way which, if it can only be followed, is both easy and rapid; a way in which there are no precipitous paths, no virgin forests, no deadly swamps, no impassable obstacles of any sort to be met with—the way through the air. If man had at his disposal machines as perfectly adapted for aerial navigation as a bird and could make it powerful enough to support himself and the objects which he requires for his subsistence, the surface of the globe would no longer possess any secrets hidden from his prying gaze. For the present, however, aviation is still a dream of the future, and he must content himself with a balloon which is at the mercy of every current of air, and which, therefore, can only be utilized for exploring purposes after carefully studying the atmospheric conditions and the meteorological influences of the countries to be traversed. The currents of the aerial ocean completely surround the balloon and carry it along at the same rate of travel as themselves; the aerial ship, in the absence of a motor capable of resisting this impulse, and not finding the resistance which a sailing ship obtains in the medium in which it floats,

is unable, like the latter, to make use of the wind in shaping its course; it must, therefore, only proceed when the wind blows in the general direction in which it wishes to go, and must stop (if possible) whenever the winds tend to drive it in the opposite direction. Hence it is only by a proper utilization of the prevalent and regular aerial currents of the globe that a balloon can be made capable of undertaking long-distance voyages—*i. e.* of traversing in a given direction a distance of several thousand kilometres.

The very interesting articles of Messrs. Dex and Dibos explain fully how the balloon must be constructed, and what method of navigation it must adopt in order to carry out such a voyage. More than fifty pages are devoted to a minute description of the balloon and its fittings, which, as may be presumed, possess numerous special features. Messrs. Dex and Dibos propose to solve the difficulties of the voyage by the aid of a heavy steel guide rope of twelve strands, 1,260 kilogrammes in weight, which will enable the balloon to contend without loss of gas or ballast against all the external causes of variation in ascensional power due to the expansion or contraction of the gas, or to saturation of the envelope of the balloon. The only effect of such variations in the lifting power will be to vary the length of the portions of the twelve guide rope strands trailing on the ground, and so to automatically maintain the balloon in equilibrium so long as the variations in the ascensional force do not exceed the weight of the rope. The guide rope, in fact, is the only means by which a long-distance voyage can become possible, hence it follows that the balloon must be kept at a low level, and only exceptionally be allowed to go free. How this is to be done, and how the drag rope is constructed so as not to wreck everything it comes across, must be explained by reference to the articles. The outer envelope of the balloon proposed is to have a capacity of 11,500 cubic metres; inside this there will be an inner balloon having a total capacity when filled with air of 7,630 cubic metres. This inner balloon not only prevents the outer envelope from losing its shape, but also helps to keep the balloon in equilibrium under variations of temperature. The lifting power of the balloon is equal to 12,300 kilogrammes; its weight and that of its accessories amount to 5,138 kilogrammes, thus leaving 7,160 kilogrammes to be shipped as ballast. A balloon of this capacity—which is just half that of Giffard's balloon which formed such an attractive feature at the Paris Exhibition of 1878—would cost complete about \$45,000, and would have sufficient buoyancy, if constructed on the lines given, to float for at least sixty-eight days without getting rid of all its ballast. During this time it would travel, with the guide ropes trailing, 11,500 kilometres, equal to a mean of 170 kilometres per day, in a given direction, allowing 375 hours for stoppages on account of the wind being dead against it. This is, of course, on the supposition that the direction of the journey is in accord with the prevalent direction of the winds at the season when the voyage is undertaken, and that the balloon only travels when the

wind is in a favorable direction and stops when there is a contrary wind traveling at a less speed than ten metres a second. If the adverse wind is stronger than this, then the balloon must perforce go on, as it would be dangerous to anchor. The friction due to the guide ropes trailing on the ground causes a uniform retardation in the pace of eight kilometres an hour.

In the June number the fictitious itineraries of the balloon are carefully worked out from statistics of the force and direction of the wind recorded day by day at the various stations in Europe. Starting from Paris in the months of July, 1888–89–90, the mean time required to travel 3,000 kilometres from west to east comes out with great uniformity at about twenty days. Assuming the distances to be traveled in Australia at 3,500 to 4,000 kilometres, in South America at 4,000 to 5,000 kilometres, in Northern Africa at 4,000 to 7,000 kilometres, and in Central Africa at 3,000 to 4,000 kilometres, the probable duration of the voyages would be for Australia twenty to twenty-four days, for South America twenty-four to thirty days, for Northern Africa twenty-four to forty-one days, and for Central Africa eighteen to twenty-four days. The chances of success across the tropical portions of one of these continents, moreover, would be greatly enhanced by the trade winds, which blow with considerable regularity across the surface of the continent at the period which would naturally be selected for making the attempt. In November and December, for instance, the prevalent direction of the wind in Central Africa is S.E., and in Northern Africa N.E. One of the great difficulties to contend against in African travel would be the Equatorial calms, but, as the particulars given in the July number go to show, the popular idea on the subject is hardly warranted, their mean duration throughout the year as compared with the days on which there is wind being only as one to eight. Captain Fullerton, R.E., in his recent interesting lecture on "Modern Aerial Navigation," remarked: "Hitherto, unfortunately, in this country aerial navigation has been looked upon, to put it mildly, with the deepest suspicion, and it is no exaggeration to say that the terms 'aeronaut' and 'lunatic' are at present considered as more or less synonymous." The science of aeronautics is, however, based on simple rules and common sense, not upon wild and vague theories opposed to all principles of nature; and if hitherto little progress appears to have been made, it is really only because the subject has but recently been scientifically studied. In France much more attention is paid to the subject, and now that balloons have been taken up for military purposes, it is probable that the solution of the difficult problem of aviation will be far more quickly arrived at than is generally supposed.

THE "Origin of Pleasure and Pain" is treated of by Dr. Herbert Nichols in the *Philosophical Review*. The writer has a new theory that pleasure and pain are not merely complementary expressions of the general welfare of the individual, but that they are separate phenomena, having nerves of their own.

These nerves are carried, he suggests, in the sheaths of the other nerves. As confirmatory testimony of the separate nature of pain he cites Goldscheider, the greatest living authority in this department, who reports having discovered and positively demonstrated isolated specific pain nerves. That the demonstration is correct, says Dr. Nichols, there seems no reason to doubt.

THE BRITISH OPIUM TRADE IN ASIA.

THE most complete and intelligible article that has recently appeared upon the opium question opens the last number of *Our Day*. Its author is the Rev. A. P. Happer, of Glenshaw, Pa. Mr. Happer was a resident of Canton, China, for forty-seven years, and in addition to the special familiarity which such an intimate experience of Asiatic life should give him, he possesses a keen power of observation and generalization. Mr. Happer's article is in five parts. First, he tells of the remarkable proportions the new movement for the suppression of the opium traffic has assumed; second, he sums up the facts as to the extent of the opium plague and its ravages which justify the movement for the suppression of the traffic; third, he draws upon his own experience in China for pictures of the domestic distress and social ruin that are wrought by the increased facilities for the smoking of opium; fourth, he shows how the opium vice has begun to make terrible inroads in other parts of Asia besides the Chinese empire; and, fifth, he shows how completely the British government, through its official system in India, is responsible for the whole diabolical business.

THE MOVEMENT FOR SUPPRESSION.

"Six hundred millions of human beings in Asia," declares Mr. Happer, "or more than one-third of the whole family of man, are exposed to the evils of the opium trade legalized by the British government." He attributes the recent awakening of British public opinion on this subject largely to the action of Mr. Alfred S. Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, and the Rev. W. E. Roberts, a Methodist minister at Bombay, who in 1890 went from India to China to discuss the opium traffic with representatives of the Chinese government. They found the leading statesmen of China anxious to save their country from the curse of opium and to secure the prohibition of the traffic, but fearful that any steps that China might take would antagonize the British government and bring on a third opium war. Said the venerable Marquis Tsing on his death-bed regarding this matter of the opium traffic: "We are not free; we cannot take the first step." As a result of the visit of Messrs. Dyer and Roberts to China, extensive petitions were signed among the Chinese themselves asking for an ending of the opium trade. At the same time petitions to the British Parliament were circulated throughout India. The matter being brought to the attention of religious bodies in the United Kingdom, action was taken last year by nearly every ecclesiastical gathering representative of a Christian denomination.

Moreover, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union took the matter up, and has already secured a million signatures to a mammoth petition asking the rulers of all nations to prohibit the sale of opium for vicious indulgence. As a culmination of all this development of public opinion throughout the British empire, Parliament on April 10, by a majority of thirty, passed a resolution condemning the receiving of revenue from the growth and sale of opium as immoral. This action of the British Parliament has not, however, as yet led to any action by the British colonial authorities in India, and the battle will not be won until practical effect is given to the parliamentary vote.

GROWTH OF THE OPIUM HABIT.

Mr. Happer makes the following remarks upon the rapid extension of the opium plague: "Heretofore it has been regarded as chiefly limited to China. Facts have been presented showing that it is rapidly extending in India, in Burmah, and in all the Eastern Archipelago. At the lowest estimate the plague is now committing its ravages among six hundred millions of the human family, and according to other estimates among seven hundred millions, so that now it may be spoken of as the *opium plague in Asia*. In the absence of any reliable census in China, the estimates of its population range between three hundred and four hundred millions. There are no certain data on which to calculate the number of opium smokers in China. The writer of the article on opium in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* estimates the number to be from one-fourth to three-tenths of the whole population of four hundred millions. The reputation of this work for trustworthiness is so great that few are willing to call in question its statements. But I venture to dispute its statement that from one hundred millions to one hundred and twenty millions of the inhabitants of China are opium smokers. I have been studying and observing this matter for forty years, while residing in the country. I judge that forty millions is a moderate estimate of the number of habitual smokers. The difficulty in arriving with certainty at the number is the fact that while we know the amount of opium imported into China from India, we do not know what is the amount grown in China. The writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* states that the amount grown in the country in 1881 was three times as much as the amount imported. The amount now grown may be more than it was in 1881. But however that may be, there would not be more than what is sufficient for forty millions of smokers. The number in 1858 was estimated to be two millions. *This number now stated causes nearly every family to have the experience of the evils of the vice in the wasting of the family property, the uselessness and misery and premature death of some relative.*"

HOW FAMILIES ARE WRECKED.

Writing of what he himself witnessed, Mr. Happer continues: "I can testify from my own observation, during forty-seven years' residence at Canton, of the

distressing accuracy of this picture. In 1844 the facilities for smoking opium were not seen in any Chinese house. Now the opium couch is seen in *nearly every well-furnished house*. There are scores of families from which formerly literary graduates and qualified men went forth to official appointments, where the sons are now all miserable wrecks from opium smoking. In 1842 there were ten wealthy and distinguished families in Canton who had been in the company of Chinese merchants, which previous to that time had the monopoly of the foreign trade. A number of their sons had been literary graduates, and some had held official appointments. Soon after the so-called opium war of 1840, the edicts and laws against the use of opium were in abeyance, opium smoking came in like a flood among nearly all the wealthy families in Canton. The sons of every one of these ten wealthy families became victims to this vice. Every family became impoverished except one."

THE LICENSED DENS OF INDIA.

Upon the extension of the opium vice to other parts of Asia, and especially upon the astounding system of licensing that prevails in India, Mr. Happer writes as follows: "Chinese emigrants have carried the evil into the islands of Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the other islands of the archipelago and into French Cambodia and Tonkin and Siam. Formerly the East India Company and the Indian government restricted the sale of opium in India. The native governments in Burmah and other native States forbid its sale for vicious indulgences, some of them inflicting death for the violation of this law. But this is all changed now. In order to derive a revenue from it, the Indian government issues licenses for the sale and consumption of this poisonous drug in vile places in all the large cities, as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow and Maulmain, and in the towns and villages of India and Burmah. These licenses are not issued for the purpose of limiting the sale of something that cannot be prohibited; but *they are issued with the requirement that the holder of the license must sell a stipulated quantity or pay a forfeit*. The more of the poison that is sold, the more revenue the government will receive. As the opium is purchased from the government agents, of course it is known how much the holder of the license sells.

In many places the natives have remonstrated against the license being granted. These remonstrances have been disregarded. In places where the habit has not been known, the holders of the license distribute the drug among any that will receive and use it till the craving appetite has been formed.

RAVAGES IN BRITISH INDIAN CITIES.

The opium dens of India are described as being of a worse character than those of China. Upon the recent very rapid extension of the opium habit in India, we have the following paragraph:

There are no statistics as to the number of opium smokers in India and Burmah; this policy of selling licenses has been introduced but recently; the num-

ber of smokers is not so great as it is in China. The statistics, however, show that the quantity sold is increasing each successive year with great rapidity. At Lucknow it increased from 36,240 tolas in 1883-84 to 64,320 in 1887-88, or nearly double in four years. When it is to the pecuniary interest of the holder of the license to extend the sale, when the terrible fascination of the indulgence and the weakness of the people are considered, the very rapid increase of the victims may be counted upon, if the iniquitous policy of licensing these opium dens for the sale and consumption of the poisonous drug, and the shops for the free retail of it in their homes, is continued. But the astounding fact is made known to the world that the Indian government, for the purpose of revenue, now licenses, throughout the cities, towns and villages of India, dens and shops for the free and unrestricted sale of a pernicious poison, which in Great Britain itself can only be purchased on a medical prescription for medicinal use. Here is thus given the facility and opportunity for the unrestricted purchase and use of this fascinating poison among the 250,000,000 of the population in India and Burmah. These multitudes, together with those in China and other parts of Asia, where the unrestricted sale of this destructive drug prevails, swells the number of the people among whom the opium plague is spreading to more than 600,000,000, which is more than two-fifths of the whole population of the earth.

THE GOVERNMENT WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE.

Opium growing is a government monopoly. The natives who cultivate the poppy for opium do so under the auspices of the government, are obliged to sell the opium exclusively to the government agent at a price which he fixes in advance, and are under the most stringent government regulation. It is in government laboratories, under the supervision of government officials, that the opium is prepared for market with the greatest care and the best science. As the government owns all the opium, it can fix the price at which it may be sold. These regulations enable the British Indian government to secure the opium at the lowest price and to sell it at the highest. There is no competitor. The government has the complete monopoly of all that is grown in its own territory. Some opium that is grown outside the jurisdiction of the British parts of India is nevertheless compelled to find its market by traversing the British provinces, and upon such opium the British government manages to fix its control through a system of transit duties. Mr. Happer concludes his interesting review of the subject with the following remarks:

"It is thus manifest that the Indian government has absolute control of the whole production of opium in India, and of its export to other countries. It can, in the exercise of its power, forbid its growth in any of the British territory; and, by its imperial jurisdiction over the protected States, it can enforce the prohibition of its production on them. It is simply a question of finance. It is narrowed down to this

point: Will the Indian government cease deriving revenue by growing opium to sell to its own subjects in India and Burmah and to supply the vitiated appetite of the victims of the opium vice in China?

“The moral sentiment of *the world* approves of the action of the British Parliament in condemning the opium traffic as immoral, and in recommending its cessation. The collection of revenue by the British government from the license of dens for the sale of opium to its own subjects is a yet greater outrage upon the moral sentiments of mankind. The moral convictions of the world sustain and encourage the anti-opium reformers in their continued efforts and labors for the arrest of the opium plague in Asia; and may God sustain them until their work is crowned with entire and complete success!”

WHAT IS GOLF?

GOLF, which has so rapidly progressed from its position as the shibboleth of the correct Englishman into the dignity and universal popularity of a national game, has not confined its propaganda to Albion; already the more fashionable summer resorts of our eastern coast are equipped with their golf courses, and it seems to possess certain inherent advantages as a game of skill, which, backed up by the even more important consideration that it is indubitably “fashionable,” will surely make it a great fad with Americans. The *Century* recognizes this fact in publishing a well-written article, by W. E. Norris, under the title, “The Apotheosis of Golf.” Mr. Norris is not too much of an expert to be able to tell what the game is. To the absolutely ignorant onlooker there is much method in the Oxford don’s definition: “Golf consists in putting little balls into little holes with instruments very ill adapted to the purpose.” The golfer finds eighteen holes distributed over three miles of territory, or nine holes and half the distance. The holes are not equidistant. A match may be played by two or by four persons; but only two balls are used, and in a ‘foursome’ the partners play alternate strokes.* When it has been added that the holes are $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and that the balls, which are made of very hard gutta-percha, have a circumference of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, enough will perhaps have been said on the subject of measurements.

The player starts out from the first or “home” hole with the object of placing his ball in each of the succeeding seventeen with fewer strokes of the golf stick than his opponent finds necessary.

“Now it is obvious,” says Mr. Norris, “that, in order to propel the ball over such a course as has been described, and to accomplish the round on an average of five strokes to each hole (which, though creditable, would not be an extraordinary good score), more than one species of implement is requisite. The ball may be lying beautifully on close-cropped turf, where you can get a good sweeping stroke at it, or it may, by reason of your bad play or bad luck, have landed in sand or in a wilderness of gorse, out of which you must force it as best you can. Again

the surface of the turf is uneven, and a cuppy lie is apt to be a more troublesome thing than it looks to beginners.”

These and many more technical difficulties, which may arise from circumstances over which the player has no control, necessitate the presence of ten different instruments, which look in illustration like abnormal dentist’s tools. There are many other species of golf stick, but Mr. Norris advises us to restrict ourselves to these ten, which rejoice in the names of—1, driver; 2, long spoon; 3, short spoon; 4, brassy; 5, driving-iron; 6, lofting-iron; 7, mashy; 8, cleek; 9, niblick; 10, putter.

One of the attractive features of the game to the uninitiated are the tremendous and inspiring drives of two hundred yards and over that may be made by the skilled ones at certain stages of the game, the ball always being struck with the stick while the former lies on the ground. But the matter of “drives” introduces the only dangerous part of the game; a man may be knocked down or even killed by the hard gutta-percha ball, if his opponent carelessly attempts a long stroke.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME.

AN anonymous writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* has a very sensible article on “The Russians as They are To-day.” He has been reading Mr. E. B. Lanin’s lampoons upon Russia, and he says: “It was a distinct relief to me after reading that article to reflect that I had just returned from a ten months’ residence in the country (during which time I had traveled nearly 7,000 miles by river, land, or sea, from one end of European Russia to the other, from Warsaw to the Crimea, the southern provinces round the Sea of Azov, through the Caucasus to Tiflis and Baku, and throughout the whole length of the Volga, from Astrakhan to Nijni-Novgorod, stopping *en route* at Tzaritzin, Saratov, Samara, Simbirsk and Kazan, to Moscow, Kharkov, and Kiev in Central Russia), and that I had met with nothing justifying so overwhelming and so bitter an attack.”

Of the Russian religion he thinks little: “I confess that I have never seen any religion which seemed to me so unreal, so artificial, and so little reverent as that of the Russian Church; but is it wonderful, with so poor a standard of clergy?”

With that exception he has very little to say of Russia excepting what is good. Even the police fill him with admiration. He says: “The ordinary police form a fine body of men, and of late years are for the most part fairly educated. Personally I have always found them as deserving of the name ‘the friendly policeman,’ when addressed or appealed to, as in our own country, and have often had pleasant talks with some of them.”

As for the army, it is in his judgment: “Nothing surprised me more than the physique and bearing of the Russian soldiers. They are devoted to their officers, and work cheerily and well, and may be heard singing—and very well, too—wherever they are in any numbers at work or on the march.”

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN another department will be found extended reviews of the following articles: "Unparalleled Industrial Progress," by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds; "The Disastrous Effects of a Force Bill," by Mr. Hoke Smith; "An American View of the Irish Question," by Mr. Richard H. Dana, and "An Example of Organized Thrift," by Mr. John Graham Brooks.

A SOCIETY OF LETTERS.

Mr. Walter Besant, in his usual trenchant manner, writes of literature as a profession. The man of letters should, he thinks, be on the same basis with men in other professions. As it is now, the author is regarded as a sort of mendicant, subsisting on the bounty of the publisher. The remedy, as Mr. Besant sees it, is the establishment of a society corresponding to the French Academy. Such a society, it is held, will not only protect the author, but will tend to raise the standard of literature. Admission to membership therein should be granted only on the test of merit, and for an author not to belong to this society will be a disgrace.

THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

The point of Mr. Frank Morison's paper is to prove that municipal government is a corporate and not a political problem. He takes Boston as a fair example. This city's Board of Aldermen consists of twelve members, its Common Council consists of seventy-five members. These eighty-seven men control the appropriations of the city, the assessed valuation of which is over \$850,000,000. Yet of these eighty-seven men, says Mr. Morison, there are sixty-two who possess no visible property and pay no taxes, and of the 73,000 registered voters of the city, less than two-fifths pay any property tax.

"Is it not just here, and not in any particular system of administration, that lies the explanation of our extravagant and unbusiness like city governments? Is it not an accepted political truth that men who have property will be more careful in voting for expenditures, a part of which they themselves have to pay, than those who have not?"

Mr. Morison has no remedy to offer, but would warn cities against intrusting further power such as the administration of street railways and gas works to the city government, and he would likewise encourage rather than discourage State "interference" in municipal matters.

CHURCHES AND LABOR UNIONS.

Rev. John P. Coyle states that a Congregational committee on church work in Massachusetts undertook recently to discover whether or not industrial discontent had affected the attitude of Massachusetts workingmen to the Church. Printed circulars were sent to labor organizations, but the results are not satisfactory. Many of the circulars were unanswered, and such answers as were received were not always conclusive. A similar inquiry among clergyman proved likewise unsatisfactory, the replies being often based on merely partial evidence. But, and this is the point of the article, "granting the possibly unrepresentative character of the reporters, and that they report opinions rather than facts, the minimum result of the investigation is two sets of opinions—from the leaders of the churches and from the leaders of

the unions—and these are contradictory. The leaders of the churches confess that they have no hold upon about 38 per cent. of the population, largely workingmen, but deny any relation of cause and effect between this and industrial discontent. The leaders of the unions assert that 48 per cent. of the workingmen disbelieve in the churches, and they attribute it to the present discontent and the place which the church occupies concerning the questions which underlie it."

Mr. R. L. Garner furnishes another interesting paper on the speech of monkeys, and Mr. Aldace F. Walker states in a concrete and practical way the economic reasons for the existence of the Western Traffic Association.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE review elsewhere, "English Elections and Home Rule," by the Duke of Argyle; "Our Recent Floods," by Major J. W. Powell; "The Pope at Home," by Giovanni Amadi, and "Business in Presidential Years," by Mr. Francis B. Thurber.

INGERSOLL ON THOMAS PAINE.

Col. Robert Ingersoll furnishes a paper on Thomas Paine. He prefaces his article by stating that erroneous views concerning Paine will no longer have an excuse for existence, as all can learn the true man in the new life of him by Moncure D. Conway.

Colonel Ingersoll says: "Paine has been hated because he was fearless enough to speak his honest beliefs. He was one of the first to broach many new reforms which have since been firmly established. His pen was almost the first to denounce slavery, dueling, cruelty to animals and the suppression of woman. "He was the first to suggest a union of the American Colonies, the first to write these words: 'The United States of America.'"

"Where Liberty is *not* there is my country," said Paine, and he lived up to his statement, for when the independence of the United States had been gained he hastened to France and there threw in his lot with the revolutionists.

The startling statement is made by Colonel Ingersoll that, "In England every step toward freedom has been a triumph over Burke and Pitt," a statement much easier to assert than to sustain.

In matters of religion Paine felt that he had a right to examine for himself: "He found that the creeds of all orthodox churches were absurd and cruel, and that the Bible was no better. No one argument that Paine urged against the inspiration of the Bible, against the truth of miracles, against the barbarities and infamies of the Old Testament, against the pretensions of priests and the claims of kings has ever been answered.

"His argument in favor of the existence of what he was pleased to call the God of Nature was as weak as those of all theists have been."

THE SHUDDER IN LITERATURE.

M. Jules Claretie writing of what he happily calls "The Shudder in Literature" says: "The physiological mysteries established by science have to-day taken the place of the fantastic inventions with which the old romancers pleased themselves and their readers. Both kinds of writing please, because there is deep down in all human

hearts, a love for whatsoever is wonderful. But the writer on physiological mysteries is exposed to a danger which does not threaten the romancers—a personal danger. Too often those writers who indulge in the delight of making their readers shudder become in time unbalanced in mind."

M. Claretie prefers the literature "of the broad day and the open air" to the literature "of night, of darkness, of phantoms."

THE PLACE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS IN HISTORY.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed contrasts the achievements of the last two Congresses—quite naturally very much to the advantage of the Fifty-first. He declares that the list of Legislative acts for 1890 and 1891 has no rival except that enacted by the first Congress of the war. "The reputation of the Fifty-first Congress for wisdom has been vindicated by the permanence of our laws. Its reputation for the economical appropriation of the public funds in the interest of the people has been more than vindicated by the appropriation made by the very boasters who reviled us so triumphantly while they were putting on the harness."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Balfour takes up the rather wearying subject of the state of London society and criticises Lady Jeune for making rash statements based on insufficient evidence.

Gail Hamilton defends American society from the charges of immorality and frivolity made against it by English critics.

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for August is a "woman's number," two of the most interesting features of which are a letter from Mrs. Browning and an autobiographical sketch of Mrs. Livermore's 25 years' experience on the lecture platform.

A LETTER FROM MRS. BROWNING.

Mrs. Browning's letter, which is published by Louise Chandler Moulton, is to Dr. Marston, in reply to a letter containing some spiritualistic experiences. Mrs. Browning shows herself much interested in spiritualism, and not a little inclined to credit its possible truth, though she confesses that her husband is a stubborn skeptic. The letter contains this paragraph: "Do you not think that if an association of earnest thinkers were to meet regularly with unity of purpose and reverence of mood, they might attain to higher communications?"

MRS. LIVERMORE'S EXPERIENCE ON THE PLATFORM.

Mrs. Livermore tells how in the turbulent days which closed the war she took the platform under the management of the redoubtable James Redpath. "I cannot understand how one who makes lecturing a profession can fail of becoming optimistic." It is pleasant to read a sentence like this from the pen of one who has seen so much of life, and yet pleasanter when we read down the page and discover that the observation is based upon a study of the American home and its sterling virtues. Mrs. Livermore describes several amusing experiences which she has had. Once, in order to meet an audience, she asked for passage on a cattle train and received the reply that the company forbade the train to carry any freight but "live-stock." "If I am not 'live-stock,' will you please tell me *what* I am?" she asked. The logic was unanswerable, and that evening she met her audience.

WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Of course no "woman's number" would be complete without articles on dress-reform and woman's clubs.

The first topic is treated historically, with quotations from the leading reformers from Mrs. Amelia Bloomer down to those of the present time. The subject of woman's clubs is set forth in a symposium of twelve papers, in which the history of the club movement is given in all sections of the country and its usefulness considered in all its phases. By the club, women have had their views broadened and have been taught to coöperate. Henceforth the club is to be the strongest ally of education, philosophy and philanthropy.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE papers on the political outlook in England are dealt with elsewhere.

A PLEA FOR DIFFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

Sir Charles Tupper has the first place with an article in which he describes with much satisfaction the debate at the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire on the suggested differential tariff. He is delighted with what he records as the rapid progress which the idea of differential tariffs has already made. The Congress rejected his resolution in favor of differential duties, but passed, unanimously, resolutions in favor of closer commercial relations with the colonies. Sir Charles Tupper maintains that 5 per cent. on foreign goods coming into England would yield sufficient to support the navy, and he strongly maintains that such a duty would in no way raise the price of bread. The McKinley bill, with one stroke of the pen, reduced English exports to America by three millions a year. Unless something is done, Sir Charles thinks that the Americans will sop up all the British trade in the Western Hemisphere. "Like a great octopus they threw their tentacles over South America, the Antilles, and the West India Islands, with the intention of driving out British trade. And they are going to do it. Read the language of the British Consul in Brazil. What does he say? He tells the people of Great Britain, 'You must make up your mind to lose the British trade in Brazil, because the United States has absorbed it under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill.'"

THE DRAMA IN THE DOLDRUMS.

The London theatres have not been prospering, and Mr. Archer wants to know why. Some say that it is all Mr. Archer's fault and the half-dozen critics who follow his lead; but Mr. Archer refuses to believe that he is capable of wielding such an influence upon the public. He thinks that the production of Ibsen's play has opened the eyes of the play-goer to the fact that the old stock and trade was no longer worth looking at: "So soon as English playwrights can be found to treat of English manners, English conditions, English problems, with something of Scandinavian or Neo-French earnestness, insight, daring and talent, the breach will be healed, and the doldrums will be overpassed."

In his paper he estimates the probabilities for and against such a solution of the problem. The actor managers are the enemies of progress, he says, and the old critics are like unto them. They are at present a thoroughly negative and destructive influence. The conclusion of the whole matter is that, "what would tend more than anything else to promote the development of serious dramatic art in England would be a theater, a single theatre, which should be exempt from the necessity of paying interest

on capital invested—which should be in a position to subsist upon small profits and *slow returns*.”

A STORY OF THE BRITISH ELECTION.

Mr. H. D. Traill has a clever short story describing an imaginary scene which might have happened at the British election if the two candidates had suddenly decided to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning the questions which were before the electors. It is very well done, and sketched with a much lighter brush than Mr. Traill usually uses. The Liberal candidate is suddenly seized with a qualm of conscience, and publicly takes back all the promises he has made, and the clap-trap with which he had hoped to win the election. Fired by a noble emulation, the Conservative candidate issued a placard declaring his entire concurrence with his opponent, and taking back all the promises he had made and the misleading assurances which he had given. When the election comes off it is found that nearly every one comes to the poll as if nothing had happened. After the contests the two agents confide to each other that the Conservative had hired a staff of men to pull down every bill which his candidate had had posted up, and the Liberal had stopped the publication of the party newspaper with his candidate's address. The whole thing is very cleverly done, and is above the somewhat monotonous level of the other election papers.

ZOLA'S NEW STORY.

George Moore writes on "La Débâcle." He thinks that M. Zola's books are growing more and more diffuse, and that this last one is singularly deficient in most of the elements which made his first novels famous. With the exception of the great cavalry charge at Sedan, the book seems to him somewhat commonplace. That cavalry charge, however, is one of the finest passages of French prose, and the best battle-piece in literature. History falls upon this book like a blight. Mr. Moore takes exception to Zola's theory of war, and he even ventures to think that smokeless powder is going to extinguish military daring: "I think we should search history vainly for the substantial basis of fact on which M. Zola built his theory respecting war. It is the wine of enthusiasm and the aureole of glory that has enabled man to bear with the abominations and sufferings of war, which no man has depicted with such ghastly conviction, with such atrocious reality, as M. Zola. The bravest man that ever lived could not read M. Zola's book without feeling that he would sooner blow out his brains than engage in such horrible butchery; for bravery is not indifference to death, but the will to fight for life. So when science eliminates all chance of preserving life on the battlefield man's courage will give out."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a very fine essay by Arthur Symonds on Mr. Henley's poetry. Mr. Henley is the poet of "The beauty and joy of living, the beauty and the blessedness of death, the glory of battle and adventure, the nobility of devotion—to a cause, an ideal, a passion even—the dignity of resistance, the sacred quality of patriotism."

Miss M. Phillips has an interesting paper concerning the difficulties of ladies who work for their living in London, the practical aim of which is, to propose the establishment of associated households, in which one hundred and twenty-five ladies could live under the same roof, and have all their household work done by a trained staff of good servants. In managing such an institution, everything depends on the superintendent. This co-operative housekeeping scheme has been tried in some places and ought to succeed everywhere.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE political articles in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* are noticed elsewhere.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The most readable article in the review is Mr. Archibald Forbes' account of the Empress Eugénie, taken from "Notes and Recollections." Mr. Forbes is quite sure that this book, which is published anonymously, is by Sir Richard Wallace. Mr. Forbes constructs an extremely interesting article, which gives the reader a very bad impression of the Empress. It is wonderful that the empire lasted as long as it did with such a woman at the head of affairs. It was a kind of topsy-turveydom, in which ability went for nothing and flattery and subservience ruled everything. She was the evil genius of a weak and irresolute man, a parvenu who regarded herself as a Legitimist, who dominated her husband and thrust him forward to his doom. The readiness of the Empress both to sacrifice her husband and her son to her own ambition comes out very clearly.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Mr. Charles F. Goss describes Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, whose adventure with Sir Charles Euan-Smith has been one of the most picturesque incidents of last month's history. The Sultan, says Mr. Goss, is a wholly ignorant and prejudiced barbarian, in the hands of corrupt advisors. Mr. Goss dreads the intrigues and aggressions of the French in Morocco, and insists that Tangier must never at any cost be allowed to pass out of British hands.

AUSTRALIAN INDEBTEDNESS.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania, has an article on "Lending Money to Australia," the chief point of which is that it would be an advantage both to Australia and the British investor if the construction of railways which do not pay was stopped, and if Colonial governments made their receipts balance their expenditure. Sir Robert Hamilton points out in reply to those who say that Australian civilization has been based upon borrowed capital, that the net total Australian debt is only 182,000,000 of pounds, while the private wealth of the country amounts to 1,175,000,000. Since 1850 Australia has exported gold to the value of 340,000,000, and wool to the value of 40,000,000. Of the 185,000,000 of public debt the largest part has been spent in railways and remunerative works. To put Australian finances on a sound basis it is absolutely necessary that the reckless construction of unremunerative railways should be stopped.

THE EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Mr. Fraser Rae has an interesting article on the Egyptian newspaper press. He describes the *Al Mokattam* as the typical Arabian newspaper. It is a daily paper published in Cairo at five cents, with an average circulation of 2,500. It has a regular staff of forty correspondents in Egypt, who use the telegraph as freely as those of American and English journals. It has special correspondents in New York, London, Paris, Constantinople, Bayreuth and Damascus. Baron de Malortie is the head of the Press Department of the Egyptian government, but he has no control over the papers which need control the most—namely, those published in French: "Of the forty-six journals published in Egypt twenty are in Arabic, twelve in French, eight in Greek, five in Italian and one in English. Not more than twenty-one appear with an authorization from the Press Bureau. Fifteen of the twenty-one are Arabic newspapers; three, which are

printed in French, are authorized by the government. The newspapers over which the Press Bureau exercises no control are chiefly printed in French, Italian and Greek. Their conductors may disseminate certain falsehoods with impunity."

LONDON MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Mr. Henry Loch discusses the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Metropolitan hospitals, and explains the new changes which it proposes to make in their administration. The central point is the creation of a new board which would undertake to report annually upon the condition of all the hospitals and medical charities, and see that their accounts were properly audited and the hospital periodically visited. Mr. Loch suggests that the Committee's report is faulty in not providing for connecting the proposed board with the Poor Law authorities.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are two interesting American articles, one a description of Virginia and its horse-breeding districts. The writer mentions that on one occasion he was mounted on a horse no less than 18 hands high. The other is a description of lynch law in the far West. The writer's experience is that lynch law answers admirably when it is first introduced, but that it demoralizes the community when its inhabitants are a law unto themselves and an executor unto their neighbors. Prince Krapotkin writes on "Recent Science." Colonel Kenny-Herbert discusses with due solemnity the great art of dining, and Dr. Jean Paul Richter writes upon the Art Studentship of the Early Italian Painters.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE papers on the British election are reviewed at length in another department.

The most interesting article is the account of Voltaire's visit to England. The writer says there is more wit, freshness and originality in one page of Voltaire's account of his stay in England than in Max O'Rell's "John Bull and His Island," and M. Taine's letters, and there is hardly more exaggeration. Voltaire began to see England at Greenwich Fair. Although the east winds somewhat disillusionized him, he seems to have retained a very pleasant memory of his visit to England. "In extreme old age, his eye kindled and his countenance lighted up when he spoke of having once lived in a land where a professor of mathematics was buried in a temple with the ashes of kings, and where the highest esteemed it an honor to assist in bearing thither his body, and subscribing afterward to erect a marble statue to perpetuate his memory."

Lady Colin Campbell tells pleasantly the story of Rivalrol, the prodigal son of French genius. She quotes some of his aphorisms. Mr. Mackay, writing on the unpopularity of the Poor Law, protests against every form of pension. No step could be taken toward discriminating in favor of the imperfectly thrifty without making a serious attack upon the best friendly societies. No compromise is possible. It is no time to turn back and to accept a new dependency because it is disguised under some other name than the Poor Law. Mr. Edgecumbe gives an interesting account of the first ascent of Mont Blanc in 1786 by a Swiss guide of the name of Balmat, who perished in 1834 by falling over a precipice. Between 1787 and 1834 only eighteen persons ascended Mont Blanc, twelve of whom were Englishmen. Mr. Abell describes the remains of Hadrian's Roman wall, following it from

Newcastle to the Solway. "The Rowtilly Girl" is a short story by David S. Meldrum; it is not devoid of power. Mr. W. E. Beaumont emphasizes the need of attending to the recommendations of the Council of the British Medical Association on the efficient attendance upon railway servants' eyesight. There are two letters on newspaper copyright. Mr. Locksley Lucas writes from Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, to protest against the admission of the Chinese into Canada.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* this month is an excellent number. The best paper is Mr. Greenwood's "Imagination in Dreams," which is noticed elsewhere, as well as the two articles on the General Election and Professor Blackie's sonnets.

PROVINCIAL HOME RULE.

The Marquis of Lorne has a short paper in which he argues that the Irish might possibly be contented with provincial Home Rule, and if they are not contented with it they ought to be. What the Marquis of Lorne ought to do is to come forward boldly with a scheme of what may be called American Home Rule. The question will never be settled except upon that basis, and the sooner the Unionists make up their minds to face it the better. The Marquis of Lorne says that "the main point set forth was that liberty is safe if local powers be delegated to areas so limited that the authority of the central Parliament can, at all times, easily enforce respect for liberty."

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Erastus Wiman enlarges upon his favorite text that if Canada can only make her commercial relations with the United State free, the more than ever she will be likely to remain politically one with Great Britain.

He says: "In the policy of unrestricted reciprocity is found not only all the elements of the earliest and greatest prosperity to the three great parties concerned—viz., England, the United States, and Canada—but in its adoption will be found a more certain perpetuation of the presence of Great Britain on the continent of North America than under existing conditions appears to be promised; for a continental commercial unity has all the elements of material advantage of a political union, which is unnecessary, undesirable, and would be rendered thereby impossible."

MRS. WARD AS A NOVELIST.

Miss Julia Wedgwood passes judgment upon Mrs. Ward's novels in a paper entitled "Fiction and Faith." Her verdict is summed up in the following sentence: "It must be owned that Mrs. Ward's novels are not much more encouraging to the moralist than they are inspiring to the critic. But in choosing her work as an index to the convictions of the many, while we fail to draw from it any contribution to a high moral stimulus, or to discern in it any other kind of originality, we concede to it a high place on the large range of the second-hand. It is full of life, and it owns allegiance to an ideal of duty. If that tribute seem a poor thing, it must be remembered that it is made to one who has had thousands and thousands of readers. To have put before such a multitude anything that can be called thought—to have brought home to so many the power of unselfish aims and the dignity of steadfast labor—this is not a contemptible achievement; it is indeed one which has been reached by very few contributors to literature within their own lifetime."

THE COROLLARY OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

Lieut.-Colonel Elsdale, writing on the "Coming Revolution in Tactics and Strategy," maintains that smokeless powder, the machine guns, and the immense number of men brought into the field of battle, have effected a complete revolution in tactics. Hitherto it has been held that the advantage is always with the attacking party, but henceforth it must be admitted that the advantage rests with the defensive force. With the modern rifle and the impossibility of seeing where the soldiers are lying, owing to the absence of smoke, he says there will be a neutral space recognized as impassable, extending for about half a mile in front of the armies' position. This neutral space is so called because it can be so completely swept with bullets that no troops could venture into it and live. With a line of battle twenty miles long, and without even smoke puffs to convey to the commander any idea as to how the battle is going, the responsibility of command will rest more and more with the commanders of separate divisions. Armies, in fact, are getting too big to be utilized, and a smaller army which stays at home and waits for the enemy to come on will henceforth be able to hold its own against all comers.

HOW INFLUENZA IS SPREAD.

Dr. Althaus has a very interesting paper full of facts about influenza and how it is spread. He stoutly maintains that the origin of influenza is unknown, but that it is quite clear that it is a contagious disease, which spreads from one person to another, either by actual contact or by carrying the infected articles which have become imbued with bacilli. The last epidemic started in Buckhara and traveled to Moscow about as fast as a horse could ride. At Moscow it took the train and crossed Europe at express rate. It then took ship and spread all over the world, traveling in each case only a little slower than the ordinary means of conveyance of the population. It takes two days to incubate. It is comforting to know that as the result of his inquiries Dr. Althaus thinks that the present generation will not witness such outbreaks of influenza as those of Christmas, 1890 and 1891. He bases this predilection upon the belief that "a certain average degree of immunity has been established in this, a considerable number of aged, weakly and tubercular persons have been cut off; and I therefore consider further outbreaks of extensive epidemics of grip in the immediate or near future to be highly improbable."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

A NEW serial story, entitled "Singularly Deluded," is begun in the August number of *Blackwood*. The writer of the article on "Foreign Food" calculates that England spends 185,000,000 sterling per year in buying food from abroad, not including spirits and wines. Eight hundred articles of foreign food are sold in Brighton as against one hundred and thirty in Paris. The paper on Oliver Wendell Holmes is an appreciative criticism of the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." There is a good paper on "Mauritius Before the Cyclone." General MacDougal replies to Sir Charles Linton Simmons on the inefficiency of the British Army, and Mr. Fielden maintains that Lancashire is suffering from the monopoly of gold.

HEMAT is the title of a little four-months-old monthly, the organ of the Young Women's Christian Association in Sweden. It is published at Stockholm, and is fortunate in having for its editress the eminent authoress, Miss Mathilda Roos, whose recent work, "Through Shadows,"

has earned unstinted praise from the Swedish press. The June number contains a wittily-written reminiscence of a tour in Norway, undertaken by the writer (who uses as a *nom-de-plume* her nickname, "The Countess") and three girl-friends.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE opening article on Pastor's "History of the Popes" begins with a compliment to Leo XIII. In bygone days, and even not so long ago, it was the custom for historians to cry out against the zealous spirit with which the Vatican archives were guarded. The present Pope, however, "has thrown open to the world all his secret archives; he has invited learned men from all parts to ransack them at their will, insisting only that friends and foes alike shall nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice." Thus Pastor, with a brief for the Pope, has been enabled to produce a fine history, which has been translated by Father Antrobus.

Dr. Hayman, reviewing Gardiner's "Civil War," mentions that while he was at the Charterhouse, late in the middle decade of this century, an octagenarian guest at a certain dinner surprised the company by stating: "My grandfather, a long-lived man, has often told me that in early life he knew an aged friend of his family who had seen the axe fall upon the neck of Charles I."

The Council of Ephesus, Chinese Infanticide and "Recent Discoveries in the Cemetery of St. Priscilla at Rome," furnish the remaining topics discussed in the *Review*. Canon Brownlow's interesting article on the Roman discoveries—made within the last five years—states that De Rossi has been fortunate enough to hit upon the burial place of the family of Acilius Glabrio, and this has cleared up a problem of early Ecclesiastical history.

"It had long been a problem in ecclesiastical history whether the Acilius Galabrio—who was consul with Trajan, and in the very year of his consulship was compelled to fight with lions in the arena by Domitian, and afterward exiled and put to death by that tyrant—was a Christian or not. The charges against him were the contradictory ones of Atheism and being addicted to Jewish practices. Tillemont contended that he was a Pagan, while Gibbon maintained that these charges could only have been made against a Christian. Now that the Christian sepulchre of his family has come to light little doubt can remain, and we may claim Acilius Glabrio as a Christian martyr."

The basilica of St. Silvester is another of the "finds." A plan of the cemetery, copies of the inscriptions and a print of one of the paintings, illustrate the article.

LONDON QUARTERLY.

THREE articles on religious topics make up a good part of the bulk of the *London Quarterly*: "The Evidential Value of Christian Experience," "Hymnology," and "Recent Speculations as to Christ's Person." The first of these, which leads off the list of contents, deals with Professor Stearns' Ely Lectures, and Dr. R. W. Dale's sermons on "The Living Christ and the Four Gospels," both remanets of 1890. Although the venue of the battle of faith is always shifting, and the methods of the defenders are always changing, and while the hottest fight some twenty-five years ago was over the New Testament, the Old Testament has borne the brunt in our own time—although there is this rapid movement, the writer thinks it clear that "in our own day the defenders of the Christian faith must be prepared both to refurbish old weapons and to forge new ones. In this regard he

thinks Christian ministers may find their account in careful study of the "Ely Lectures," by Dr. Stearns, whose decease in the prime of life is a distinct loss to the Christian Church in the United States.

The article on Hymns recognizes the heavy responsibility that falls on the hymn-writer. The writer might have added with greater force the hymn-book compiler, who is to be blamed for much of the worst anthropomorphism of the present day. In the article on Christ's Person, the view taken as to Kenotism is that, "the attempt made in our days in several quarters to predicate fallibility of Christ and the Scriptures in literary and historical matters, and to assert infallibility in the higher region of spiritual and divine truth, seems to us a most critical operation. It may succeed among scholars, but it must break down among ordinary Christians."

The remaining articles are on "Ibsenism," "Dr. Dalinger on the Microscope," "Town and Country," "The Chateaux of the Loire," and "Baron de Marbot's Memoirs." The reviewer speaks of Ibsen's "Emperor and Galilean" as a ghastly caricature of religion. The article on country legislation urges the country gentry of England to live in the country, and to save country society by converting the new elements recently introduced into it "from a possible source of destruction into the means for its restoration on a broader and nobler basis."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THERE are few articles of note in this Quarterly. The writer of a criticism of "Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Tales" tells us that the much-advertised author is "not precisely Balzac." He reminds Mr. Kipling that: Dickens went on enlarging his horizon by an indomitable belief in the kindness and the justice which he discerned at the heart of things. If he is to have a successor, the way is open. That, however, remains to be seen; and it will depend on the subordination of other qualities, however brilliant, to a belief in the best things about God and man. The finest art is full of light and hope. But as Joubert says: With the fever of the senses, the delirium of the passions, the weakness of the spirit; with the storms of the passing time and with the scourges of humanity—hunger, thirst, dishonor, diseases and death—authors may go on as long as they will making novels which shall harrow up our hearts; but the soul says all the while, "You hurt me."

A half-and-half article on the late Cardinal Manning concludes with the following curious and touching incident: "This article may be not unfitly closed by a few words from that delightful man and exemplary priest, the late Father Lockhart, of St Etheldreda's, Holborn. Writing three months after Cardinal Manning's death, he said, 'I have had the invaluable blessing of his friendship and guidance for fifty years. Such bonds are not snapped without a sore wrench. May his spirit be with me still, and may we meet once more and for ever in the Eternal Blessedness!'

"These words derive a pathetic interest from the fact that their writer has already followed his friend and guide into the Unseen World. No difference of theological belief can forbid us to say Amen to so devout and touching a supplication."

The Historical Geography of Asia Minor, and Mr. Lilly's book "On Shibboleths," are the most noteworthy of the remaining articles. The reviewer rises from Mr. Lilly more than ever convinced, with Aristotle, that "The State is an association having for its end the Supreme Good."

ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MR. BRYCE'S article on the late Professor Freeman is one to which most readers will turn first in the *English Historical Review*.

The Rev. J. R. Macpherson discourses learnedly on the moot point, "The Church of the Resurrection, or of the Holy Sepulchre." It is not probable, he asserts, "that any person whose opinion is worth expressing would now positively assert that the buildings which are known all the world over as the Church of the Holy Sepulchre do actually cover the spot where Jesus of Nazareth was buried." The article is unfinished.

"Villainage in England" is discussed by Professor Seebohm *à propos* of the work published under that title by Professor Vinogradoff, "a Russian scholar whose mastery of English authorities and familiarity with English mediæval records, both published and in manuscript, is perhaps unsurpassed." The reviewer agrees with his author in the belief that the villains were freer before the Conquest than after it, but thinks that no great gulf existed between the Saxon and Norman manorial systems.

Mr. Alfred Bailey gives us "A Legal View of Cranmer's Execution," and sums up: "Upon the whole, I venture to think that Cranmer's execution by burning was illegal; that Mary and her Council had, to say the least, a shrewd suspicion that it was so, and, determined that the archbishop should perish as a heretic, concealed from the public the fact of the parliamentary attainder, and treated the Queen's abrogated pardon as effectual and leaving Cranmer obnoxious to the cruel death assigned by law to those who had been pronounced to be heretics."

The Rev. T. S. Holmes, investigating "The Conversion of Wessex," thinks that "to Aldhelm the later Wessex, the Wessex of the western bishoprics, looks as the founder of her churches, if not the first preacher of her new faith."

The only other article is one by M. Oppenheim on the Royal Navy under James I, from which we may gather that even in those times the critics were always picking holes in Majesty's ships. "Raleigh, in his 'Observations on the Navy,' addressed to Prince Henry, says that there are six principal things required in a man-of-war, viz., that she should be strongly built, swift, stout-sided, carry out her guns in all weathers, hull and try well, and that she should stay well. None of these things did the King's ships do satisfactorily, and 'it were also behoofeful that His Majesty's ships were not so overpestered and clogged with great ordnance . . . so that much of it serves to no better use, but only to labor and overcharge the ship's sides.'"

WESTMINSTER.

THE *Westminster Review* for August, with the exception of a brightly written paper on the "Ethics of Field Sports," is rather ponderous. An article on Mr. Froude and his critics goes over the old ground with some vigor. There is an account of Education in Germany, from the standpoint of a German teacher. There are essays on the Modern Protective System, and Ireland under Grattan's Parliament. The paper entitled "Some Aspects of Sentiment" draws a comparison between Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe" and Hardie's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

THE editor of *Cassell's Family Magazine* offers three prizes of \$250, \$200 and \$150 respectively for the first, second, and third best stories of domestic interest, bright in style, original in plot, and adapted for family reading, and for serial use in this magazine. Each story must be divided into six parts of not less than 7,500, or more than

9,000 words each. Every manuscript must be accompanied by a short outline (about 500 words in length) of its plot, and also by a plan showing how that plot is developed in each of the six parts of the story. All manuscripts must comply with the general regulations, and be sent in not later than December, 1892.

THE CENTURY.

WE review elsewhere the explanatory paper on golf, by W. E. Norris.

An excellent mountain-climbing description appears over the names of Mabel Loomis Todd and David P. Todd, who surmounted the noble Japanese mountain of Fuji-San in the interest of a fund managed by the Harvard Observatory, which was bequeathed to form an astronomical observatory on some mountain peak which offered especial advantages for studying the heavens. Borne by coolies and ponies the travelers completed the climb to the tenth station, which exists at Fuji's highest altitude, over 12,000 feet above the sea. "While travelers," say these climbers, "sometimes speak of entire absence of disagreeable sensations on other mountains of over fifteen and even seventeen thousand feet of elevation, the usual testimony as to Fuji is of great discomfort. Of 'mountain sickness' proper, in its usual manifestations, we had none; neither any special lung-oppression, nor increase of respiration above the normal. But the heart beat tumultuously, and even slight muscular exertion sent the pulse well up to 120 or 130." Astronomically speaking, the visit was highly encouraging. The atmospheric imperfections were at a minimum. "A few double stars, suited to the capacity of the instrument, were tried, and the advantages were at once strikingly apparent. Companion stars, hard to see, and 'doubles' hard to divide, with the same glass at lower elevations, here were readily discerned. Even in looking at so ordinary an object as the moon, the edge or limb of which has been seen absolutely sharp by few astronomers, the effect was indescribable. So sharply defined were the details of the lunar surface that, if a suitable object glass had been at hand, a magnifying power of 2000 diameters would at first have been used."

C. A. Kenaston has a readable descriptive article on "The Great Plains of Canada," in which he tells of the great expanses of country about Hudson Bay, and of the declining tribes of Indians once kept prosperous and fat on the spoils of the fur-bearing animals now sadly lessening in numbers. Here, too, the buffalo is practically extinct. "It is not long since this noble animal was the monarch of these lonely regions. Not only are the hill slopes in many places terraced by their deep-worn paths, running parallel to one another at the distance of perhaps a yard, but in favorite localities, where they once fed in countless droves, their bones and horns lie scattered on every hand, bleaching and slowly decomposing in the drying wind. Sometimes every square rod of the surface presents the sad memorials of a noble animal gone to his death in a pile of shoulder blades, rib bones, leg bones, horns still covered with the black, shining corneous substance which made them so striking during life, and in a broad skull with empty eye sockets, still tufted with brown hair, and still maintaining a lordly port."

The bleached shoulder bones whitening the plains serve the purpose of paper to the engineers and visitors who wish to leave messages to friends on the plains.

Apropos of the centenary of Shelley's birth, recently observed in England and Italy, the *Century* does honor to the poet in a critical article by George E. Woodberry, and in an attractively quaint frontispiece reproduction of a chalk drawing, after the original portrait by Miss Curran.

HARPER'S.

HARPER'S furnishes us with material for a "leading article" this month in Theodore Child's first paper on "Literary Paris."

The series of articles descriptive of the great European armies brings under consideration in this number the Italian military organization, which is explained by G. Goiran, general staff colonel. His figures show the Italian permanent army to consist of 800,000 men and about 40,000 horses, to officer whom it requires 20,000 individuals. When increased by the "active" and "local" militia the total force rises to the enormous figure of 2,700,000 men and 35,500 officers. Italians are liable to military service from the ages of 20 to 39 years. But young men desirous of finishing their studies are exempt till they are 25 years old, and there are other relaxations of the rule. Col. Goiran says: "The national system of recruitment, discarding, as it does, the principle of localization, is altogether too expensive, complicated and cumbersome, both in respect to the requirements of the peace and of the war establishment. On the other hand, it has had the inestimable advantage of doing away with one of the saddest legacies of ancient municipal rivalries, and more recent suspicious policies of petty rulers—namely, provincial diffidences, prejudices and jealousies."

In a very thorough article on "Ice and Ice-Making," Mr. T. Mitchell Prudden takes occasion to warn dwellers in Manhattan against the use of the impure natural ice, harvested from the sewage-polluted waters of the Hudson and the like sources.

"One may even sometimes see citizens of this metropolis, keenly alive to the advantage of cleanliness and insisting upon the use of distilled water at their tables, yet calmly plump into their glasses of pure water the frozen sewage of the upper Hudson from the vicinage of Albany and Troy. We know that typhoid fever is nearly always present in Troy and Albany during the ice-harvesting season. We know that the waste from these victims of disease is cast into the Hudson River. We know that the typhoid germ resists freezing and long-continued cold, and yet between seven and eight hundred thousand tons of ice are cut from the Hudson in average years within twelve miles of Albany, largely for the refreshment of New Yorkers." The moral of this tale is that we should use the artificial ice, where the primary process of distillation has destroyed the harmful bacteria, if any be present.

The best papers in the magazine, from a literary point of view, are Mr. Lowell's critical essay on the dramatist Webster, and Thomas Janvier's clever short story, "The Passing of Thomas."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

AMONG the leading articles will be found some extracts from W. C. Fitzsimmons' attractive account of "A California Farm Village."

Henry Arthur Herbert, of Musgrove, writes at considerable length to chronicle what he deems "A Revolution in English Society." He attributes the revolution primarily to two main causes: The Reform act, which "placed the distinction of M. P. within reach of many who in the old days would have found the halls of St. Stephen's absolutely barred," and the extension of the railway system, which made access to London from the counties and from the manufacturing towns so much easier. These factors, aided by the social leadership of the Prince of Wales, who has been characterized by a marked eclecticism as compared with his exclusive predecessors, have brought a fresh leaven of new blood into

English society. One of the results of the change was the revolt of the British maiden "against the staid primness of the British matron," which was effectually achieved, together with certain minor social conventions. The "young blood" which was introduced led, too, eventually to a tendency toward athletics among the aristocratic maidens of the land. They learned to follow the hounds in earnest, to shoot pigeons, drive coaches, to row on the Thames what would seem incredible distances to an American damsel, and even to indulge in deer stalking and salmon fishing. Mr. Herbert's article is embellished with Mr. Gribayédoff's copies of the famous English beauties and leaders of society of the transition period.

Writing of "Bridges and Bridge Builders," Peter Macqueen tells of the great projected piece of engineering over the North River, which will be 10,000 feet long and cost, without approaches, \$28,500,000; of the bridge proposed between England and France, to be twenty-four miles long, to cost about \$200,000,000, and to contain 1,000,000 tons of metal, and many other picturesque enormities in bridge building. "The future of the bridge," he says, "we do not know. The suspension and cantilever types will be used for large spans, and the continuous girder for smaller ones; the arch cannot be used except where there is a depression to accommodate the use of level which it requires." Alfred Veit contributes a novel article on "Curiosities of Musical Literature," and Henry James concludes his novelette, "Jersey Villas."

SCRIBNER'S.

ALTHOUGH the August *Scribner's* is the annual "fiction number" and is announced as such, the most attractive features of the magazine lie outside of its story-telling. We have reviewed elsewhere Mr. Walter Besant's description of "A Riverside Parish," and Mr. Sidney Dillon's article on the "Historic Moment" which saw the driving of the last spike of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has a charmingly bright essay on "Children's Rights." She calls to mind the reformation which Rousseau, and, later, Pestalozzi and Froebel, wrought, and points out how much is still to be done in educating people to be parents. She is wittily wrathful against the mothers who insist on dressing their boys like prigs, and against the aristocratic complex dolls of the age, which she contrasts with the old "rag" variety to the infinite advantage of the latter. She paints in glowing terms the charm and value of a country training for the child, away from tall rooms and bric-a-brac which must not be touched, and grass which must be kept off. "He has a right to a place of his own, to surroundings which have some relation to his size, his desires and his capabilities. . . . The mother who is most apt to infringe on the rights of her child (of course with the best intentions) is the firm person, afflicted with the "lust of dominion." There is no elasticity in her firmness to preventing it from degenerating into obstinacy. It is not the firmness of the tree that bends without breaking, but the firmness of a certain long-eared animal whose force of character has impressed itself on the common mind and become proverbial."

Prof. N. S. Shaler contributes an article on "Icebergs," in which, after considering his subject from the point of view of the geographer and geologist, he speaks of the dangers which the floating bergs make for transatlantic travel. He shows the hopelessness of rescue in a collision with an iceberg, owing to the hardness of the blow, the falling of masses of ice on the bow of the vessel, the

difficulty of getting off the sinking ship on the inhospitable cliffs of the berg, and the unsatisfactory condition one finds himself in even if this be achieved. "It has been suggested that the men-of-war of the great navies should be employed in the destruction of the icebergs of the North Atlantic. According to this plan the bergs are to be bombarded with great shells, which, penetrating deep into the ice and exploding there, will shatter them to pieces." But practical considerations of the tremendous expense, and the new danger from floating fragments, unless the bergs were watched for at the exit of Baffin's Bay and broken instanter into little bits, leads Professor Shaler to think this scheme unavailable.

The artistic excellence of the number depends largely on Delort's illustrations to Maurice Guérin's beautiful prose poem, "The Centaur," from which portions are quoted with Mrs. Field's commentaries. The effort is a great success.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

WE review elsewhere Mr. Forrest Morgan's article on "Professions and Trades for Workingmen's Boys."

Another paper attacking a question of serious and immediate interest is by J. Whidden Graham on "Just Taxation." His idea of just taxation is identical with Mr. Henry George's, and he ascribes to the single tax on land all the healing social attributes which its more famous exponent predicts, but he arrives at the conclusion by a different process. Instead of a measure of land reform, with all the vexing and complicated issues which a study of that question would arouse, Mr. Graham would have it a question of tax reform, and he believes that the popular mind can better appreciate the value of the proposed innovation when led in this direction.

There are some excellent papers on Walt Whitman. George D. Black considers the Sage of Paumanok from the point of a literary critic, and finds him a great literary artist, and, tested by the imagination—the supreme criterion—a great poet. He deems his songs very spiritual in nature, and thinks him our greatest singer of death songs. Sylvester Baxter gives many personal reminiscences of the seer under the title "Walt Whitman in Boston," and W. Blackburn Harte devotes himself to "Walt Whitman's Democracy."

The descriptive articles are "Round About Gloucester," by Edwin Start, with illustrations, which do not nearly take advantage of the magnificent opportunities Gloucester offers, and "The Argentine Republic," by Don Juan S. Attwell, while Joseph Kirkland writes on "The Chicago Fire."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL'S article on "The Newspaper of the Future" is reviewed among our leading articles. The remainder of the number is given over bodily to fiction, with the exception of Edgar Allen Poe's article on "Intercollegiate Football," and a bright page by J. K. Wetherill crying aloud for a new institution, a "Professional Plaindealer," who shall tell us how others see us, regardless of invidious consequences. "The authoritative opinions of the Professional Plaindealer, pronounced calmly and dispassionately, without any possibility that their source could be spite or anger, would have telling force. Twice a year, let us say, this much-needed official might make his rounds, of course supported by the majesty of the law, else he might die a violent death. Why should we not have a Board of Moral

Health, with inspectors authorized to see that each individual keeps his or her spiritual premises in a wholesome condition? The approach of such visitations would probably give the signal for a general house-cleaning; but it would be of little avail; the six-months' record would speak for itself."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

IN the *Popular Science Monthly* for August the opening article is by Prof. Edward S. Morse, on the fertile subject of "Natural Selection and Crime." Professor Morse is urgent in his advocacy of State intervention with criminals and incompetents. "Quarantine," says he, "the evil classes as you would the plague, and plant on good ground the deserving poor." Those who talk about the liberty of the individual before the law are not to include those who are endangering the liberty, perhaps the lives of others, and are transgressing the law at every step."

The writer considers that there can be no question as to the really vicious; as to the more vexing problem of the incompetent, he says: "The simplest manual labor is within their power, and for this they should be paid; their chances for quality of food, quantity of tobacco, etc., should depend upon their efforts to help themselves. If they will not work and insist upon being vagabonds, they come under cognizance of the law, and their liberty may be abridged and for an indefinite time if need be. By this curtailment of their freedom *their line of descent is arrested*, and this is the important object to accomplish."

Dr. Andrew D. White, continuing his "Chapters in the Warfare of Science," tells us this month of the early conceptions of the shape of the earth, and the absurd attempts of the mediæval map-makers. So hard was it to give up "the scriptural idea of direct personal interference by agents of Heaven," that even in the sixteenth century the earth was represented as a sphere with a crank at each pole, by means of which an angel industriously turned the mundane orb.

There is reprinted a most interesting chapter of Herbert Spencer's latest volume—the chapter dealing with "Veracity." After examining the evidence furnished by both primitive and civilized races, the philosopher concludes that, as a racial characteristic, lying is prevalent, and is unrebuked in those nations having a coercive social structure, a state often induced by a chronic condition of external enmity, while lying is at its minimum, and is most strongly reprobated in those States which, owing to internal amity, enjoy a non-coercive social structure.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

THE quarterly *Architectural Record* appears for August with illustrations galore, and very good ones they are, too. One of the more practical and less æsthetic of the papers in this issue compares the New York flats with the French variety. The writer finds that the French apartment houses are distinctly inferior in economizing space, but are vastly ahead of our flat system in the matter of insuring privacy. "The fact is, that in our sense of the word, the French, except perhaps the very poorer classes, do not live in apartments, but in small private dwelling houses, built on one level on the top of one another and reached by a narrow ascending street." But an advantage which is final the Parisians possess in the cheaper rental rates, which make the entire annual cost of an average apartment house to its inmates less than

\$3,000 per annum. "Cannot some change," asks this writer, "in our system of taxation, which now seems to fall exclusively upon real estate, be devised, and help reduce our enormous rentals? A relative of ours lately paid for the rent of a pretty house in Kensington, London, precisely the same amount as we had to pay for taxes on a house on Twelfth street, near Second avenue. Would it not be better if vacant lots were taxed more heavily and improvements less so? This would discourage the persistent holding of land for speculation, and encourage the erection of good permanent buildings."

There is a long editorial in this number, arraigning Mr. Walter Crane for his opinion, lately expressed in the *Atlantic*, that the mercenary spirit of trade and gain which dominates the age is suffocation to the artist spirit. The *Record's* editor thinks that the "fairer day" of justice and democracy and beauty and love is to be earned rather through the emancipation of the race from the pressure of poverty and other restricting external circumstances, and that this is to be attained by the industrial sweat of our brows, through the working out of our present great commercial combinations.

THE METHODIST REVIEW.

"MOSES as a Political Economist" is the somewhat striking title of a paper by Mr. T. N. Carver. But the writer warns us that there is nothing strange or peculiar in the subject; that, next to the religious, the economical side of the Bible history is its most important feature. He reviews the Hebrew methods of taxation, more nearly like our own than any other the ancient peoples could show; the extraordinary system of land tenure, with its striking communal attributes and the laws of inheritance, those governing wages and those relating to the proletariat.

Bishop J. M. Thobum writes from Calcutta, India, on what he calls "the imposture known as Theosophy." The bishop "goes for" Mrs. Besant's cult right and left. Of the existence of the new religion in India, he says: "Philosophy still lingers in India, but in a moribund state. When poor Madam Blavatsky's death was announced a few months ago a leading Bengali paper published in Calcutta draped its pages in mourning, and in many parts of the country persons can be found who still affect to believe in her sincerity and in the truth of her doctrines. The heart, however, of the movement is dead."

THE PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED REVIEW.

THIS exceedingly substantial quarterly has a symposium of some length on the subject of "The School as a Factor in Missionary Work."

Practical workers in missionary fields write from Japan, Korea, China, Italy, Syria and Africa, and agree that education is an indispensable factor in evangelistic work, and that the school is a most powerful ally of the mission, if it be the right kind of school.

John D. Davis, in an essay on "The Semitic Tradition of Creation," comes to the conclusion that the Hebrew writer in the Old Testament "conceived of the creation period not as seventy times twenty-four hours, but as vastly, indefinitely long."

A. Gretillat writes on "Theological Thought Among French Protestants," and William Caven on "The Testimony of Christ to the Old Testament."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the number for July 1, M. Taine concludes his deeply-interesting essays on the "Reconstruction of France in 1800." He emphasizes the tendency to "cram"—the examination routine, and mere theoretical acquisition of knowledge prevalent in modern French education, so called, and traces it back to its beginnings under the Napoleonic system. The Comte d'Haussonville's article on "Women's Work in England and America," is fully noticed elsewhere. M. Gustave Larroumet, under the title of "A Historian of the Précieuses in the Seventeenth Century," contributes a curious chapter to French literary history. The historian in question, an obscure scribbler, one Baudeau de Somaize, chiefly signalized himself by trying to fasten charges of plagiarism on Molière. He was utterly wanting in literary ability, but his "Dictionnaire des Précieuses" is valuable for the information it affords. The Précieuses of Baudeau's day had greatly degenerated from the witty society of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, where the name first originated; they contented themselves with weak imitations of the affectations of Mademoiselle de Scudéry, and finally laid themselves open to Molière's satire. Baudeau, who, for some reason or other, had been taken up by this cotérie, felt bound to defend it against the dramatist's attacks; and it is this circumstance alone which has kept his name alive. M. Georges Picot takes up the grand question of "Religious Pacification," and M. George Lafenestre continues and concludes his causerie on the Salons. We have quoted elsewhere from M. Valbert's pleasant essay on Sir Walter Scott's "Journal."

In the mid-July number, M. Camille Rousset, of the Académie Française, reviews, under the title of "L'Armée de Metz," the just published *Souvenirs* of General Jarras, which are anything but favorable to the memory of Marshal Bazaine, the man who, as M. Rousset puts it, "lost in the dreams of a raving infatuation, was able so basely to forget what—at the Trianon trial—the President of the Council of War had to recall to him in one grand, simple word—France!" The war of 1870 occupies no inconsiderable space in this number; the Vicomte de Vogüé's masterly review of Zola's "La Débâcle" is noticed more fully in another column.

M. Lagrange's paper on "The Reform of Physical Education" contains a great deal which, if new in France, is not so in America; but his account of the changes which French public opinion has undergone, in this respect, during the present century is not without interest. During the generation which preceded ours—say in the forties and fifties—when the public mind was eminently "practical," physical exercises were looked on as useless, because they would not directly assist a boy in earning his living, and were despised accordingly. The early promoters of gymnastics were faddists, and made the mistake of unduly exalting their fad. They boasted of such wonderful feats of strength and agility as the result of their methods that parents not unnaturally thought they did not wish their sons to become acrobats and contortionists, and could not see the good of such accomplishments in any other walk in life. Then came the period of military enthusiasm, when drill was introduced into all schools to turn the pupils into defenders of their country in case of need. This mania passed away in its turn; it was recognized that purely military exercises were not of much use in developing the muscles and strengthening the system; and it was only in times of

national danger or crisis that the sentiment of patriotism was sufficiently strong to insist on their necessity. At last doctors decreed that physical training was necessary for maintaining the general health; and then only the French nation was awakened to see the good of it.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. MICHEL REVON contributes, under the title of "The Problem of War," two articles forming part of his forthcoming work on "International Arbitration." M. J. Lefebvre concludes his study of "The Neo-Latin Languages." M. Funck-Brentano has a stiff paper on "The Social and Political Resources of France," and M. Emile Blanchard, of the Académie des Sciences a very readable one on "Bees," summing up the various steps made in the observation of their habits—especially the discoveries of the blind naturalist, François Huber, who seems, somewhat undeservedly, forgotten nowadays.

Gen. Cosserson de Villenoisy has a few pages on "The Alleged Depopulation of France." The population of France, he says, steadily increased from the beginning of the century up to the *année terrible* of 1870. Then, of course, there was a diminution; but from 1872 onward the increase has again been continuous. The census of 1886 gave a total of 38,220,000 inhabitants—that of 1891, in spite of the ravages of the influenza epidemic, 38,350,000. That the increase is less rapid than in other European countries is true; but this does not, in great part, proceed from causes injurious to the well-being of the nation, and it has its compensating advantages. Contrary to the Malthusian doctrine, the means of subsistence have increased along with the number of inhabitants. France enjoys the advantage of producing her own supplies, and thus is placed in a securer position than England, whose prosperity would be swept away at a blow should coal and iron be produced more cheaply elsewhere, or a nation take to manufacturing its own cotton goods. The downward movement of the laboring class, so frequently deplored by pessimists, has not allowed land to fall out of cultivation; on the contrary, waste lands have been brought under tillage, and the productiveness of others has been increased by the introduction of new crops and improved methods of farming.

Two very interesting papers, which we have not space to comment on in detail, are M. Ernest Tissot's on "The Philosophical Poems of Henrik Ibsen," which deals with "Brand," "Peer Gynt," and "Emperor and Galilean," and M. B. Jeannine's on "The Movement of Ideas in Scandinavian Countries," taking a more general view of the "modern movement" in Norwegian literature. The chief characteristics of this movement, according to M. Jeannine, are a deep-seated Puritan conscience and an uncompromising search for truth: "It has for its object the denunciation of falsehood, individual and social, no matter where it is hidden—in public institutions, in the church, the school, in philanthropic societies, in marriage, in mutual duties, in the obligations imposed on the privileged of fortune. We are struck by the unity of intention which exists in all the products of this literature; the people speak as if they were driven to it by an irresistible impulse of the soul, by the consciousness of a mission to fulfill. We always find the same starting point which lends itself to all developments—the discord between what ought to be and what is. It is a revolutionary and regenerative movement—a violent opposition to hypocrisy and convention—a passionate search for truth at all costs and at all risks."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

TWO poems have appeared during the month in commemoration of Shelley, who was born August 4, 1792—one by Mr. William Watson, in the *London Spectator*, of July 30, and the other by Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, in the *Atlantic Monthly*. We quote three stanzas from Mr. Watson's ode:

Impatient of the world's fixed way,
He ne'er could suffer God's delay,
But all the future in a day
 Would build divine,
And the whole past in ruins lay,
 An emptied shrine.

And in this world of worldings, where
Souls rust in apathy, and ne'er
A great emotion shakes the air,
 And life flags tame,
And rare is noble impulse, rare

The impassioned aim,
'Tis no mean fortune to have heard
A singer who, if errors blurred
His sight, had yet a spirit stirred
 By vast desire,
And ardor fledging the swift word
 With plumes of fire.

Mr. Stedman's poem is entitled "Ariel." After an address to the shadow of the poet, he says:

Be then the poet's poet still! for none
Of them whose minstrelsy the stars have blessed
Has from expression's wonderland so won
 The unexpressed—
So wrought the charm of its elusive note
On us, who yearn in vain
To mock the paean and the plain
Of tides that rise and fall with sweet mysterious rote.

Professor Blackie, always original and interesting, publishes in the *Contemporary Review* a series of sonnets to the memory of John Knox. There are some twelve of them. We have only space for one:

Bless thee, brave Knox; my soul feeds on great men,
Not on far-wandering spheres or curious dust,
But on a strong arm braced with truth, as when
Thy weighty stroke broke through the gilded crust
Of priestly creeds, and bared the lie within.
Be thou my guide. I take my stand on thee
As on a rock, and when the blastful din
Of billows smites the cliff, I stand on thee.
On Knox I stand, and glory in his name
Who made the Scot wise by pure Bible law,
And brought the popish jugglery to shame
With words that stirred the soul with holy awe.
Let mitred priests lord it o'er feeble flocks,
I stand a freeman when I stand on Knox.

The best poem in *Scribner's* is a little poem by Anne Reeve Aldrich, entitled "A Little Parable:"

I made the cross myself, whose weight
Was later laid on me.
This thought adds anguish as I toil
Up life's steep Calvary.

To think mine own hands drove the nails!
I sang a merry song,
And chose the heaviest wood I had
To build it firm and strong.

If I had guessed—if I had dreamed
Its weight was meant for me,
I should have built a lighter cross
To bear up Calvary!

POETRY.

Albemarle.—August.
To One in Bedlam. Ernest Dowson.

Atalanta.—August.
Girlhood. F. E. Weatherly.
To One Far Off. Mary Gorges.

Atlantic Monthly.—August
Ariel. In Memory of Shelley. E. C. Stedman.
Quatrains of August. C. W. Coleman.

Argosy.—August.
That Evensong of Long Ago. Alex. Lamont.

Bookman.—August.
He That Endureth. R. Kemp.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—August.
Shoe Prints. (Illus.) J. F. Sullivan.

Century Magazine.—August.
Sea Longings. T. B. Aldrich.
A Servian Song. R. H. Stoddard.
A Sea Change. (Illus.) E. C. Stedman.
Songs. R. W. Gilder.
My Shell. T. C. Williams.
Beached. Virginia F. Boyle.

Chautauquan.—August.
From My Window. Bettie Garland.

Cornhill.—August.
Dumb.
Cosmopolitan.—August.
Memories of Lake Huron. C. Scollard.
Watch and Ward. Katharine Lee Bates.
After Long Absence. Lilla C. Perry.

Girl's Own Paper.—August.
A Lesson from Nature. Rev. W. Cowan.
Nature's Life. S. C. J. Ingram.

Good Words.—August.
'Naught Abides but Love. Rev. F. Lang-
bridge.
Shadows. G. Egremont.

Harper's Magazine.—August.
Love. Adèle R. Ingersoll.
Our Only Day. Coates Kinney.

Idler.—August.
To a Pretty Girl. (Illus.) H. D. Browne.

Irish Monthly.—August.
God's Poem. Alice Furlong.

Leisure Hour.—August.
Pictures and Painters. Ellen T. Fowler.
A Prayer Under Gray Skies. E. Nesbit.

Longman's Magazine.—August.
My Saint. W. H. Pollock.
The Ballad of Love and Death. E. Nesbit.

Magazine of Art.—August.
For the Shelley Centenary, August 4, 1892.
Sonnet, by Theodore Watts.

Minstrel.—August.
Shelley. O. Blackburn.

National Review.—August.
To the Loyalists of Ireland. Alfred Austin.

Newbery House Magazine.—August.
Inter Canem et Lupum. C. Wilson-Moore.

Scribner's Magazine.—August.
Faded Pictures. W. V. Moody.
Sun in the Willows. H. S. Morris.

After the Battle. E. M. Bacon.
A Little Parable. Anne R. Aldrich.

Sunday Magazine.—August.

"O Ye of Little Faith." Rev. B. Waugh.
Summer. (Illus.) Sarah Doudney.
"He Loves Me—Loves Me Not." (Illus.)
A. Clive.
The Whispers of the Reeds. A. M. S.

Temple Bar.—August.

Bonjour, Pierrot. F. E. Weatherly.
The Sadness of Summer. A. I. Muntz.
Ode to a Modern Ship. E. H. L. Watson.

Victorian.—August.

Would We Return Again? Alex. Lamont.
Dead Joy. Mary Brotherton.

ART TOPICS.

Albemarle.—August.

Impressionism—What it Means. C. W. Furse.

Art Amateur.—August.

Portrait Painting in Oil. Frank Fowler.
Hints for Landscape Students. Henry
Mosler.
The Painting of Cattle.
Lessons on Trees.—III.
Boston School of Drawing and Painting.
Sylvester Baxter.

Art Interchange.—August.

Some London Art Shows.

Atlantic Monthly.—August.

The Revival of Art. W. J. Stillman.

Cabinet Maker.—August.

Mr. Walter Crane on Decoration.

Century.—August.

Paul Veronese. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Chautauquan.—August.

How Italy Retains Her Hold on Art.

Classical Picture Gallery.—(London.)—
August.

Reproductions of "The Horrors of War,"
by Peter Paul Rubens. "The Annuncia-
tion," by Leonard da Vinci, and ten
others.

Good Words.—August.

A Modern Dutch Painter—D. A. C. Artz.
With Portrait. R. Walker.
A Peep at An Art Pottery. (Illus.) C. L.
Hind.

Journal of the Society for the Study of
Social Ethics. No. 11.

The Moral Basis of Art. G. F. Hill.

Magazine of Art.—(London.)—August.

"The Kind Confessor." Etching After E.
Zamacois.

Onslow Ford. (Illus.) Miss M. Hepworth
Dixon.

Charles Keene. (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
On Some Portraits of Marie Antoinette.
(Illus.) Lord Ronald Gower.

Bernard Evans. (Illus.) Alfred T. Story.
The Grafton Gallery. (Illus.) M. Phipps
Jackson.

The Decoration of Ceilings.—II. (Illus.) G.
T. Robinson.

Nineteenth Century.—August.

Art Studentships of the Early Italian Paint-
ers. Dr. Jean Paul Richter.

The Art Folio.—August.

St. Louis School of Fine Art.

James McNeill Whistler.

The Art of Engraving. John Wesley
Hanson.

The Walters Gallery.

About the Impressionists. Mr. Hoppin.

Bettie Garland's poem, "From My Window," in the *Chautauquan* is one of the best of the month:

Above the water, from my window shines
The crescent moon, soft holding in its sway
A fleecy cloud just left from parting day.
Round either horned side it intertwines,
And falling, forms in drooping lines
A bridal veil around the queen of night;
Within the folds, half hid, the quivering light
Of stars like jeweled pins in quaint designs
To catch and hold the veil in place.
As in the water dips the gauzy trail,
Wave follows wave in glittering crystals strewn
And silver rings go widening into space—
Then lo! 'tis gone, this crescent crown and veil,
And I am in the darkening world alone.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

MR. BERNINGER'S great cyclorama of the departure of the Jews from Memphis, which is on exhibition in London, reproduces in the circle of a cycloramic picture the leading features of the scene which was witnessed in ancient Egypt at the time when the children of Israel left for the Promised Land. It is an immense work, full of detail, and yet possessing a unity which grows upon the observer the longer the picture is looked at.

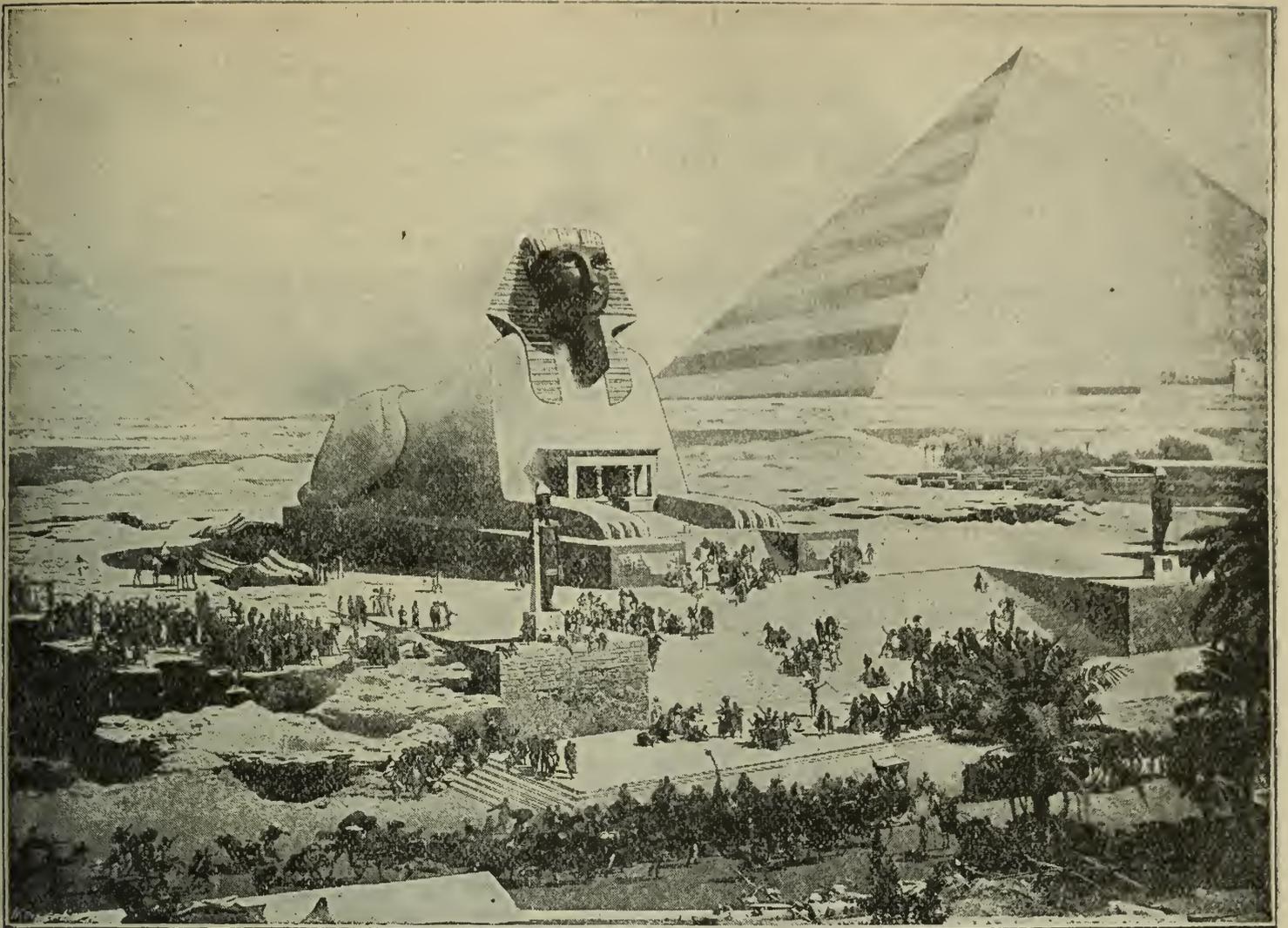
Mr. Berninger qualified for the task of depicting this Egyptian scene by a long sojourn in the Nile Valley. His eyes got the glare of the African sun, the shadows in the sand, and the cool blue of the winding Nile. For his archæology he has relied greatly upon Dr. Carl Ebers, the well-known Egyptologist. We are, therefore, justified in regarding the picture as embodying the latest results of the modern research into the realities of the life of ancient Egypt. But apart from the archæological interest the picture is full of light, and color, and movement, and even if less space had been taken in the restoration of the banished past, it would possess high interest as enabling us to form some idea of what the real Exodus was like.

The picture is an immense piece of work, being four hundred feet in circumference, and fifty-five feet high, and there is hardly a foot of all this immense superficies that does not contribute directly to the effect of the whole. Especially is this the case with the view of the Wilderness, which stretches far beyond the city to the horizon. At first it seems as if the hollows were filled with lakes, but it appears that this is but an illusion caused by the shadows. The only water in the picture is the Nile, which, flecked with many white-sailed boats, flows behind the king's palace. Down the marble steps leading from the palace the King and Queen of Egypt are being carried, and at the foot of the stairs Moses and Aaron and four other Hebrews are addressing Pharaoh for the last time before the departure of the children of Israel. This is a slight anachronism in order to bring out the story of the Exodus within the compass of a single picture.

Immediately behind the Sphinx stand the king's war chariots, over which rises an Egyptian sanctuary. Leaving the royal palace we come to some Egyptian villas, on the top of one of which there is a group of merry-makers, while in the next house there are lamentations for the first-born. Down below, in a garden rich with verdure, two Egyptian lovers are wandering amid the flowers, absorbed simply in their own happiness. Passing the palace, we come to the chief scene of the Israelites' flight, with one of the large gates of Memphis, through which the Israelites are departing in procession. A crowd of Egyptians in the market place are cursing them as they pass, a long procession, winding from the city gates behind the Sphinx, and past the base of the Pyramids toward the Desert. The procession is full of striking groups. In the background there are Bedouins mocking the Israelites and a group of mourners bewailing their dead. On the other side of the road, facing the Great Pyramid, stands an Egyptian villa, the family group on the roof of which shows us something of the life of the rich owner.

We do not require the Egyptologists from the British Museum to criticize this painting from the side of the expert. From the point of view of the ordinary sight-seer it is a very striking picture, which enables us to realize more than we have ever done before the fact that Pharaoh and his horsemen, and the Israelites and the Egyptians, were all once real living creatures of flesh and blood. On the opposite page we give views of two sections of Mr. Berninger's great painting.

Lewis F. Day writes in the *Architectural Record* on "Modern Mosaic in England," and has especial words of praise for Mr. John Clayton, the foremost representative of that art in Britain. While recognizing the difficulties under which the artist in mosaic must labor working in the nineteenth century, and in England instead of the mediæval East, with its Southern sun to light up, and the broad surfaces of unbroken gold, he has "designed much manly and masterly work in mosaic.



THE EXODUS: MEMPHIS AND THE SPHINX. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

THE NEW BOOKS.

ZOLA'S "LA DÉBÂCLE."*

THE most remarkable book which has been issued from the press during the summer is M. Emile Zola's last novel, which, fortunately, is free from most of the faults that disfigure those which have preceded it. "La Débâcle (Bibliothèque Charpentier, Paris) is a wonderful picture of the overthrow of the empire. It has now been well translated into English by E. P. Robins, so that the English-speaking people may have the advantage of reading this consummate delineation of the overthrow of the empire (Cassell Publishing Co., New York). The story is very slight. As a story it is but a thread on which to string together an account of the overturn of the second empire. M. Zola brings out, as no other writer on military subjects has done with equal power, the extent to which a great army goes to pieces if those in command have neither the brain nor the character to move and feed it. The series of pictures of the life of the French soldiers in camp and on the march impresses the reader deeply with the conviction that the war was lost from the first; and that, even if the Germans had never fired a shot, the mere marching about of the French armies would have shaken the empire to pieces. It is an old saying that armies, like serpents, move on their bellies; and the incapacity of the French administration to provide food from day to day for their

troops, in their ever-shifting movements hither and thither in obedience to the political exigencies of the Empress and her council of ministers in Paris, explains the terrible catastrophe which for a time obliterated France from the political map of Europe. M. Zola excels in painting pictures of gloom, and certainly no artist ever had a more lurid canvas than that which is devoted to "La Débâcle." No book that we have read for a long time conveys with equal vividness the sense of the frightful waste of war, or enables us to realize so distinctly the way in which a battle appears to those who take part in it. It is the very opposite of the method of the special correspondent. In M. Zola's pages one marches with the soldier along the dusty roads, sees him at the camp fire at night, when cold and hungry he tries to sleep, or crouches beside him as hour after hour he lies

* The Downfall (La Débâcle). By Emile Zola. Translated by E. P. Robins. Paper, 12mo, pp. 565. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.



M. EMILE ZOLA.

in the burning sun, while the shells drop round him, and he gnashes his teeth to fire a shot in reply to his invisible enemy. As a picture of society gone rotten at the head, it can hardly be excelled.

As better than any extended review of this book from a non-French standpoint, we prefer to translate some paragraphs from the Vicomte de Vogüé's eloquent discussion of it in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The fact that M. de Vogüé was himself an actor in the scenes described by the novelist lends additional force and interest to his criticisms. He says:

"I have just finished it—the Book of Sorrow. That its author has to a rare degree the power of giving pain is a statement no one will deny. A book of M. Zola's is usually an intellectual convict prison, where our mind, broken down by heavy labor, revolted by forced intimacy with shameful associates, oppressed in this moral night, and deprived of all hope, drags through the weary pages the cannon ball of fatality. But often, also, in awaking from

this nightmare, the mind is able to laugh at its past anguish—to recognize that the prison was but an illusion, created by the visionary's sombre fancy. This time the images called up by the writer are too real; they had been buried in our memories under the accumulated years, and it is like violating a sepulchre. We curse, but, in spite of ourselves, we follow the Ezekiel who leads us into those fields of the Ardennes covered with bones of men. 'He caused me to pass by them round about, and behold, there were very many in the open valley; and lo, they were very dry. . . . And there was a noise, and behold an earthquake, and the bones came together, bone to his bone. . . . And the breath came into them, and they lived and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army.'

"I would not have asked for this book. We only care to dwell on griefs that are rich with some source of pride. We speak of their loss to the widows of heroes; before the widows of shipwrecked mariners we are silent about the sad fate of those who have gone down uselessly, ingloriously. Our souls are like those widows. But M. Zola's daring pen cares not for our modesties. His book is written; it is being talked of up and down the world; the author has sent me a copy; it would be impossible for me to speak of anything else to-day—all the more so that the novelist has placed his characters and the center of his action in the corps, the division, and even the brigade, in which the writer of these lines was serving at the time. I felt that I ought to mention this coincidence, as it gives more certainty to my criticism. In every march described by him, clear recollections enable me to check the accuracy of his descriptions. This circumstance increases, in my case, the depression which every one must feel after having seen our disasters over again through M. Zola's eyes. It adds to the admiration which I feel as a French rhetorician; it justifies the reserves which I shall suggest, as a man, and a witness of those evil days. . . .

"The book ends—or should logically end—with the rout of Sedan and the captivity in the peninsula of Iges. The supplementary portion, in which the author traces in broad strokes the siege of Paris and the Commune, produces the impression of having been added afterward by another hand. From the point of view of literary appreciation, the only part of the book that should be retained is its living and organic part—the retreat on Sedan and the battle.

"There is not a fault to find with the first chapters. The painter is placing his masses—putting in his background, and that is what he can do best. . . . We wait in vain for the great individual portrait which he never gives us; but, in the opening chapters, when he summons up and drives before him that army, he can challenge comparison with the mightiest constructors of epics. The masses are here bathed in a twilight mist, vibrating with uneasy breaths; each detail contributes to the total effect of oppression; and already we see Fate hovering over this flock driven to the slaughter. The sudden oscillations from swagger to panic—the distant echoes of Fröschwiller—a victory for some hours, then a disaster; the gradual decline in the enthusiasm the troops had brought with them from Paris, giving place to an incurable depression—the rank growth of all the worst instincts, as discipline gradually relaxes—this dissolution of the multifold animal, a little while ago an army, now a beast for the slaughter house. M. Zola glories in painting all these. He gives us all the horror of that time in all its truth, and the sensation which he gives us is not due to easy analytic methods, but always to a true epic synthesis.

"The detail of place and circumstance is nearly always minutely accurate. I do not praise the novelist for this precision any more than I should blame him for any confusions, if such existed; such material exactness matters very little. What does matter is the right calling up of feelings. M. Zola does not translate all feelings into words—certainly not. But those which he does lend to his creations—to the brutes of the squadron, to the few officers in whom he personifies different military types—he sees and renders with marvelous fidelity. These are, in general, coarse and uncomfortable impulses; but one is forced to acknowledge that, as a matter of fact, they took up most space and showed themselves conspicuously in the foreground. It is absolutely true that eating and sleeping become, in such cases, the only preoccupations of man, fallen back to the plane of his primitive instincts; the most refined cannot escape from this. In the water—always in the water—one's fingers numb with cold and sore with buckling and unbuckling the straps of the knapsack—such was the dominant sensation of those days. M. Zola—with his heavy hammering of repetition—which here has the force of truth—almost revives their physical sufferings for us."

But M. Zola's history of the war passes over two points of the highest importance, and in so doing leaves two blanks, which M. de Vogüé feels keenly. He only shows us one of the two opposing forces. The German army, in his pages, is a mere cipher. He entirely fails to explain in what its superiority consisted. What was there in these men? Why did they conquer France? Only he who knows the answer, and dares to give it, will be able to write *the* book about the war. M. Zola is not lacking in courage, but he has not observed—perhaps wants the special sense that would enable him to observe—the fact of the matter:

"He who is so well up in all the points of the battlefield of Sedan must surely know what was to be seen and heard there on the evening of September 1, 1870. It was a picture to tempt his pen—those innumerable lines of fires starring all the valley of the Meuse, those grave and solemn chants sent out into the night by hundreds of thousands of voices. No orgy, no disorder, no relaxation of discipline; the men mounting guard under arms till the inexorable task was done; the hymns to the God of victory and the distant home—they seemed like an army of priests coming from the sacrifice. This one picture, painted as the novelist knows how to paint in his best days, would have shown us what virtues, wanting in our own camp, had kept fortune in the service of the other."

M. Zola has overlooked the fact that, in vilifying the *cochons de Prussiens*, as his characters constantly call them, he is likewise vilifying his own countrymen, who could be conquered by such a foe. And he does take too low a view of France—that is M. de Vogüé's second objection. Were *all* the French—except a few brave Vineuils, helpless to do any good—frivolous, ignorant, corrupt, boastful or brutal—all Rogue-Macquerts'? Surely not. M. Zola has not exaggerated the panic, despair, and consequent demoralization of the French army. But the demoralization was not universal or uninterrupted. Here and there, now and again, the brave French light-heartedness would gain the upper hand—M. de Vogüé has witnessed instances over and over again. And, moreover, granting that all Zola says is true for the unhappy Sedan army, his book pretends to embrace the whole long agony of France. Why—if the men were all such as he describes—why did it last so long? What of those multiplied, irrepressible efforts which for six months kept up a resist-

ance unique in the annals of recent warfare? Surely there was some life left in the nation. But no account is taken of all this in "La Débâcle."

Summing up, M. de Vogüé says:

"That there are in 'La Débâcle' and in M. Zola's former works pages of a rare and lofty beauty, I have joyfully testified, having felt their charm. That this last work is, in many respects, a *literary* masterpiece, I agree, and I have not been grudging of a mere literary praise. But the touchstone of the book is not *there*, young readers! Do not believe your rhetoric manuals on this point. Listen to your mother, and, later on, to your woman friend! They will tell you that the good and beautiful books—those have a chance of remaining alive after their

author is sleeping underground—are the books which help us to cross life's difficult places. This is so true that, after finishing 'La Débâcle,' tortured by the revival of my saddest memories, I instinctively took up a volume of 'War and Peace.'

"Thus the traveler, after bathing in the Dead Sea, goes to wash in the neighboring waters of Jordan. The Arab guides say it is the only way to get rid of the heavy, mephitic and corrosive liquid, which burns the skin. The Dead Sea is, none the less, a curious and magnificent phenomenon: people come to see it from all quarters of the world; they do not resist the temptation of a plunge in it. But how good it seems afterward—the sweet and clear water of the river!"

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

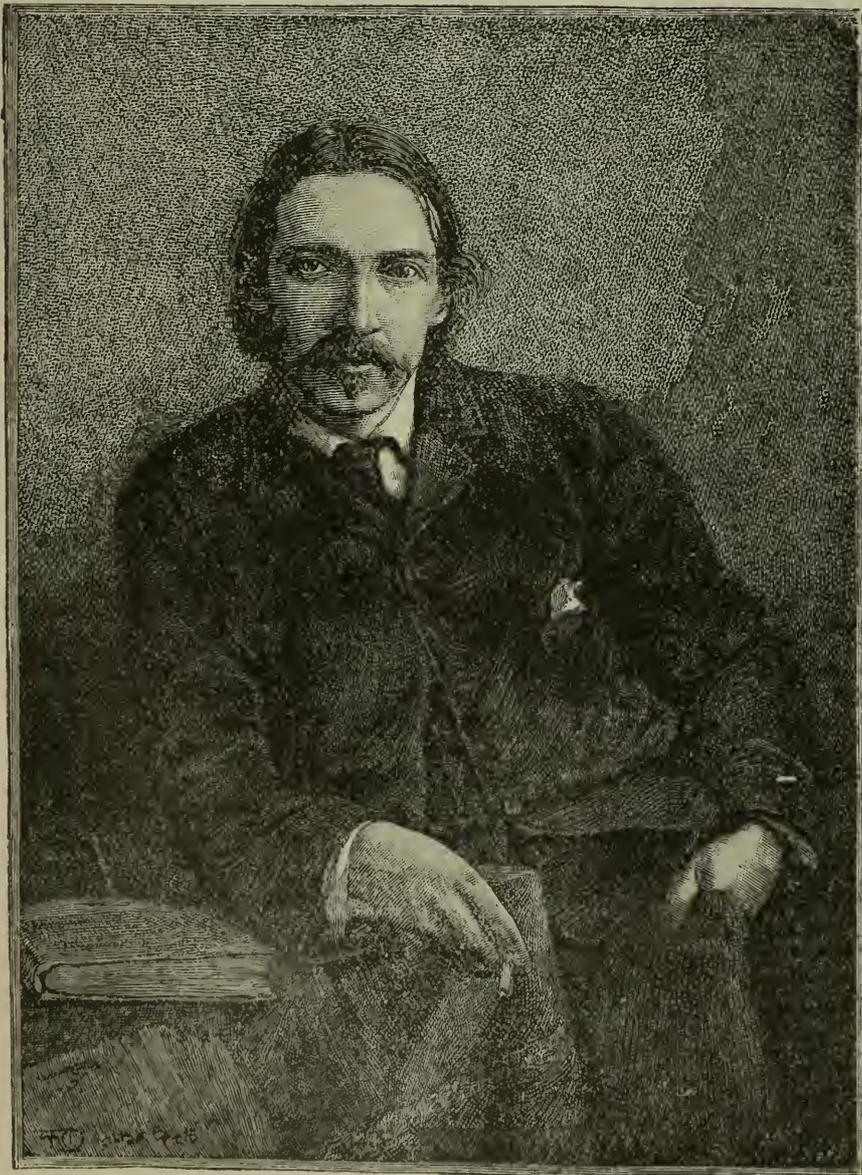
A Footnote of History. Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Stevenson remarks in his preface that "an affair which might be deemed worthy of a note of a few lines in any gen-

eral history has been here expanded to the size of a volume." He proceeds to explain that he has brought out this story of the political distractions and difficulties in Samoa with considerable haste, yet with care and painstaking, in order to do a practical service to the islands at a moment somewhat critical, both for the internal and also the foreign relationships of the Samoans. It happens that the volume falls upon the American market under circumstances which give it a special interest not anticipated by the author, although it has so recently come from his pen. Americans have been fumbling their atlases somewhat curiously, and asking one another questions about these same islands, because they have learned that there is supposed to be a disposition on the part of England to share with us the exclusive rights to establish a naval and coaling station in the Samoan harbor of Pago Pago, which we supposed we had secured some years ago. If Mr. Stevenson could have foreseen the particular phase of the Samoan question that would have interested American readers at the very moment when his book was to appear he would doubtless have added a chapter dealing with these questions as to the establishment of American, German and English naval stations in the ports of the island group. Although such a chapter is wanting, the story of the local difficulties which made trouble between America and Germany, which called to Samoa several of our warships, and which were so singularly affected by the terrible hurricane of March, 1889, has a very timely interest. The treaty of Berlin, which establishes the present régime in Samoa, under an international agreement in which the United States participates, will in the sequel appear plainly as a very important turning point in the diplomatic and foreign policy of the United States, and in the movement for the construction by our government of a modern navy. Mr. Stevenson, it should be remarked, writes history as he writes everything else, in a luminous and singularly attractive style.

A History of Peru. By Clements R. Markham. Octavo, pp. 556. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co. \$2.50.

Messrs. Sergel & Co., of Chicago, have entered upon the publication of a series of books for which there ought to be a strong demand. They have entitled the series "Latin-American Republics." Each history is to be complete in one good-sized volume. Several are announced as in press, but the first actually to make its appearance is a history of Peru by Mr. Clements R. Markham, whose former books dealing with South American and particularly with Peruvian affairs have shown him to possess qualifications of a high order. His history of Peru begins with an account of the Inca empire and its civilization, and describes in compact chapters the Spanish conquest and settlement of the country, and the colonial history preceding the war of independence. That war, under San Martin, and the subsequent story of the republic, including the career of Bolivar, bring us to the middle of the book. The special value of the volume lies in the fact that its second half gives us in convenient and reliable form the story of Peru during the past fifty years. It is extremely convenient at this time to have a faithful presentation of the circumstances and facts of the Chilean invasion of Peru, and all the events of the stormy period between 1870 and 1890. If the successive volumes in this series of books upon the South American republics are as able and as full of valuable information as Mr. Markham's Peru they will be welcome indeed. A con-



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

eral history has been here expanded to the size of a volume." He proceeds to explain that he has brought out this story of the political distractions and difficulties in Samoa with considerable haste, yet with care and painstaking, in order to do

siderable number of illustrations add to the interest of the work.

Papers of the American Society of Church History. Vol. IV. Edited by Rev. Samuel Macauley Jackson, M. A. Paper, 8vo, pp. 283. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

The American Society of Church History is an organization which has already produced literature of permanent value. Its publications are edited by Rev. S. M. Jackson, secretary of the society. The new annual volume contains a very important list of the works of interest to the student of church history which have appeared in the year 1891. The list is an astonishingly long one, and indicates great activity among the workers in this field. Among the original papers contained in this volume are one by Mr. William Kendall Gillett upon the Religious Motives of Christopher Columbus ; one by the Rev. John Gordon, D.D., upon the Papal Bulls Distributing America ; one by Rev. John Nicum on the Conventional History of the Lutheran Church in this Country ; one by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff on the Friendship of Calvin and Melancthon ; one by Dr. Albert Henry Newman, of Toronto, on Recent Researches concerning Mediæval Sects, and several other papers of interest to students in ecclesiastical fields.

Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. By Harry Hakes, M.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 132. Wilkesbarre, Pa. : Published by the Author.

To the making of Columbus books there seems to be no end. Harry Hakes, M.D., of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who does not pretend to original work in historical investigation, writes a clear, simple account of Columbus' discovery of America, with a view to a large popular sale.

Hungary and Its People. By Louis Felbermann. Octavo, pp. 390. London, Griffith & Farran. 10s. 6d.

As far as we are aware, there has heretofore been no popular work dealing with Hungary and its people. The present volume, if there be such a want, supplies it, and in a creditable fashion. It has good, large type, and a number of illustrations—historical, portrait and landscape.

England Under the Coalition. By P. W. Clayden, M.A. Octavo, pp. 575. London : T. Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Clayden, who is the real editor of the *Daily News*, for Mr. Robinson can hardly be taken seriously as an editor, has written an excellent handbook for the use of Liberal politicians. It is a history of the last administration from the point of view of Bouverie street. It has the advantage of being the only work that covers that period of contemporary history. It deals chiefly, although not exclusively, with the Irish policy of the Government, and is characterized by a limpid lucidity which is the note of everything which passes from Mr. Clayden's practiced pen.

Colonial Chronology: A Chronology of the Principal Events of the British Colonies and India from the Close of the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time. By H. J. Robinson. London : Lawrence & Bullen. 16s.

This book is the first attempt that has been made to give within a compass of a volume the history of our Colonial Empire. The history is set forth in parallel columns ; there are maps showing the growth of the British Empire since 1592 to 1892. At the end there is a concise account of every colony, with maps. The book is the printed record of one of the greatest achievements which any race ever accomplished in the history of the world.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

On the Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Paper, 8vo, pp. 191. Baltimore : American Economic Association. \$1.

The subject of taxation occupies a place of growing importance both in the more theoretical and abstract discussions of economics and also in the plans and schemes of practical statesmen. The last issue in the series of publications of the American Economic Association is a monograph on the Shifting and Incidence of Taxation, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia College. This study will add to the high reputation which Professor Seligman has already gained. It does not attempt to reach any rigid and precise conclusions, nevertheless it is full of enlightenment, and it can be recommended most earnestly to the attention not only of economic students, but also of municipal administrators, members of legislatures and intelligent business men who are willing to take the trouble to make a real study of the science of taxation.

Equitable Taxation. Six Essays. With an Introduction by the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane. 12mo, pp. 94. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Another really timely volume on this subject of taxation is made up of the six essays selected as the best out of a number submitted to *Public Opinion*, our esteemed Washington contemporary, in response to the offer of prizes for essays on the question, "What, if any, changes in existing plans are necessary to secure an equitable disposition of national taxation for the support of national, State and municipal governments?" Perhaps the best essay of all, however, is the introduction, written by Mr. Jonathan A. Lane, president of the Boston Merchants' Association. The drift of the essays is in favor of a differentiation between the sources of national, State and municipal taxes. To municipal and local purposes would be given up the tax on real estate. The State governments would support themselves by taxes on railways and other corporations. The volume has comparatively little to do with the question of the support of the national government.

The Free-Trade Struggle in England. By M. M. Trumbull. Second edition, revised. 12mo, pp. 288. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Mr. M. M. Trumbull, of Chicago, who published a history of the free-trade struggle in England some ten years ago, now brings out an enlarged edition of that work, intended to serve for reference at this time when the relative merits of protection and free trade are under American scrutiny. It will be found the most complete and convenient, and probably the most accurate accessible, account of the reform of the English customs system.

The Coming Climax in the Destinies of America. By Lester C. Hubbard. Paper, 12mo, pp. 480. Chicago : Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Lester C. Hubbard is a writer who has given much attention to strikes and labor troubles, and whose new book is in the interests of the People's party. It is a powerful arraignment of the growth of corporations and plutocracy in American life and politics, with an outline of the remedies which Mr. Hubbard would regard as conservative in the true sense of that word. He defends governmental banking, land taxation, State operation of coal and oil lands, State operation of transit systems, and other reforms, which are conceived and stated in a spirit of earnest concern for the public welfare.

Public Finance. By C. F. Barstable. Octavo, pp. 672. London : Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

The most important recent contribution to the science of taxation and the administration of national revenues that has come to us from across the water is Professor Barstable's new work entitled "Public Finance." The main headings of this book are: I. Public Expenditure. II. Public Revenue. III. The Principles of Taxation. IV. The Several Kinds of Taxes. V. The Relations of Expenditures to Receipts. VI. Financial Administration. This work is much more than a student's dissertation in theoretical finance. It is based upon a very considerable range of historical and statistical study. It is a solid and able addition to the literature of this department of economic research.

The New House of Commons, July, 1892. Paper, pp. 328. London : Macmillan. 1s.

The last Member of the House of Commons had not been elected when the *Times* brought out, through Messrs. Macmillan, this admirable handbook to the new House. The *Times* was almost the only paper that distinguished itself this General Election. The forecasts of its special commissioner were wonderfully correct, and it was one of the few papers which enabled its readers to compare the polls of the preceding day with the polls of the General Elections of 1885 and 1886, and the by-elections in the same constituencies.

Warships of the World. Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. Particulars of the Warships of the World. In three parts. Tenth revised edition. London : 2 White Lane Court, Cornhill. 5s.

This is an invaluable book of reference. It contains not only the particulars concerning the warships of each country in the world, but also a table of all their guns, with principal particulars and summaries of all guns afloat in the world, together with statistics of the merchant shipping and particulars of all dry and wet docks, etc.

The Year Book of Australia. 1892. European edition, with Maps. Octavo, pp. 960. London : Petherick & Co. 10s. 6d.

This most useful handbook is invaluable to all who are in any way interested in the Australian colonies. It contains a

vast mass of information, which has been declared by those on the spot, who are best qualified to judge, to be reliable and comprehensive. Its steadily increasing success is illustrated by the fact that, commenced in 1882 as a book of 160 pages, it now forms a volume of nearly 1,000 pages, of closely printed matter, systematically arranged for ready reference under the following heads: Administrative and Legislative; Agricultural and Pastoral; Annual Reviews of Banking, Building Societies, Commercial, Insurance, Mining, Postage, Stocks and Shares, Wool; Art, Music, and Drama; Ecclesiastical, Educational; Gazetteer; Land and Land Laws; Legal; Literary, Scientific, and Kindred Subjects; Local General Information; Medical; Military; Mineral and Mining; Naval, Imperial and Colonial; Postal and Telegraphic; Public Finances; Railways and Tramways; Sporting; Statistics.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Old Shrines and Ivy. By William Winter. 32mo, pp. 296. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

"Old Shrines and Ivy" is the title of another volume in the charming series of little books by William Winter. Its first part Mr. Winter entitles "Shrines of History," and we have ten little essays, including "Storied Southampton," "The Shakespeare Church," "From London to Dover," "Ely and Its Cathedral," "The Field of Culloden," and others. The second half, "Shrines of Literature," includes, besides five Shakespearean essays, an equal number of other literary pieces, written at one time or another by Mr. Winter.

A Trip to England. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 32mo, pp. 136. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The Messrs. Macmillan have reissued, in the same size and style as Mr. Winter's volume just mentioned, Prof. Goldwin Smith's inimitable little brochure entitled "A Trip to England." This little book has given great delight to the limited number of readers who have been privileged to enjoy it in the earlier edition, and it ought now to have great currency in its new form.

The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay (Frances Burney). With notes by W. C. Ward, and Prefaced by Lord Macaulay's Essay. In three volumes, 12mo, 447-468-480. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$3.

The reproduction of standard works that delighted our grandparents is a good sign of the times, and one may justly hail with pleasure the appearance in thoroughly good form of a three-volume edition in the Chandos Classics of the Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay. Miss Burney's characterizations are full of vivacity and humor, and give one a thousand entertaining pictures of English court life in the period just following the American Revolution, and including the period of the French Revolution and subsequent social and political upheavals. As the first in the series of English women novelists of high rank, Fanny Burney will always hold her place in the history of English literature; but, after all, the sprightly jottings of her diaries are the writings which will give her most enduring fame.

Philosophy and Physical Science. By Mattoon Monroe Curtis, M.A., Ph.D. Paper. 12mo, pp. 53. Cleveland: Adelbert College.

An inaugural address delivered at Dr. Curtis' entrance upon the professorship of Philosophy at Adelbert College.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Only Good Thing in All the Worlds. By Professor J. B. Turner. 12mo, pp. 167. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

No better or more genuine protest against the needless confounding of man-made theologies and the divine truths of a practical religion has ever been made than is embodied in this little volume by Professor Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill., now in his 87th or 88th year, whose long life has been one of good works and broad views. He makes a plea for the simple Christianity taught by Christ himself, as against the elaborate and human structures, ecclesiastical and theological, which grew up four or five centuries after the death of Christ. The professor's is the Christ creed as against the Church creed.

Paganism Surviving in Christianity. By Abram Herbert Lewis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis has written several preceding books upon the origin and history of the Sabbath, and upon the relationship of the modern Sunday to the ancient Jewish Sab-

bath. This new volume, which purports to treat of the remains of paganism in Christianity, is a book of much learning and much curious information. It discusses Asiatic and Greek pagan water-worship and the ancient water-worship of Europe and Mexico and their influence upon the doctrine and practice of baptism. The pagan sun-worship and its relationship to the subsequent Sunday observance that grew up inside the Christian church, and that replaced the keeping of the Sabbath day, affords a topic for several chapters. The author also holds that any form of State religion is of pagan origin. He instances various practices and ceremonials in use in some portions of the modern Christian church as having been introduced from pagan religions. His principal conclusion would seem to be a return to the observance of the seventh day as a Sabbath, to be kept as a strictly religious day.

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention of Christian Workers in the United States and Canada. Paper, 8vo, pp. 488. New Haven: Christian Workers' Bureau of Supplies. \$1.

We have received a copy of the report of the proceedings of the sixth yearly convention of Christian Workers, held last November at Washington, D. C. The volume is packed with accounts of new and hopeful forms of practical religious work and with suggestions for more effective work in the future. No better sign of a true spirit of Christian unity could well be found anywhere than the evidence contained in this very remarkable volume. Many of the addresses and papers included in the report are of great value and significance. The book is particularly useful as showing what is being done in missionary work for the rescue of the unfortunate of all classes in great cities.

Ephphatha; or, the Amelioration of the World. By F. W. Farrar, D.D. London: Macmillan & Co. 3s. 6d.

The sermons included in this volume were preached by Dr. Farrar in Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church. If Mr. Price Hughes had preached and published them he would have called the volume "Social Christianity," and it would have been a better title. But the Archdeacon is a social reformer almost as radical as the Methodist Price Hughes; and these admirable discourses do indeed show that "it is possible for a clergyman without offense to deal with questions which may fairly be called political."

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Columbus: An Epic Poem. By Samuel Jefferson, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. 12mo, pp. 247. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Samuel Jefferson has had some experience in epic poetry, having done the "Invincible Armada" in verse. Being an "F.R.A.S." and an "F.C.S.," it would seem that poetry is with him merely a diversion from more wonted scientific tasks. He entitles his poem "Columbus: An Epic Poem, Giving an Accurate History of the Great Discovery in Rhymed Heroic Verse." The composition can scarcely be called poetry, for it is not a work of imaginative art; but it is a simple straightforward narrative of the Columbian discovery of America told in smooth rhymes.

Songs of the Lowly, and Other Poems. By George Horton. 12mo, pp. 241. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Horton's poems, though of very uneven merit, have much of the genuine ring about them. His volume would have made a better impression if he had been more willing to sacrifice some of the children of his fancy. His best work is good enough so that one could wish that the rest were better. Mr. Horton shows a lyrical facility which sometimes ensnares him into carelessness.

Songs of a Day. By Frank L. Stanton. 12mo, pp. 108. New York: John B. Alden.

A little volume of lyrics, to which is appended about a dozen Georgia dialect poems which the author calls "Songs of the Soil." The leading characteristics of all these verses are gentleness, purity and simplicity. The spirit of love is in them all—love of nature, of men, and of God. So predominant is this latter love that the volume might almost be called "Religious Poems." Their religion is of no mysterious, esoteric sort, but is the simple religion of Christ. The most apparent fault of the volume is a lack of vigor. We could sometimes wish to hear the author cry out against death, even defy it—anything to show that he possesses a passion for living. But he is always calmly resigned. This fault, however, is compensated for by the obvious sincerity of the poems. There is not an artificial note in the volume.

FICTION.

Columbia: A Story of the Discovery of America. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

Estevan: A Story of the Spanish Conquests. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

Mr. John R. Musick has set before himself a task which it will be very difficult to perform without degeneracy into methods somewhat mechanical and perfunctory. His undertaking is nothing less than a complete history of our country, from Columbus down to the present day, in the form of twelve complete stories. The first two volumes are already in the market, and they impress us altogether favorably. If, in their conscientious attempt to present history, the information is somewhat more fully developed than the romantic element, the seeming fault may in fact be a merit. The first volume, "Columbus," treats of the voyages and success of the great navigator. The second volume, "Estevan," covers the further period of Spanish discovery and conquest. The heroine of the book is the daughter of Balboa. From the literary and historical point of view these volumes may be safely recommended for young people. They throw many a faithful and attractive side-light upon the bare and sober record of the early history of our continent.

Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 828. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The Old Curiosity Shop, and Master Humphrey's Clock. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 674. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

In their reprint of the first edition of Charles Dickens' novels, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. now send us "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "The Old Curiosity Shop." As the volumes in this series succeed one another, we are the more charmed and impressed with the great special value given them by the full explanatory introductions prepared by Charles Dickens the younger, in which every material circumstance and incident connected with the writing and publication of the story is faithfully recorded. The reproduction of the original illustrations, moreover, add much to the charm of the volumes and to their value for the library shelves. No book buyer of good taste and moderate means will supply his young people at home with the cheap and badly-printed pirated editions of the Dickens novels when once he becomes acquainted with these specimens of genuinely good book-making. It only remains to be said that Dickens continues to hold his place as the most popular novelist in the English language.

"Ground Arms!" The Story of a Life. By Bertha von Suttner. 16mo, pp. 286. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

No one who has never come into contact with life in Austria, Hungary, and the other parts of southern Europe can well imagine the terrible strain of apprehension under which the thoughtful element of the population rests, and particularly the wives and mothers of the educated classes, in view of the possibility of an outbreak of war at almost any moment. The situation has become almost unbearably terrible to these sensitive and foreboding women. That feeling has found expression in a remarkable novel by the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, which has now been adequately translated from the German by Alice Asbury Abbott. "Ground Arms!" is a story of great power, and one which has made a profound sensation in Germany and continental Europe. Its author, who had already won some reputation as a sentimental novelist, has now emerged as an untiring advocate of international arbitration as a remedy for war, and of the disbanding of the great European armies. This is one of the books worth reading.

The History of a Failure, and Other Tales. By E. Chilton. 16mo, pp. 205. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

These little stories have a touch of humor and pathos of their own, with a decided religious tendency. They are very charming and readable.

Pierette. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 337. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

In their beautifully gotten up edition of the novels of Balzac, translated most carefully and adequately by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, the Messrs. Roberts Brothers send us, as (their latest) the twenty-second volume, the charming but

sorrowful tale "Pierette," with which is bound the novellette "The Vicar of Tours," which Balzac dedicated to his friend the great sculptor David. In the cycle of his works, so presented as to portray the comedy of human life, these two tales fall into the group which pictures scenes from life in the French provinces.

Nicholas Blood, Candidate. By Arthur Henry. Second edition. 16mo, pp. 200. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.

"Nicholas Blood, Candidate," has reached a second edition. The negro question in our South is producing a literature of its own. This bit of realistic fiction deserves no mean place in the list of books devoted to that momentous problem. It is written from the point of view of the white race, as a terrible warning against the dangers of negro domination.

Emma. By Jane Austen. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 319-315. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

We have already had occasion to congratulate the Messrs. Roberts Brothers upon the perfect specimens of American book-making which they are giving us in their republication of the novels of Jane Austen. "Emma," in two volumes, has now made its appearance, following in uniform style the two volume editions of "Sense and Sensibility," and "Pride and Prejudice."

The Wrecker. By Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne. Octavo, pp. 427. London: Cassell. 6s.

There is too much padding in this book. The early life of Mr. Loudon Dodd in Paris and in Edinburgh has little to do with his subsequent career. Nor does the padding serve the purpose which the earlier chapters of some of Mr. Rider Haggard's novels serve—that of telling adventures, interesting indeed, but small as compared with what is to follow, so that the reader is worked up by degrees. Contrast, not climax, is to be found here. The opening chapters are as flat as the latter part of the book is piquant. From the moment that Mr. Dodd first hears of the *Flying Scud* the story goes with an irresistible rush. A very able hand, too, has given to all the leading scenes touches of color which cling to the memory. The seabirds screaming, fighting, and dying among the sacks of waste rice make a picture life-like to see and hard to forget. What a pity that a striking story cannot be relieved of its encumbrances!

The Old Maids' Club. By I. Zangwill. Octavo, pp. 326. London: Heinemann. 3s. 6d.

Having succeeded with "The Bachelors' Club," it is quite natural that Mr. Zangwill should try his literary luck with its feminine counterpart. Imitative volumes of this sort are generally failures; but, if anything, "The Old Maids' Club" is even more amusing than was its predecessor. Now, Mr. Zangwill can fairly say that he has produced two of the most original volumes of humor which have appeared for some time.

Sarchedon: A Legend of the Great Queen. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. Paper, 12mo, pp. 438. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cents.

"Sarchedon" is a highly-wrought romance of ancient days, in which the great Assyrian queen, Semiramis, figures as a conspicuous character.

Leah the Forsaken. By Dr. S. Mosenthal. Paper, 12mo, pp. 122. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.

This is a translation of the original German novel of Dr. Mosenthal, from which the widely popular play of the same name has been dramatized.

Kate Kennedy. A Novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. Paper, 8vo, pp. 114. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.

Dreams of the Dead. By Edward Stanton. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

This volume purports to be a story. It seems, however, to be a series of chapters in the personal experiences of the author, who is an occultist of the theosophical type.

The Other Bond. By Dora Russell. Paper, 16mo, pp. 372. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

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The Equalization of Energy. M. Crackanthorpe.
Wanted—An Art of Morals. A. J. Ball.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia.

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Matter and Form in Biology. Thomas Dwight.
Pius IX. Amid Friends and Foes. John A. Mooney.
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The American Journal of Politics.—New York.

The Grange in Politics. Mortimer Whitehead.
Woman's Part in the Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Potter
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The Woman's National Council. Frances E. Willard.
Nationalism as An Economic Factor. Ned Arden Flood.
Protection—A Help to Few, a Hindrance to Many. C. F.
Crisp.
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Is Corporal Punishment Degrading? Andrew J. Palm.
The Teacher's Influence in Politics. George J. Luckey.
Political Platforms.

Andover Review.—Boston.

Man Above Nature. Rev. Lucius Curtis.
Proposed Revision of the Westminster Confession. C. A.
Briggs.
The Marble Faun. Mrs. Jessie K. Curtis.
An Excursion Among the Periodicals. E. H. Blair.
The Study of American Literature in Colleges. N. M. Hall.
Ulfilas and the Conversion of the Goths. A. G. Hopkins.

Antiquary.—London.

Subterranean Dwellings. Dr. MacRitchie.
Notes on Archæology in Cardiff Museum. John Ward.
Holy Wells. Continued. R. C. Hope.

The Architectural Record.—New York.

Modern American Residences.—III. Illustrations.
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Recent Development of Early Renaissance in England. B. F.
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Asclepiad.—London.

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Atalanta.—London.

A Sicilian City—Taormina. Julia Cartwright.
Recent English Poets.—II. Hon. Roden Noel.

A Fiery Flood in Pennsylvania. Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming.
The Planet Mars. Edith P. Warlow.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

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The Passing of the Birds. Bradford Torrey.
The Persians of Æschylos. Wm. Cranston Lawton.
The Revival of Art. W. J. Stillman.
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Australasian Pastoralist's Review.—Sydney. June 15.

The Frozen Meat Industry in Australia.
The Pastoral Industry of South Australia.—II.
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Chesney.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

The New Position of Banking. R. H. J. Palgrave.
Bank Profits in the June Half-Year.
Gold Standard for India.
Insurance Companies and Ground Rent.

The Beacon.—Chicago. July.

The Alleged Fading of Silver Prints.
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Magnitude of Molecules and Light-Waves.
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Board of Trade Journal.—London. July.

The Mirror and Plate-Glass Industry of Bohemia.
The Spanish Sherry Trade.
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Bookman.—London.

Percy Bysshe Shelley: Our Debt to France. H. White.
Shelley as a Poet. Wm. Watson.
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A Study in Soteriology. W. S. Blackstock.
Points of Comparison of Methodist Theology. T. W. Hall.
The Destiny of the Human Race. John Maclean.

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My Wood-Carving Experiences.
How a Wilderness Became a Garden.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

Mr. Edward Lawson of the *Daily Telegraph*. With Portrait.
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Mr. Charles Russell of the *Glasgow Herald*. With Portrait.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.

Shipbuilding in America. Wm. H. Wiley.
Distribution Mains and Fire Service. J. T. Fanning.
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Machine Molding. Harris Tabor.
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The Catholic World.—New York.

The Shepherdess of Domremy. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman.
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The Jews in Spain During the Middle Ages. M. P. Villamil.
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The Latest Word of Science on Venomous Snakes. W. Seton.
A Catholic View of Shakespeare. * John Malone.

The Century Magazine.—New York.

An Ascent of Fuji the Peerless. Mabel L. Todd, D. P. Todd.
In Gloucester Harbor. R. Cleveland Coxe.
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The Nature and Elements of Poetry.—Truth. Edmund Clarence Stedman.
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How Italy Retains Her Hold on Art.

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Perceptionalism: A System of Philosophy. E. J. Hamilton.
The Influence of the Bible on Modern Jurisprudence.
"The Mistakes of Moses." H. L. Hastings.
Metaphysical Assumptions. E. D. Shimer.
Sociological Science. S. W. Dike.

The Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia.

International Missionary Conference of 1892. J. A. Davis.
Our National Attitude Toward the Chinese. F. F. Ellinwood.
The Mexican Christian and the American Christian. W. Wallace.
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Church Quarterly.—London. July.

The Place of Authority in Religious Belief.
Dr. Johnson's Letters.
Mr. Herbert Spencer on Justice.
Isaac Williams and the Oxford Movement.
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St. Cyprian's Correspondence.
Miss Mozley's Essays.
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Forty Years in a Moorland Parish.
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Contemporary Review.—London.

William and Bismarck.
Imagination in Dreams. Frederick Greenwood.
The Problem of Crime in France. Madame Blaze de Bury.
In Dutch Water-Meadows. T. Digby Pigott.
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The Moral of the Elections. Sidney Webb.
The General Election and After. W. T. Stead.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

My Pool: Scenes and Seasons at An Inland Reservoir.
The Russians at Home. Capt. H. Ward Lowry.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.

Bridges and Bridge Builders. Peter MacQueen.
The Philippine Islands. Rufus A. Lane.
A California Farm Village. W. C. Fitzsimmons.
The Romance of Gloves. S. William Beck.
Books About German and French Literature. Brander Matthews.
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Curiosities of Musical Literature. Alfred Veit.
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Flower Missions and Their Work. N. S. Stowell.
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How to Sing Without a Master.

Dublin Review.—Dublin. July.

Pastor's History of the Popes. Rev. T. B. Scannell.
Gardiner's "Civil War." Rev. Dr. Hayman.
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Recent Discoveries in the Cemetery of St. Priscilla. Canon Brownlow.
Infanticide in China. Professor de Harlez.
Anglican Writers and the Council of Ephesus. Rev. L. Rivington.

Eastern and Western Review.—London.

Turkey To-day. H. A. Salmoné and F. Scudamore.
Morocco and Her Enemies. W. Martin Wood.
Scenes from Greek Life. Mrs. E. M. Edmonds.
Asia and Australasia. An Australian Observer.
Sketches on the Riviera. E. M. Lynch.
Democracy in England. F. W. Gray.
Commercial Immorality. F. C. Huddle.

Edinburgh Review.—London. July.

Crime and Criminal Law in the United States.
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Wellhausen on the History of Israel.
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The National Union of Teachers. Hon. L. Stanley.
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The Engineering Magazine.—New York.

Compressed Air for Street Cars. Herman Haupt.
More of the Mississippi Problem. C. N. Dutton and H. St. L. Coppee.
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English Historical Review.—London. July.

The Church of the Resurrection, or of the Holy Sepulchre.
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English Illustrated Magazine.—London.

W. H. Smith and Son. With Portrait and Illustrations. W. M. Acworth.
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Expositor.—London.

The Aramic Gospel; Its Contents. Prof. J. T. Marshall.
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Fortnightly Review.—London.

The Question of Preferential Tariffs. Sir Charles Tupper.
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Municipal Government: A Corporate, Not a Political, Problem. Frank Morison.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

Old London Potteries. C. Cooper.
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The Old Inns of Salt Hill. J. W. Sherer.
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Accidents the Results of Change in the Level of the Land. R. S. Tarr.
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Great Thoughts.—London.

The Ethics of the Higher Journalism. An Interview with Mr. Thomas Smith. R. Blathwayt.
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Greater Britain.—London. July.

An Indian and Imperial Question: Bi-Metallism. D. Watney.
Mashonaland. Alex. Boggle.
A Pan-Anglican Alliance. J. Stanley Little.
The Proposed Pan-Britannic and All-English-Speaking Gathering.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

Literary Paris. First Paper. Theodore Child.
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Ice and Ice-Making. T. Mitchell Prudden.
The Salzburger Exiles in Georgia. Rev. John F. Hurst.
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The Home-Maker.—Philadelphia.

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The Homiletic Review.—New York.

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Indian Magazine and Review.—London.

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Industrial Art Education in India. E. B. Havell.
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Irish Monthly.—Dublin.

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Jewish Quarterly.—London. July.

Shechem and Bethel. H. Vogelstein.
The Pirge of Coheleth. Rev. Dr. C. Taylor.
The Ritual of the Seder and the Agada of the English Jews Before the Expulsion. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
The Critical Analysis of the First Book of Isaiah. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
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The Early Settlement of the Jews in Southern Italy. Dr. A. Neubauer.
Notes on the Jews of England Under the Angevin Kings. Joseph Jacobs.

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The Teaching of English Composition.
The Grammar School Boy—I. Emily Miall.
Assistant Masters and Their Salaries.
The Influence of School Life and Work on Character—I. Miss C. E. Rigg.
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Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. June.

Vermin of the Farm. J. E. Harting.
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Desirable Agricultural Experiments. W. E. Bear.
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Wild Birds in Relation to Agriculture. Earl Cathcart.
The Trials of Ploughs at Warwick. F. S. Courtney.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. June.

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Development of Transportation System. Horace A. Keefer.

Juridical Review.—London. July.

Portrait of the Late Lord Bramwell.
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British Imperial Federation. F. P. Walton.

Knowledge.—London.

The Liquefaction of Gases—V. Cornish.
The Cause of Earthquakes. Rev. H. N. Hutchinson.
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Scott's "Own Romantic Town."
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The British Association in Edinburgh in 1834. With Portrait. Dr. J. Macaulay.
Microscopic Pond Life. H. Scherren.
Chronicles of the Sid.
The Farmers' and Gardeners' Supply Society. Rev. Harry Jones.
New Serial. "The Proposal of Marriage." Tighe Hopkins.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. July.

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 An Irish Senate.
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 Ireland and Foreign Missions. William Park.
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The Permanence of the Great Oceanic Basins. Dr. A. R. Wallace.
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 The Argentine Republic. Don Juan S. Attwell.
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 Jewish Sketches.—II. The Synagogue. H. Ormonde.
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 The French Empress and the German War. Archibald Forbes.
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 The Point of View. Gail Hamilton.
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 The Pope at Home. Giovanni Amadi.
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 A Last Word on London Society. Lady Frances Balfour.
 Two Congresses Contrasted. Thomas B. Reed.
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Ravages of the British Opium Trade in Asia. A. P. Happer.
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 With the Iowa Chickens. Ed. W. Sandys.

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 The Repeating Rifle in Hunting and Warfare. J. A. A. Robinson.
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 Life on the Broads. E. J. Humphreys.
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Object and Scope of Written Revelation. J. B. Shearer.
 The Anti-Biblical Higher Criticism. W. H. Green.
 The Study of the English Bible. T. C. Johnson.
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Assured Results in Psychological Science. M. J. Savage.
 Implications of Psychological Phenomena. Prof. A. E. Dolbear.
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The People and the Public Health Movement. J. B. Lindsley.
 Secretary of Public Health. C. G. Comegys.
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 A Survey of Exploration in British New Guinea.

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 The Porteous Riot. G. W. T. Omand.
 The Reminiscences of Marshal Macdonald. William O'Connor Morris.
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 How the Scottish Union was Effected. John Downie.

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 The Labor Movement in England. Tom Mann.
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 Miss Katherine V. Curry. Portrait.
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 Cairo. Mrs. Brewer.
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The Ritschlian Theology. Prof. J. Orr.
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The Future Home of the Righteous. Rev. J. B. Lowber.
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The Church Treasury. Rev. R. W. Van Schaick.

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Infantry Action and Our New Drill Regulations. Lieut. Carl Reichman.
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The Ram Question. Commander Charles H. Rockwell.
The Battle of Woerth. Lonsdale Hale.

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Is War Inevitable?—Italy, Russia, etc. Lieut.-Col. H. Elsdale.
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Australian Defense. R. M. C.
Naval Engineering in Warships.—III. Harry Williams.
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The New Infantry Attack. Capt. H. R. Gall.
"Minor Experiences of Our Small Wars."—II. Sir F. Middleton.
The Combined Action of Cavalry and Infantry. "Exul."
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The Order of the Bath. A. R. Bellingham.
An Old Municipal Institution—The Society of Train Bands in Edinburgh. Benj. Taylor.
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The Tribulations of Newfoundland. Mrs. Mayo.

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Ireland Under Grattan's Parliament. W. J. O'Neill Daunt.
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Unfettered Banking.

Young Man.—London.

When I was a Young Man. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
John Heyl Vincent, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. With Portrait. H. A. Reed.
How to See Scotland. W. J. Dawson.
The Young Men of the Bible: Daniel. Dr. J. H. Hitchens.

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Mother Love in German Sayings and Songs. G. Kessler.
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The Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America. Concluded. With Map and Illustrations. Max Stein.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. July.

The Town of Lhasa. Concluded. Dr. C. Müller.
Ceylon. Concluded. P. Lehzen.
Italy. Continued. R. Neumann.
The Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers. Concluded. Dr. E. Deckert.

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Cyclones in the Tropics. Dr. Klein.
Hans Hugo von Kleist-Retzow. With Portrait. A. Andrae.
July 9.
Dr. A. Borchardt's Book on Old Hamburg. O. Preuss.
July 16.
The Lakes Expeditions in German East Africa. G. Meinecke.
July 23.
A Swabian Poet of the People—Christian Wagner. With Portrait. R. Weitbrecht.

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From the Source of the Rhine to the Lake of Geneva.—III. I. Odenthal. "Critical Days" in the World's History. Prof. I. M. Pernter.
The Development of the German Postal Department. Post-inspektor Bruns.
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The "Feast of Reason," 1793. Dr. O. Heinrichs.
Eating and Drinking in Ancient Rome.
Field Marshal Radetzky: His Letters to His Daughter FredERICA. With Portrait. Dr. M. Höhler.
A Rhenish Passion Play. Dr. A. Wehrmann.

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King Charles of Roumania.—VII.
Edur rd Lasker's Correspondence, 1870-71.
Fear During a Thunderstorm. P. K. Rosegger.
Wilhelm Weber. Heinrich Weber.
On the Sense of Hearing. K. Lichtenberg.
Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop.—X. T. Wiedemann.
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Karl Stauffer-Bern's Letters from Rome. O. Brahm.

Goethe's Predictions of Future Discoveries in Natural Science. H. von Helmholtz.
The Development and Signification of Public Libraries. Prof. E. Reyer.
Max von Forckenbeck. Dr. J. Rodenberg.
The Economic and Financial Political Outlook.
Taine's History of the Development of Modern France. Lady Blennerhassett.
Political Correspondence—The Meeting of the Emperors at Kiel, the Nancy Celebrations, the New Italian Cabinet, etc.

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The Miseries of Womankind. T. W. Teifen.
Malthus and Sociology. Dr. R. Albing.
The State of the Vienna Shoemaking Trade. H. Herkner.

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"L'Eternel Féminin." Hedwig von Albert.
The Woman Question. J. W. Filtch.
The Woman Movement in England.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 8.

The Story of the Pound Weight. Prof. H. Brugsch.
A Crime Against Human Beauty—The Evil of Tight Shoes. P. Schultze-Naumburg.
The Musical and Dramatic Exhibition at Vienna.
The Tragedy and Comedy of Superstition. C. Hecker.
The Birds of Germany. A. and K. Müller.
Workmen's Homes. Dr. K. Frankenstein.

Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. July.

The Theory and Practice of War. Karl Bleibtreu.
Karl Bleibtreu as a Dramatist. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
Poems by Wilhelm Walloth, Detlev von Liliencron and Others.
The Russian Famine. H. Becker.
Some Thoughts on Our Present Social Conditions. M. G. Conrad.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg August.

Twelve Hundred Miles in an Ox Wagon Through Canada. Mgr. Proulx.
The Ordeal by Poison and the Charmers of the Congo Blacks. A. Koller.
With the Pioneers in Mashonaland. A. M. Hartmann.

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Henry Drummond.
Mackay of Uganda. U. von Hassel.
Easter at Jerusalem. F. Ander.
Down the Lahn Valley. R. Bode.

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The Political Situation in Hungary.
The Court of the Este Family in the Time of Tasso. Dr. C. Wotke.

- Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.
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 Italy in East Africa. Dr. C. Keller.
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 Dramatic Impressions—I. Macbeth. Berthold Auerbach.
 Goethe Studies—III. Georg Brandes.
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 Newspapers and Literature. Continued. A. Kerr.
 July 23.
 Russo-Prussian Changes. P. Treuhart.
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 No. 40.
 The Psychological Trend in the Newer National Economy.
 Dr. C. Schmidt.
 No. 41.
 The Labor Movement in the United States from 1877-1885.
 Continued. F. A. Sorge.
 The End of the Durham Coal Strike. Dr. M. Quarck.
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 A. Sorge.
 The Famine in Russia.
 Bucher, Bismarck and Von Poschinger.—I. Ferd. Wolff.
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 The Common Elementary Schools. F. Kunert.
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 Nord und Süd.—Breslau. August.
 The Artist, C. W. Allers. With Portrait. Franz Hermann.
 The State of Montana in the United States. Dr. Paul Lindau.
 Hoffmann von Fallersleben and his Berlin Patron. K. T.
 Gaedertz.
 The Finnish Folk-Song Kalevala. A. Wünsche.
 The Extradition of Criminals. Ludwig Fuld.
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 The Advantages and Disadvantages of Universal Time.
 Major-General G. Schröder.
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 How Shall We Build Our Evangelical Churches? Prof. A.
 Tieda.
 Alexander the Great as Regent. O. Jäger.
 Political Correspondence—From Austria, Russia, Italy, etc.
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 Memorandum of the Address to the Emperor by the Rouma-
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 The Dissolution of the Roumanian Parliament. With Portrait
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 Roumania's Foreign Policy. T. Jonescu.
 Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 12.
 Leaves from a Cadet's Life. L. von Folgen.
 Physical Exercises for Adults.
 The New Corridor Railway Carriages.
 Arnold Toynbee. With Portrait.
 The Latest Vienna Exhibition. S. Blume.
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 Madame de Staal-Delaunay. Jacqueline de Doras.
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 Venus. Camille Flammarion.
 Fans in the Far East. E. S. Lantz.
 Annales de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques. Paris.
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 The Postal Unions. L. Poinsard.
 King Victor Amadeus II. of Sicily and the Triple Alliance.
 A. Baraudon.
 Mazurenland and the Mazours. J. Blociszewski.
 English Financial Trusts. M. Labordère.
 Anarchists and International Law. J. Cruchon.
 The English Protectorate on the Malacca Peninsula. E.
 d'Orreville.

- Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. July.
 Poems by Isabelle Kaiser. With Portrait.
 Why Should We not Have a Yearly Celebration of the Unity
 of Swiss Burghers and States?
 The Physiological Town of the Future.
 "Le Vieux Cordelier," by Camille Desmoulins. A. Burck-
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 Sphinx.—London. July.
 The Faith of the Twentieth Century. Hellenbach.
 The Mosaic Story of the Creation. O. Korschelt.
 An Open Letter on Annie Abbott. F. von Feldegg.
 Clairvoyance in Time and Space. Dr. Carl Du Prel.
 Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.
 In the Müglitz Valley. F. Polle.
 The Causes of Trees Being Struck by Lightning. Dr. M.
 Fünfstück.
 Behind the Scenes in the Berlin Panoptikum. A. O. Klaus-
 mann.
 Princess Margaret of Prussia and Her Betrothed, Prince Fred-
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 The People's Play at Kraiburg on the Inn. Adolf May.
 The Royal City in the Hartz; Goslar.
 The German Army Medical Corps.
 Insect Pests. Dr. K. Russ.
 The Fourth Austrian Rifle Meeting at Brünn. T. Vslizza.
 The Idea of Empire in Freytag's "Ancestors." Dr. K. Land-
 mann.
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 Heft 23.
 Secret Remedies. Dr. —.
 The Mining Disaster at Przibram.
 Arnold Böcklin, Artist. With Portrait. L. Pietsch.
 Heft 24.
 A Festival Play in Kraiburg on the Inn. Alex. Braun.
 The Jewels of the Sea—Pearls. Dr. L. Staby.
 Strange Birds in Our Homes. Dr. K. Russ.
 Count von Schack. With Portrait. M. Haushofer.
 Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—Berlin. July.
 A Shooting Expedition to Kilima-Njaro. Adolf, Graf von
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 The Gems of the Berlin Royal National Gallery. With Por-
 traits and Illustrations. Concluded. A. Rosenberg.
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 T. H. Pantenius.
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The Holy Land.—XI. Easter at Jerusalem. C. del Pezzo.
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The Indian Mutiny of 1857.—I. J. A. van den Broek.

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Some Hours in Skansen. Tant Ulrika.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NE.	New Englander and Yale Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NW.	New World.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	O.	Outing.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Poet Lore.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Ch.MisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M	Cassiers Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WeIR.	Welsh Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	YM.	Young Man.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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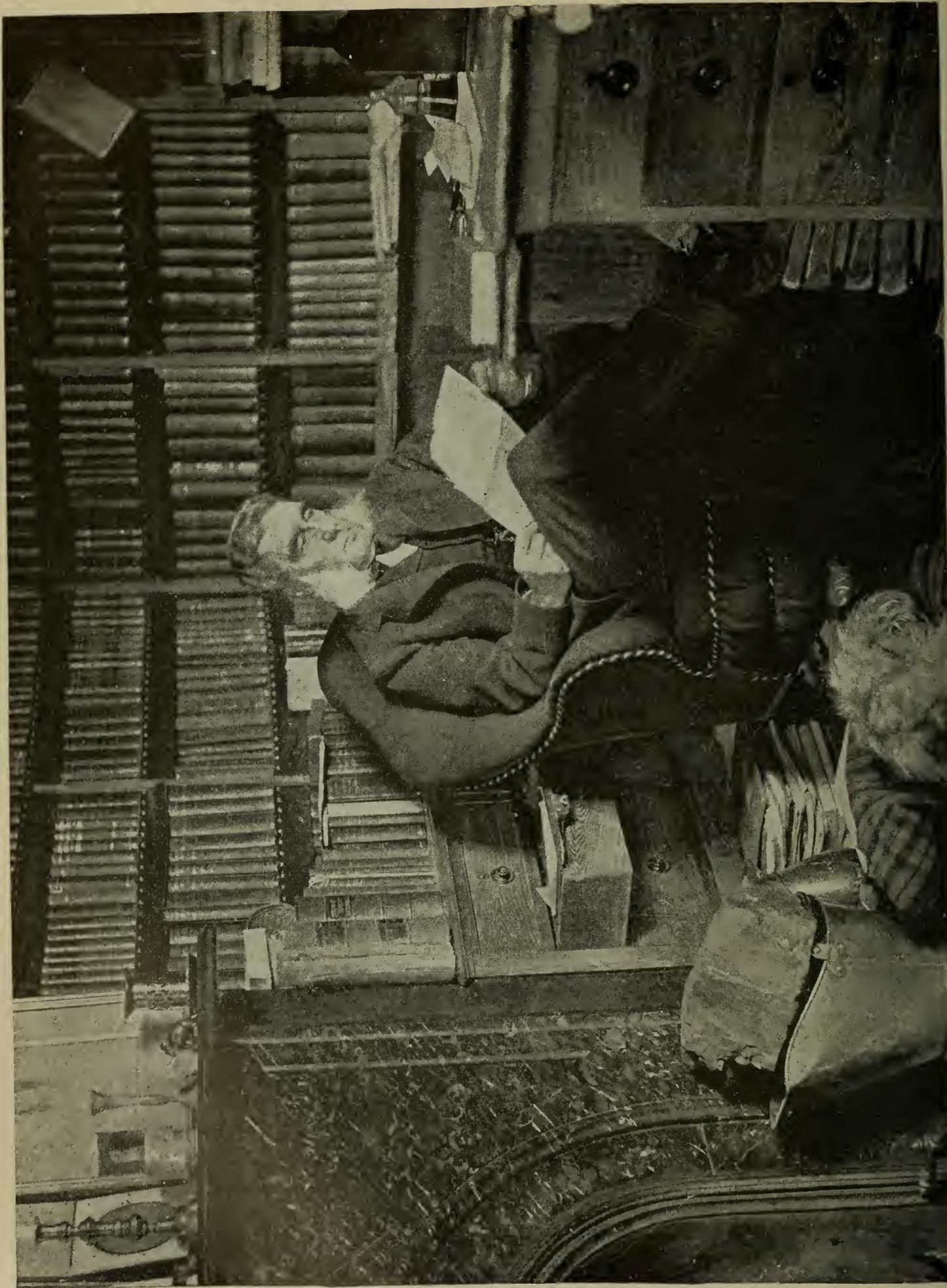
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THE LATE GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, IN THE "EASY CHAIR."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



THE GENIUS OF COLUMBUS.

(A Sculpture from the New-York Monument.)

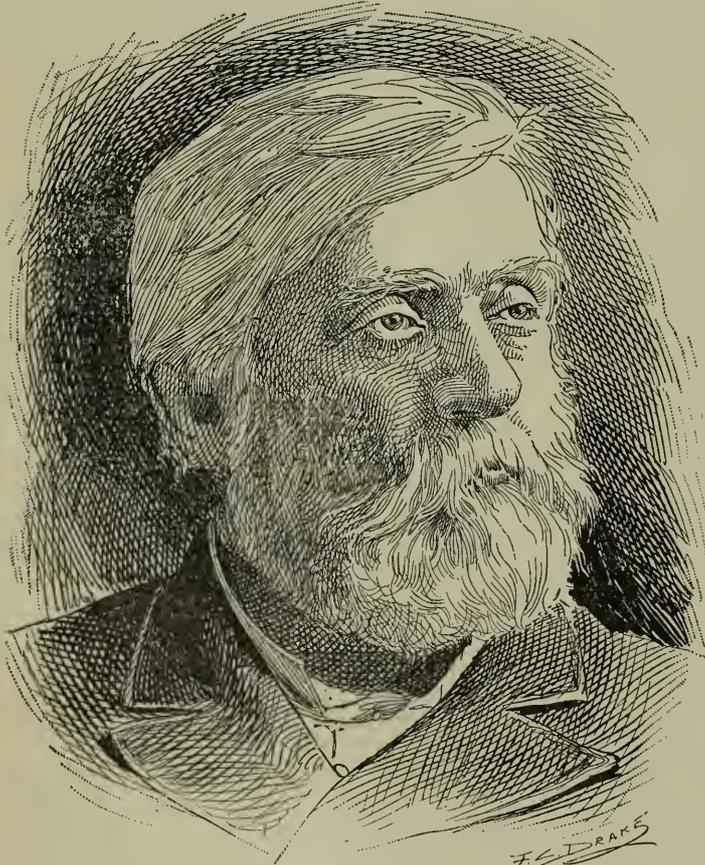
THIS month of October, 1892, brings the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Few people have paused to reflect that the world's celebration of this particular anniversary is merely the result of the accidental or arbitrary adoption of a decimal system of reckoning. A year is a natural measure of time, but a century is a purely artificial period. In the essential nature of things there is no more reason for making a great occasion out of the four hundredth anniversary than out of the three hundred and eighty-seventh or the four hundred and thirteenth. But the human mind is so constituted that it likes to measure off time in round periods of equal duration, and it happens that we have a system of counting and calculating that makes one hundred a round, complete number. According to this system, five hundred is an even more symmetrical number than four hundred, and accord-

ingly our posterity must be expected to make the most stupendous of celebrations in 1992. But by that time the duodecimal system of reckoning may have come into vogue, and a "seculum" or "age" of one hundred and forty-four years—twelve twelves—may have taken the place in ordinary usage of the old-fashioned century—the completion of ten tens. In such a case the date 1992 would mean nothing whatsoever to anybody, and the world would wait as best it could seventy-six years longer in order to outdo itself in rapturous demonstrations in the year 2068, on the completion of the fourth duodecimal seculum. Many eminent mathematicians contend that we ought for all purposes to abandon the decimal in favor of the duodecimal system; and therefore it is not at all improbable that the fashion of attaching significance to centennial anniversaries may pass away in the comparatively early future.

Yet, arbitrary as are their making, how momentous are the real historical results that sometimes accrue from the improvement of these purely fictitious historical occasions! The American government and people could never have been spurred up to the immense concentration of energy that resulted in the "Centennial" of 1876 at Philadelphia but for a kind of magical virtue that seemed by common consent to belong to the round figure 100. Viewing the matter philosophically, no reason could have been more trivial or irrelevant for the holding of a great national and international exposition. But the exposition—itsself created out of meaningless deference to a mere date in the calendar—was an event which made for that date a great historical significance of its own. For as the Declaration of 1776 gave political birth to the nation, so the Exposition of 1876 was the beginning of a new national career in industry, art and general culture. The French in 1889 celebrated by a magnificent exposition at Paris the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the First Republic. The attachment of importance to the date as such was merely fanciful; but the celebration was of a character so influential as to give the date 1889 an independent historical value in the French chronology. In view of the fact that the project of a Columbian World's Fair on a scale of unprecedented magnificence derived its whole initial velocity from the circumstance that this very month of

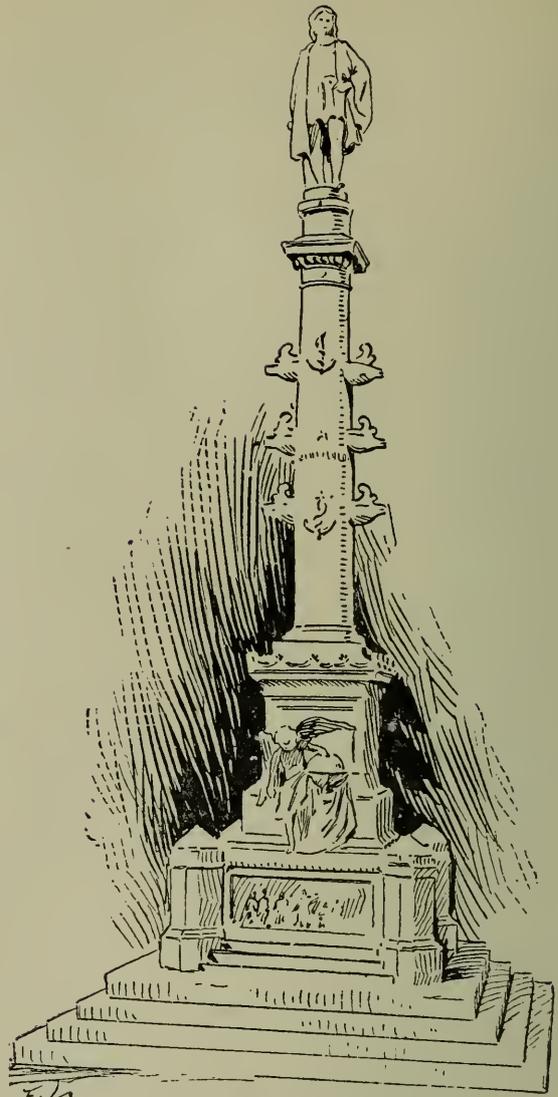
October, 1892, will mark the completion of four hundred years since Columbus first crossed the Atlantic, it is to be noted as exceedingly curious that all this splendid furor of enthusiasm for a particular date in the calendar is destined to miscarry by one year, so that 1893 rather than 1892 will perpetually wear the honors.

¹⁸⁹³
versus
^{1892.} A hundred years hence, if our people shall still feel this impulse to do honor to centennial periods, they will have to recognize first the Columbian quincentennial in 1992, and then in 1993 they must pay a centennial tribute to the epoch-making and ever-memorable celebration of 1893. In all seriousness, the preparations for 1893 bid fair to make that date so brilliant and so great in the world's history that its anniversaries will be as likely to win observance as those of the great Navigator's crowning achievement. The Chicago Fair will prodigiously accelerate the material progress of all nations. But even more emphatically it will affect the world's moral and intellectual progress and the relationships of different nations and races of men. Who can name anything ever attempted before that could be



HON. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY,
Columbian Orator, Chicago, October 21.

compared in possibilities of vast influence, with the World's Congresses, more than one hundred in number, that will be held in Chicago in 1893? Elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW our readers may learn from President Bonney the scope and method of these Congresses; and through the courtesy of Dr. Barrows, chairman of the committee, they may understand the boldness and amazing spirit of tolerance in-



THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT.
New York, October 12, 1892.

volved in that crowning project, the World's Parliament of Religions. These events will make 1893 the most luminous date in the chronology of this century, quite regardless of Columbus.

Nevertheless, 1892 is not disposed to abdicate altogether in favor of next year; and a very imposing array of festivities in honor of the great Christopher will have marked the four hundredth anniversary with punctilious regard for the date. Besides the European celebrations, there will be dedicatory formalities at Chicago intended to mitigate the offense of the postponement till 1893 of the real show—to soften the shock and minimize the discrepancy, so to speak. A great oration by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has been promised as one of the chief incidents of the occasion. The New York celebration will consist chiefly of a naval review in which our own government will make its best possible appearance, and in which every sea-going State of Europe, Asia and the Western Hemisphere will be represented by at least one public vessel. Besides, there will be elaborate civic and military parades in the streets of New York City, and the metropolis will be decorated almost beyond rec-

ognition. Not the least interesting part of the celebration will be the erection of the new Columbus monument with its surmounting statue, at Eighth avenue near Central Park. This noble work of art has lately arrived from Italy in a special ship and is a gift to New York City of the resident Italian



GAETANO RUSSO,
Designer of the Columbus Monument.

colony. The designer, now our guest in this country, is Signor G. Russo, of Rome. This monument will stand henceforth as one of the finest ornaments of New York.

From Columbus to Lieutenant Peary. The discovery of America, begun by Columbus, has been a continuous process. It has gone on steadily for four hundred years and is not completed yet. There still remain portions of the interior and of the northern coast lines that are not definitely known. Counting Greenland as a part of our western world—as geographers have habitually done—we may regard Lieutenant Peary's exploit in this very anniversary year 1892 as simply a continuance of the work of Columbus and his successors. Look at a map of the Arctic regions and you will see that no northern outline is given for Greenland, at least for a long distance. It has not been given by the map makers, because it has not been determined by the explorers. But Lieutenant Peary (of whose views and purposes an account is given in our department of "The New Books") has this summer made a sledging expedition across the ice fields of Greenland from his camp beyond Cape York to the unknown north coast, and has brought back definite geographical information that will help geographers to complete the outline map of that portion of America. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS last year told of the perilous undertaking and of the anxiety that was felt for the little party wintering so far north. The *Kite*, which took Peary, his wife and his associates last year and left them in McCormick Bay, has now had the happy fortune to find them and bring them back. The return of the Peary Expedition was one of the pleasantest incidents of the month of September.



LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY, U.S.N.



MRS. JOSEPHINE DIEBITSCH PEARY.

From Dr. Keely's "Voyage of the Kite" Copyrighted



GEN. JOHN N. PALMER,
Commander of the Grand Army.

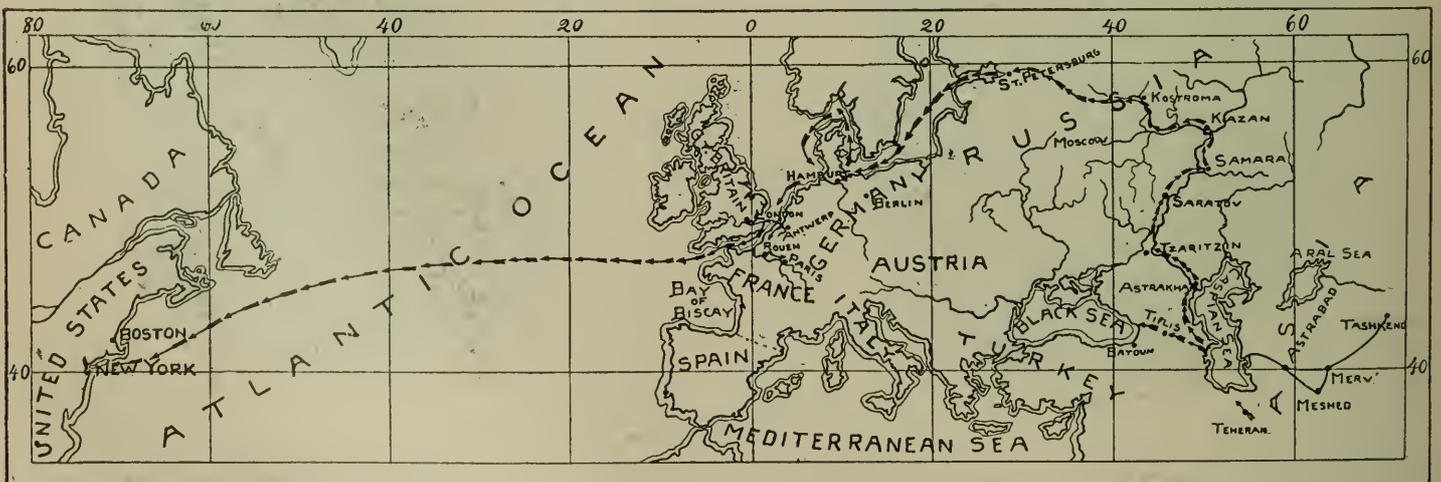
The Grand Army at Washington.

The most impressive event of the month, doubtless, has been the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington. The Union troops made a grand review in Washington in 1865 at the close of the war, and were then mustered out of the service. They hastened to take up again the pursuits of peace, and they have ever since been at the fore-front of almost every profession, trade and calling. The stern

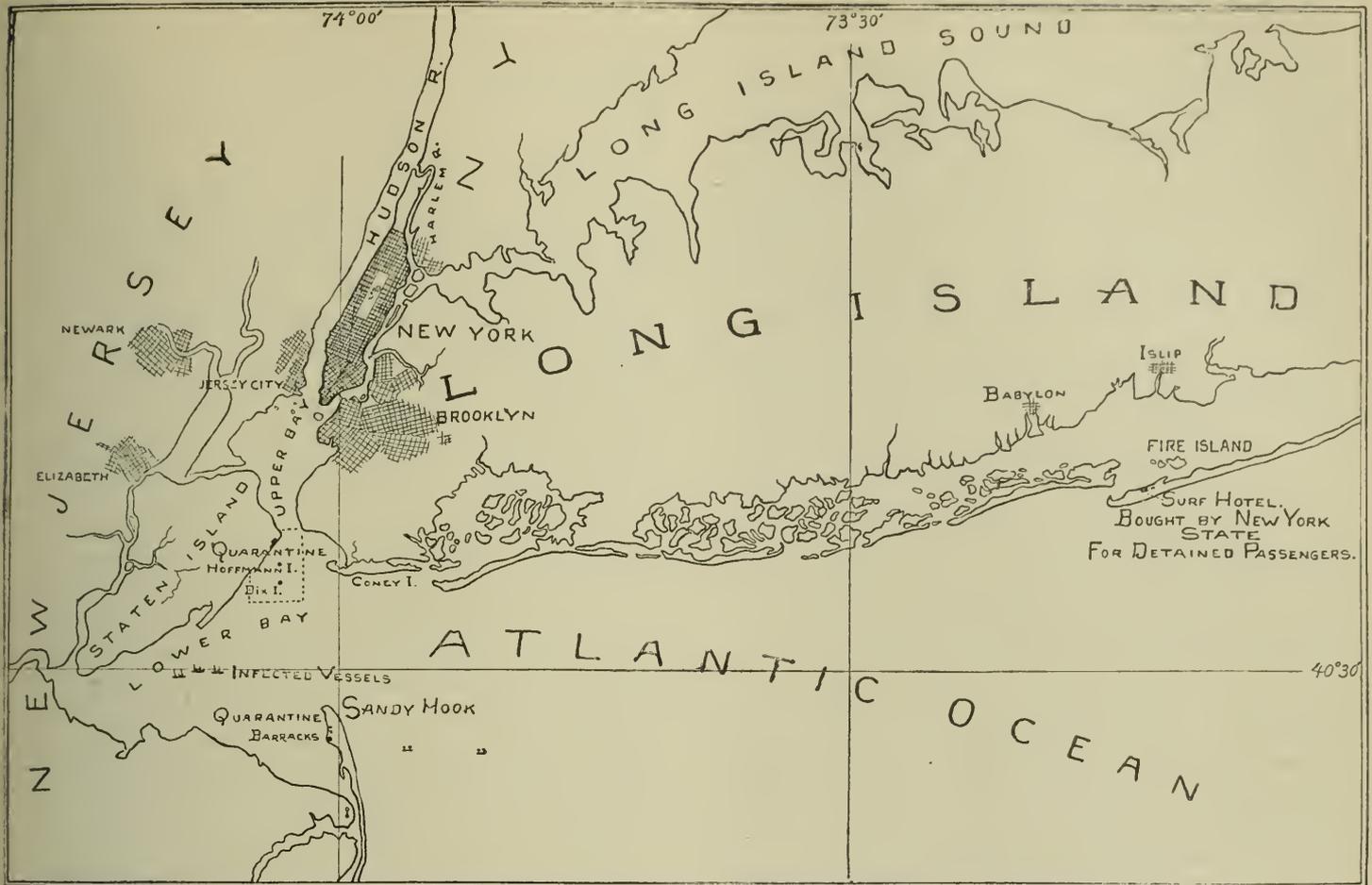
emergencies of the war seem to have evoked such energy, capacity and self-reliance in the young men who composed the armies of both sides as to have insured for them an extraordinarily high average of success in the pursuits which afterward occupied them. Soon after the war the Union veterans formed an association which they called the Grand Army, and which rapidly grew until it included a large majority of the survivors of the Federal armies. The yearly "national encampments" are always memorable spectacles: but this year's at Washington has been unusually interesting. Naturally, the veterans made especial efforts to be present, and it is reported that hardly less than 100,000 men who carried arms in the war for the Union were participants in this encampment. Most of the Grand Army men are farmers and mechanics. The annual encampment, with its cheap railway rates and its frugal and military but inexpensive shelter and "mess," is a fine opportunity for an annual journey and holiday on the co-operative plan. And these occasions always stimulate patriotism, without fomenting any sectional antagonisms.

The Cholera's Path across Russia.

Russia, which sent the grippe upon its frightfully destructive course through Europe and America, has now to take the responsibility of spreading abroad that comparatively harmless, yet infinitely more fear-compelling scourge, the cholera. The accompanying map shows very well how it has all come about. Russia has pushed her activities far beyond the Caspian Sea into Turkestan, and the Transcaspian Railway extends nearly a thousand miles, through Askabad, Merv and Bokhara to Samarkand. Starting from India some months ago the cholera followed the caravan routes across the mountains of the Khyber Pass, visited Cabul and the Afghan cities, reached the northern line of the Russian Transcaspian travel, and made its way westward both by the Merv route and also by way of Persia, where in Teheran and other crowded centres it has been terribly severe. It passed across and around the Caspian and broke out in Astrakan on the European side of that sea, at the mouth of Rus-



PATH OF THE CHOLERA ACROSS RUSSIA TO HAMBURG AND NEW YORK HARBOR.



VICINITY OF NEW YORK, SHOWING QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

sia's great river, the Volga. It made its way up the Volga Valley to Nijni Novgorod, the city of markets and fairs, and thence it moved quickly to Moscow, and at length to St. Petersburg and the Baltic.

It Comes with the Russian Emigrants. In former seasons the cholera might well have made this course and gone no farther. But this year its spread to other parts of Europe was made almost inevitable by the enormous emigration of Russian Jews that Baron Hirsh and his agents are conducting. The final destiny of most of them is the United States. They are shipped first to Hamburg or some other port from which steamers sail to New York, and there they are transferred to the steerage of the Atlantic emigrant vessels. Definite arrangements had been made for the transportation this summer of many thousands of these poor people, and even after the cholera had broken out among them every effort was made to carry out the contract and dump them on American shores, quite regardless of the danger to us. It was thus that the infection was carried to Hamburg and Havre, and thence carried to various points in Germany, to Paris, and to other Continental cities. Nothing but New York's excellent water and generally favorable sanitary conditions averted a terrible scourge of typhus brought here by these wretched Russian Hebrew immigrants some weeks ago. Now nothing averts an epidemic of the cholera in New

York except a quarantine almost savage in its un-sparing rigors. President Harrison's proclamation of a twenty-day quarantine against emigrant ships from infected ports has acted temporarily as a rather effectual embargo upon immigration. If this step could but lead to a definite measure shutting off nine-tenths of the volume of Europe's least desirable population that is rolling in upon us, the whole American nation would rejoice. The politicians have long handled this question in a timid and time-serving spirit. But they need not be afraid any longer, for restriction will henceforth be an amply popular cause.

New York's Health Administration.

A few cases appeared in New York in spite of all precautions; but the quarantine measures adopted were substantially successful. Many people were surprised and perturbed, however, to find that the health authorities of the port and of the city, although they had been warned for months by the existence of cholera abroad, had seemed never even to dream of a course of action to be pursued in case the cholera should actually steam up the bay. All that was done was subsequent to the arrival of the disease, and was done with an amount of fumbling, delay, irresolution and awkwardness that excited the most serious alarms. It was many days before the authorities could bring enough concentration of energy to bear upon the matter to provide a way to separate well passengers from sick

ones. They kept the ships from coming into port, but were guilty of the horrible barbarity of refusing to allow well cabin passengers to be removed from ships carrying infection in the steerage. Turkish quarantine, which is effectual though not very scientific or humane, might possibly have involved some of the wicked and ignorant stupidities that formed a part of the heroic attempt of ill-qualified Tammany officials to keep cholera out of New York. But in no other country, except Turkey, would these things have been possible. Turkish officialism and Tammany officialism are remarkably alike in many respects. It was all very generous for Mr. Morgan to charter a steamer for the relief of the imprisoned and imperiled passengers of the *Normannia*, for Mr. Austin Corbin to make the improvements for a detention camp on Sandy Hook, and for Governor Flower to advance the money to buy Fire Island; but these and other similar incidents have only brought into more painful notice the total unpreparedness of the public officials whose business it is to meet such emergencies, and their extremely limited ability to act adequately in the face of a serious danger.

The Sanitary Inspector of Nature. It sounds paradoxical, but it is true that the threatened visitation is a blessing in disguise. The Asiatic cholera is the great sanitary inspector of Nature. He may be regarded as the author of modern sanitation, and whenever the zeal of the sanitarian burns low, the cholera goes his rounds and revives the faith of mankind in measures of public health. There can be little doubt that the cholera saves far more lives than the few whom it sacrifices. There is hardly a capital in Europe which is not being made cleaner, sweeter, and therefore more habitable and healthy because of the threatened visitation. We are all putting our houses in order, clearing away our middens, emptying our cesspools, purifying our water supply, and generally waging a holy war against dirt and uncleanness. It is a striking illustration of the immense utility of sensationalism in the economy of the universe. The cholera is really one of the least deadly of diseases if deadliness is to be computed by the numbers slain. Half a dozen other maladies slay, year in and year out, ten men for one taken by the cholera; but they do it in a quiet, stealthy, strictly non-sensational fashion. Hence they kill, and kill, and kill, and it does no good. But when the cholera comes along it produces the maximum of sensation by the minimum expenditure of life, and does more good in its sensational tour of three months than all the other diseases do in as many years. It is no doubt due to their appreciation of this fact that the journalists exhaust their resources in striking head-lines as if to get up a cholera panic. Otherwise their method of dealing with the cholera news would be murderously cruel.

Even in Bokhara. Every one has heard the story of the dervish who met the cholera on the desert and asked where it was bound. "To Damascus to slay 20,000 men." Meeting it again on

returning, the dervish said: "You rascal, you killed 100,000!" "No," said the cholera, "I killed only 20,000—fear killed the rest." That panic fear, however, is less deadly to-day, because it stirs up the sanitary inspectors, flushes the drains and incurs expenditure which, save on compulsion of cholera, would never be sanctioned by parsimonious sanitary boards. M. Lessar, the brilliant Russian diplomatist and engineer, who for some time past has been the Resident at Bokhara, told Mr. Stead the other day that his Ameer had averted the visitation of cholera by a vigorous sanitary reform, which has made Bokhara one of the cleanest cities in Central Asia. The Ameer wanted to visit St. Petersburg. M. Lessar gave him a hint that he could not be received if Bokhara remained a reeking cesspool; and forthwith the work of sanitation was begun. All the abattoirs are now outside the city, and every morning all the night-soil is carried by asses into the country. Bokhara has not had a single case of cholera, and the Ameer will be graciously received in St. Petersburg this autumn. It is an excellent illustration of the value of sanitation, even in the most unlikely quarters. Unfortunately we have no equivalent to a longed-for trip to St. Petersburg with which to bribe our local Ameers into a display of sanitary activity. Nothing will do that short of the sudden and sensational slaughter of a certain number of taxpayers; and as this human sacrifice seems to be indispensable, it is a merciful arrangement that the work should be intrusted to a disease as rapid and decisive as the cholera. It passes in about three weeks, and as its victims are seldom ill three days, there is at least no prolonged torture before death.

The Tariff Question. The political situation remains in a nebulous state. The platforms adopted at Minneapolis and Chicago promised us a square, unequivocal contest between the two great parties upon the broad issue of a protective tariff. The Chicago convention did not adopt its tariff plank with the usual passive acquiescence in the report of a committee on resolutions, but it fought the question out in open debate; and amid great enthusiasm, by a large majority, it adopted a plank denouncing protection as a fraud in practice and as a violation of the Constitution in theory. But candor must compel the comment that the Democrats are not waging their campaign upon the Chicago tariff declarations, and that they have thus far given the country no clear indication of the practical policy they will adopt when they come into power with the executive department and both houses of Congress in their control. The entire Democratic press has now assumed a tone of great confidence, and this is fully shared by the so-called independent press that joins in support of Mr. Cleveland. They promise us that the Republicans will be forced to surrender both the White House and the Senate, and that the Democrats will easily retain their enormous preponderance in the House. In view of this abounding confidence it would be somewhat reassuring if the country could know to

what extent a Democratic Congress and Administration would overhaul Mr. McKinley's tariff. It is not really probable, however, that the party would proceed in a spirit of great violence. Responsibility has almost invariably made every American party cautious.

Vermont and Maine. A large share of this hopefulness professed by the Democratic politicians and press is attributed by them to the falling off of the Republican majorities in Vermont and Maine. These two States hold their local and congressional elections several weeks earlier than the presidential election in November. The other States of the Union, excepting these two, Rhode Island and Arkansas, have adopted the November date for their State and local elections. The Rhode Island State election was held several months ago, and the Republicans were the gainers. Arkansas' recent election resulted in an increased majority for the Democrats—the Australian ballot system, used for the first time, having diminished the number of illiterate colored Republican voters. In Vermont and Maine the Republicans were, of course, as usual successful by strong majorities, but in both States there was a somewhat marked decline from the former average size of the majority. The Democrats hold that this shrinkage of Republican majorities in northern New England points to a still greater proportionate decline of the November Republican vote in the closer States.

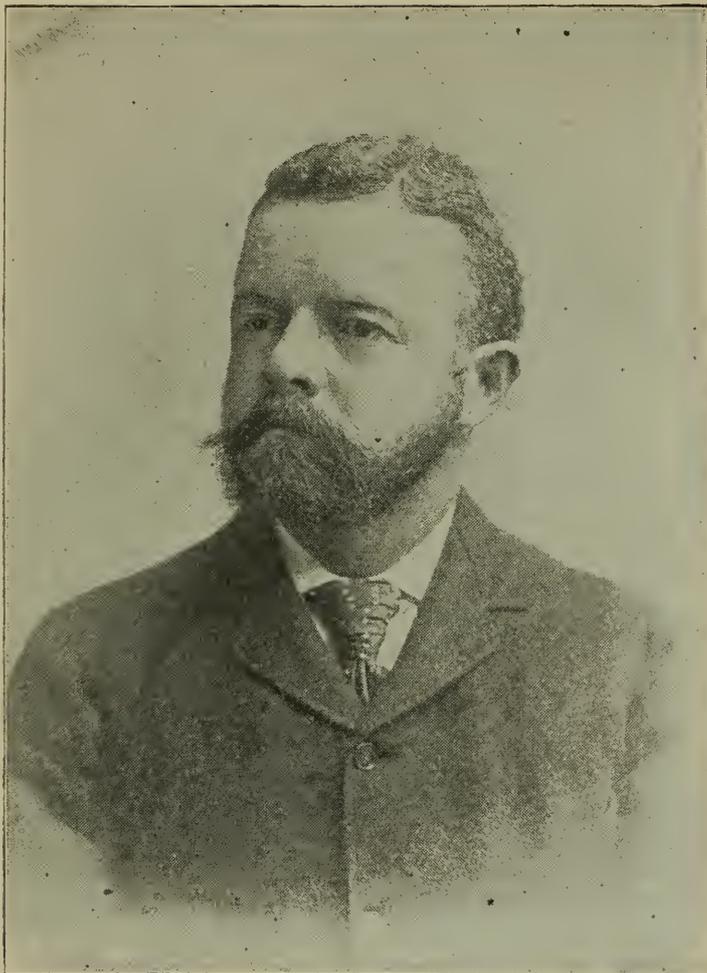
The Peck Incident. The curious state of feeling upon the tariff question has been illustrated by the Peck episode in New York. Mr. Peck is the New York State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and is a Democrat. He has brought out, as his annual report, a volume summing up an investigation into the statistics of wages and industrial production in the manufacturing establishments of New York State for the year before the McKinley tariff went into effect, and the year following. Having compiled the confidential reports sent to him by the manufacturers of the State, he has discovered an average increase of wages and a considerable increase in the total value of manufactured commodities. Mr. Peck's compilation was undoubtedly a perfectly conscientious one, but it contains nothing at all conclusive either for or against the McKinley tariff. The Republicans naturally attempted to make capital out of it, while certain persons representing the Democratic National Committee rather absurdly charged Mr. Peck with fraud, and attempted by legal process to obtain possession of the confidential returns which manufacturers had sent in under the pledge that their statements should be used only to merge in the averages. The fury of Mr. Peck's detractors has lent quite an undue importance to the summaries contained in that statistician's very inconclusive report. It is a simple fact that the past year has been one of good wages and a high average of general prosperity in this country. It does not

follow at all that the McKinley tariff is in any important sense the cause of this condition.

Various Issues.

President Harrison's long delayed letter accepting the Republican nomination is an able and highly ingenious document, defending the Republican policies of protection and reciprocity, reviewing the foreign complications with which his administration has dealt, and very especially warning the country against the Democratic demand for the repeal of the tax that has suppressed the issue of currency by State banks. The President's letter was followed by a brief but no less impressive one from the pen of Mr. Blaine, setting forth his views of the topics which ought to be kept at the front by the Republicans in the pending campaign. Protection, reciprocity and opposition to State bank currency are the three strong positions which Mr. Blaine advises his fellow-partisans to occupy, to the practical exclusion of all other issues. Certainly the Democrats at Chicago were led into a very weak and unnecessary position when they agreed to demand the repeal of the tax against State bank notes. The real answer to President Harrison and Mr. Blaine is, that this is an accidental rather than a deliberate and essential part of the Democratic platform; and that with ever so large a majority in both houses of Congress the Democrats would not do so ridiculous a thing as to make possible again the old ante-bellum wildcat currency system.

The Democrats seem disposed to magnify the Force bill issue, although no Republican can be found anywhere who is advocating a force bill. The President in his letter virtually abandons the doctrine of a federal election law by reviving his old-time recommendation of a non-partisan commission to consider the perplexing subject of races and the ballot in the Southern States. The sober second judgment of the Republican party has apparently rejected the idea of a federal election law. But it is unfortunate that the Republican leaders have agreed upon the policy of ignoring or slighting the topic. In the last Congress they made it so conspicuous an issue that the country has a right to ask what are their present views and purposes. Evasions of this kind, which constitute the most glaring sin that besets our American politicians of both parties, are really very bad politics. Anybody who cares to read between the lines can see that the President has given up all idea of a revival of the Lodge bill, and that Mr. Blaine utterly repudiates any such doctrine or measure. As for Mr. Lodge himself, although his participation in the New England campaign is very active, he seems thus far to have treated his own erstwhile all-absorbing measure with a voluminous silence. This silence would appear to mean that Mr. Lodge acquiesces in the general verdict not only of the country as a whole, but of the Republican party itself, in favor of the largest possible State autonomy in the regulation and conduct of elections. Mr. Lodge's many ardent friends



HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

in Massachusetts have him in training for the Senate to succeed Mr. Dawes, who is expected to retire at the end of his present term, now approaching its completion.

Mr. Morley at the Helm. Mr. Morley has signalized his advent to the Irish office by repudiating Mr. Balfour's Coercion act, and restoring to all parts of Ireland the ordinary processes of law. What to do about the relief of the evicted, and the treatment of the imprisoned dynamiters, is still under consideration. The appointment of a member of the House to a Cabinet post compels him to go back to his constituents and secure a re-election. The opposition to Mr. Morley in Newcastle had taken such a form that he entered this second contest with serious misgivings; but he won a splendid victory, and his prestige is now higher than ever before. Of all the newly appointed Ministers, Mr. Morley alone was seriously opposed in the second election. Mr. Farmer Atkinson, the eccentric Wesleyan, who sat for Boston in the late Parliament, compelled Sir W. Harcourt to re-register the solid Liberal vote at Derby, but Mr. Morley had to fight for his life. At the general election, Mr. Hamond, a gas-and-water Home Ruler, who declared himself in favor of establishing a Parliament at Dublin as far back as 1874, was returned at the head of the poll with a majority of 3,000. As his 13,000 supporters were whipped up by the Unionists,

although they were much more interested in Sunday drinking and fair trade than the fate of the Union, this was regarded as equivalent to a Unionist victory. Newcastle, it was asserted, by returning the Home Ruler, Mr. Hamond, as the colleague of the Home Ruler, Mr. Morley, had declared itself against Home Rule. To put this extraordinary assertion to the test, Mr. Morley's re-election was opposed, not by a Conservative Home Ruler, but by an out-and-out Unionist. The contest, which was fought out with immense enthusiasm, ended in a brilliant victory for Mr. Morley, who was returned at the head of the poll with 1,739 majority. The Tynesiders are staunch, and, after having returned Home Rulers of one kind and another ever since 1874, they naturally refused to apostatize last month even at the bidding of the Great Apostate of the North.

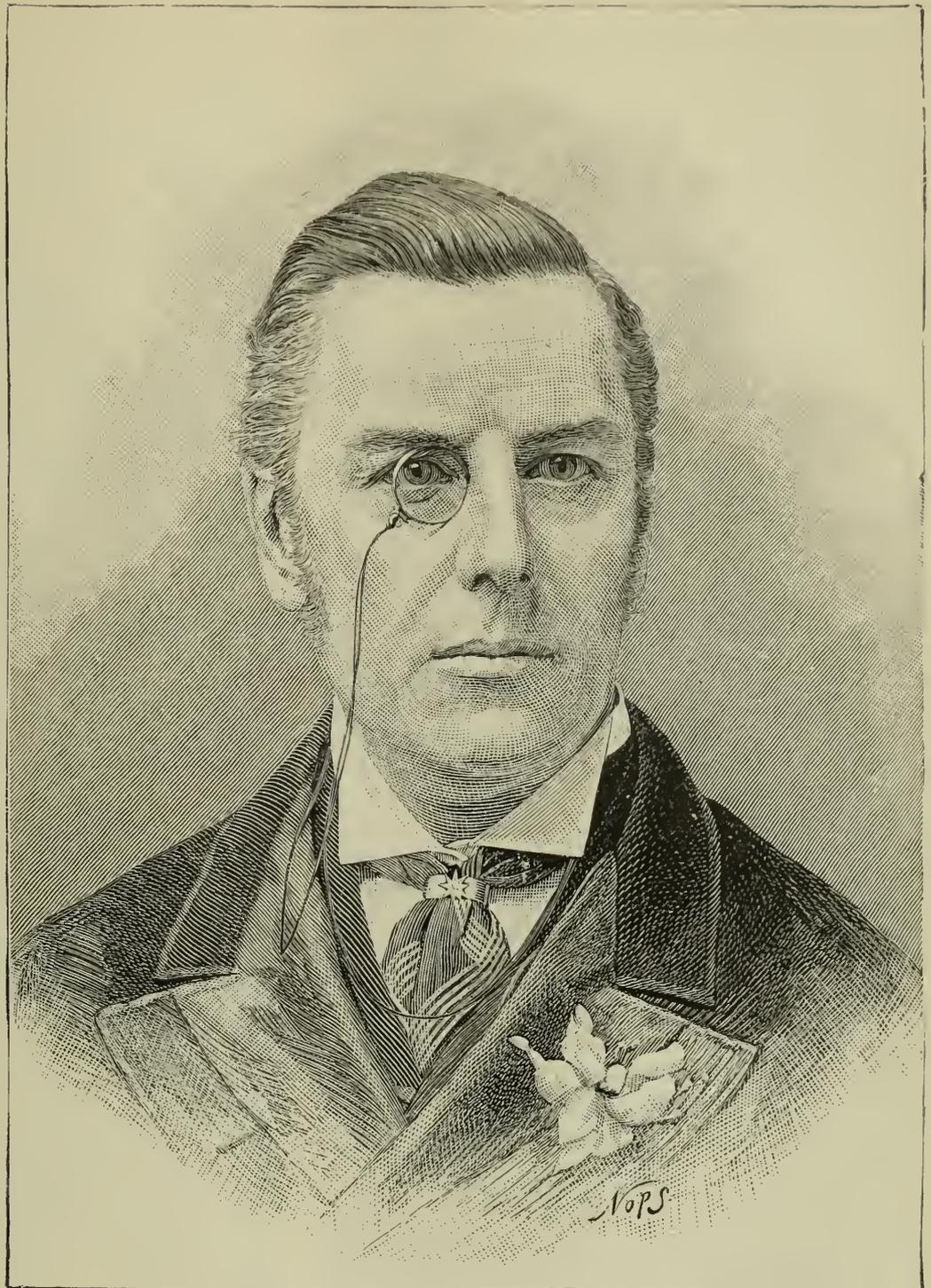
Mr. Gladstone's Gloomy Outlook. Unquestionably, Mr. Gladstone and his lieutenants are going to encounter much tribulation before the Irish question can be settled. They will find themselves between two bitter fires. The speeches made by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Redmond in the debate that ushered out the Salisbury Ministry summed up everything with terrible distinctness. Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech was one of the most incisive and effective ever delivered in Parliament, set forth with extraordinary lucidity and force the fixed determination of the mass of the British people never, under any pressure whatever, to concede to Ireland that full measure of colonial independence which Mr. Frederic Harrison declares to be the only solution of the question. As Mr. Chamberlain read out extract after extract from the speeches of Gladstonian Ministers, he made it abundantly clear even to the dullest understanding that any attempt to pass such a Home Rule bill as Mr. Harrison demands would shatter the Gladstonian party to its base. Mr. Redmond, speaking as the representative of the extreme Nationalists, formulated his demands with a precision which left nothing to be desired. Mr. Gladstone was invited to declare—(1) that the 5,000 evicted tenants should be reinstated in their holdings; (2) that the dynamiters and Phoenix Park murderers should be set at liberty; (3) that the Home Rule bill should establish an Irish Parliament even more absolutely free to legislate than any Colonial Parliament. For the veto of the Crown, according to Mr. Redmond, must be exercised not on the advice of the Imperial Cabinet, but on that of the Irish Ministry. It was amid the brooding darkness of a coming storm that the newly appointed Ministers crossed the Solent to take over the seals of office, and when the investiture was complete they recrossed the troubled water amid endless salvoes of thunder, while the livid lightning flashed incessantly around the steamer. In London, during the debate which preceded the fall of Lord Salisbury's Government, the sky became so dark that it was difficult for members, even in the middle of a midsummer afternoon, to see without artificial light

across the floor of the House. It was a curious coincidence. Imagination is not a strong point with politicians; otherwise we should have had the Liberals borrowing from Milton the idea that the World, like Hell, grew darker at the frown of Sin and Death, whose kingdom was threatened by the advent of the new Government, while Conservatives would have seen in the sulphurous mirk

"A hue like that when some great painter dips His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse,"

a grim presage of woe to come. But science has paralyzed that kind of imagination, and the Gladstonians did not even claim the thunder peals as a royal salute from the skies, although some ingenious Unionist was clever enough to discover some mysterious connection between Mr. Gladstone's return to office and the eruption of Etna.

Mr. Chamberlain Americans and His Maker. who have a fondness for following the great game of English politics should not fail to observe the significant enhancement of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's importance. His "mugwump" party is much smaller than before in the House; but his own personal weight in politics has gained not a little, and he is no longer to be regarded as a statesman who has sacrificed his political future. Seldom has any general election been productive of so little prestige to the leading combatants. Mr. Balfour has maintained, and possibly improved, his position. Lord Randolph has simply disappeared. Mr. Goschen stands where he did. Mr. Gladstone has distinctly fallen off from his old Midlothian form. Mr. Morley bore himself nobly in the fray, leaving Sir W. Harcourt far behind, but he suffered a severe reverse in his own constituency. The one conspicuous figure who is now on a higher pedestal than before the election is Mr. Chamberlain. He is now the acknowledged dux of the West Midlands. Birmingham is his washpot,



RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

over Stafford he has cast his shoe. Amid the pelting hail of Liberal successes the West Midland district remained impervious to Home Rule attacks, offering a shelter like a high rock in a weary land to the dwindling remnant of the Liberal Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain, if he be capable of magnanimity, which is doubtful, has the ball at his feet. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that although his pedestal is higher than it was, the statue is not necessarily any larger. And nothing is more certain than that the statue did not build its own pedestal. The pedestal builder in the West Midlands was Mr. Bunce, the editor of the *Birmingham Post*. All the Unionist victories were won in his parish. Outside

the limits of the circulation of the *Post*, Mr. Chamberlain's influence counted for little or nothing. The perversion of the West Midlands was not effected by a few slashing speeches from Mr. Chamberlain, delivered after every one had made up his mind. It was the work of six years' steady sap and mine, carried on day after day, week after week, year in and year out, in the columns of a newspaper which for thirty years had proved itself to be the friend of every Liberal reform, the champion of every programme of progress. Not Mr. Chamberlain but Mr. Bunce is the real hero of the elections, and but for the inveterate jealousy or self-effacing modesty of the British journalist the fact would be recognized everywhere instead of being, as now, regarded as a somewhat fantastic paradox.

The Labouchere Issue. Even yet the exclusion of Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of the London *Truth*, from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet continues to occupy a large place in the world of English politics. Much of the trouble grew out of original uncandor on the part of some of Mr. Gladstone's *entourage*, who attempted to saddle the Queen with responsibility for Mr. Labouchere's absence from the Administration. This was cowardly on their part, and as unconstitutional as it was untrue. Her Majesty has always acted in a strictly constitutional manner in those matters, and Mr. Gladstone could have made Mr. Labouchere a Cabinet Minister if he pleased. But Mr. Gladstone did not please, and his familiars would have shown more regard both for his own reputation and the position of her Majesty if they had boldly admitted that Mr. Gladstone was determined not to have Mr. Labouchere at any price. The result of their meddling was that Mr. Labouchere, being led to believe the Queen vetoed his nomination, said so in plain, blunt terms, which compelled Mr. Gladstone to throw over his injudicious and inaccurate satellites, and to assume the entire responsibility for leaving the editor of *Truth* outside his Administration. Mr. Gladstone did not want Mr. Labouchere, and when Mr. Gladstone does not want anything he can always conjure up any number of plausible reasons for not getting it. It can hardly be said that he was particularly happy in finally selecting the ground upon which he rested his justification for ignoring Mr. Labouchere. According to the letter which he wrote to the member for Northampton he was unfit to be recommended as a Minister of the Crown, because he was editor of *Truth*. That in plain English was the gist of Mr. Gladstone's letter, although it was wrapped up in the customary Gladstonese of the choicest kind. "Special circumstances, which bore witness to his energy and influence, and were in no degree derogatory to his personal honor, nevertheless rendered it unfit to offer him office." It comes very near saying that the journalist is disqualified, as a journalist, from any place in the Administration. That this is Mr. Gladstone's opinion seems to be confirmed by the remarkable exclusion of Professor Stuart from the Ministry. Professor Stuart has been a faithful

Abdiel, the *fidus Achates* of the Liberal Æneas. He was in many respects admirably qualified to be Vice-President of the Council. He had slaved for years in the great work of reviving Liberalism in London. But all this availed him not against the fact that he was editor of the *Star*. For office in a Liberal Administration no editors need apply. It is a curious rule, not very complimentary either to the editors or to the Ministers. All rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Gladstone had a perfectly free hand in choosing his colleagues. Of course Her Majesty would have objected to the nomination of the Tichborne Claimant as Home Secretary, or to any proposal to give office to Sir Charles Dilke; but as Mr. Gladstone is presumably sane, there was no need to stipulate that he should not make appointments that would have been manifestly mad. In the "Character Sketch" there is sufficient said about the new Cabinet; but it may be noted here that neither Mr. Stansfeld, nor Professor Stuart, nor the Aberdeens, figure in the new Administration. The conjunction of these names is curious and suggestive. Let us hope that it may not possess a sinister significance, testifying to what a Canadian correspondent calls "the overpowering influence of that truculent condottieri, Sir W. Harcourt." The substitution of Lord Houghton for Lord Aberdeen as Viceroy of Ireland can hardly be attributed to Mr. Gladstone.

England's Foreign Activities. Truly John Bull strides athwart this mundane sphere in a very masterful manner. Just now the Venezuleans are in distress because John Bull, from his narrow strip called British Guiana, east of the Essequibo, is asserting proprietorship all the way to the Orinoco, and thus gathering unto himself about one-third of the entire territory of this South American Republic. Certainly the benefit of the doubt, if there be any doubt, ought to lie with the Venezuleans as against the claims of a Transatlantic power. Moreover, England has been causing some further uneasiness in the South Seas by taking possession of islands hitherto under their native rulers. If the British would properly organize the empire they already possess before grabbing any more territory, it would be better for them in the end.

The English in Morocco. The Sultan of Morocco, tormented with rebellions and menaced by French designs on his Algerian frontier, has had to deal with Sir Charles Euan-Smith, the British Envoy, who brought for his acceptance a treaty which was ultimately rejected. Sir Charles having taken the wise precaution of having a special correspondent in his suite, seems to have behaved with considerable picturesqueness of demeanor. The demands made in the treaty were approved by all the Powers excepting France. They were as follows:

1. The lowering of the export duty on wheat and barley;
2. The free export of camels, asses, horses, mules, &c.;
3. Freedom of the coasting trade between all the ports of Morocco for all Moorish products;
4. The establishment of mixed tribunals;
5. The aboli-

tion of slavery ; 6. The rectification of the Madrid Convention of 1880 to clause 11, liberty to purchase and own land ; 7. Establishment of a British Vice-Consulate at Fez, with the right to hoist the British flag ; 8. Concession of a telegraph line from Tangier to Mogador, passing through the towns on the coast ; 9. The project of a Moorish State Bank, to be created with English capital ; 10. The creation of a police force for Tangier and the coast towns, under the supervision of the Sultan and the foreign powers ;



SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH.

11. The concession of waterworks for Tangier ; 12. market and public slaughter-houses for Tangier.

There were other clauses, of which the most important was the recognition of British sovereignty over Cape Juby. The Sultan shilly-shallied, threatened, promised, wheedled, but ultimately refused to sign. On one occasion there was talk of a massacre. The mob was incited against the mission. Lady Euan-Smith, a soldier's daughter, photographed the rioters with her kodak, and Sir Charles told the Sultan quietly that if he were killed another British minister would take his place, but that "then there will no longer be a Sultan at Fez." The Sultan collapsed. A fine was paid for the riots, and all seemed going well, but at last the Sultan tried to bribe the envoy with £30,000 to accept an altogether nugatory treaty. "Tell your master that I will have neither his bribe nor his treaty," was Sir Charles' reply, as he tore the document into half a dozen pieces and flung them at the Grand Vizier. Thereupon the negotiations ended, and no one can foresee what the final outcome will be. The Sick Man of the West is very sick; but these old empires, as was said long ago, are like an old cart. They creak so abominably that strangers think they are going to pieces, but they outlast many a spick and span new carriage.

*England and
Russia
in Asia.*

There have been many rumors of impending conflict between the English and the Russians over the occupation of the Pamirs, that divide England's India from Russia's Asiatic possessions. But M. Lessar, who represents

Russia in those regions, now declares in London that there is not the least reason for anticipating any trouble about the Pamir dispute. The governments can quarrel about the Pamir as they can quarrel about the cholera if they want to quarrel, but as they don't they won't. M. Lessar says it is mere nonsense to imagine that any importance, strategic or otherwise, can be attached to a region in which no European troops can exist for six months of the year. The Pamir is the roof of Asia, and it is about as comfortable a place to occupy as the coping stone of a house top. The real trouble in Central Asia—we are still quoting M. Lessar—is not to be sought in the lofty plateau of the uninhabitable Pamir, but on the Afghan frontier, across which hundreds and thousands of the Ameer's subjects are flying for safety into the Russian empire. The Ameer is suppressing or trying to suppress a rebellion. The turbulent tribes who are related by race with Russian subjects across the border have been getting the worst of it, and hundreds of families have streamed over the frontier imploring the Russians to give them land on which to live. As the Russians have no land to spare, this kind of pauper immigration causes them much uneasiness. They don't know exactly what to do with their unwelcome guests, and they are wishing, naturally enough, that Lord Lansdowne would tell the Ameer to let the tribes live in peace. Abdur Rahman, however, who is nourishing his gout in Scotch whisky at Cabul, appears to be in an ugly temper, and the proposed visit of Lord Roberts to Jellalabad is indefinitely postponed. The worst of it is that if England stops his subsidies, she virtually cuts his throat; and it does not suit her to throw Afghanistan once more into the throes of a civil war.

*The Pope and
the Reign of
Money.*

After reading Mr. Keir Hardie's declaration that every man who lives on either rent or interest is the natural enemy of the workmen, it is refreshing to turn to the utterances of the Pope on the burning question of the hour. Leo XIII., interviewed last month by Madame Severine, for the *Figaro*, made a notable and characteristic declaration as to the attitude of the Catholic Church on the social question. As the interview was subsequently revised by Cardinal Rampolla, it may be accepted as authentic. The Pope said many things about the error of persecution, which would have led some of his predecessors to send him to the Inquisition; and some things about the Jews which their historians will question. But the important word which he uttered was that in which he spoke of "the Reign of Money as the latest of the scourges of the world and of the Church." The exact words, as reported by Madame Severine, are as follows:

"Finally, while the mission of the Church is to defend the weak, it is also her mission to protect herself against all attempts at oppression. And now, after so many other scourges, the reign of money has arrived—and, with a stern look in his eyes, the Pontiff added, 'it is attempted to subdue the Church and

domineer over the people through money ; neither the Church nor the people will submit to that. I am with the weak, with the humble, with the disinherited—those who were loved by Our Lord.”

*Catholicism
and
Labor.*

The great transformation for which Cardinal Manning worked and prayed so earnestly is in progress. The Pope has broken with the Royalists in France. If he were to undertake to lead mankind in the name of the Carpenter of Nazareth against those who abuse the power of wealth, then liberty and justice would probably be safer in his hands than if the movement were left to the O'Donnells of America and the Keir Hardies of Britain. It is by such exploits, if at all, that there will be achieved the Catholicizing of the English-speaking world, about which so much pious exultation was indulged in by the prophetic souls who gathered together last month to witness the first public ceremonial of the investiture with the Pallium which England has had since the Reformation. Men love those who help them, and if the Pope to-day were to take a vigorous initiative in securing for every worker, even on railways, post offices and tramways, the right to one day's rest in seven, he would do better business for his Church than by any miracle. Human society needs a centre, the forces of progress need a leader, in the struggle for liberty and justice ; we need an excommunicator—in other words, the Comtists are quite right in declaring that the world would get on much better if it had a rational, up-to-date Pope.

*M. Zola at
Lourdes.*

It must be admitted also that there is a good deal more rationality about many of the features of the Roman Church which excite the special ire of the good Protestants than most people imagine. The researches of psychologists, the phenomena of hypnotism, the strange new science of psychometry, are bringing to light the foundations upon which many much contested Catholic doctrines really rest. Psychometry gives a rational basis for the veneration of relics, and it is being discovered there is more to be said for prayers for the dead, pilgrimages, and many other elements of faith and practice which Protestants regard as most irrational. In proof of which we need go no farther than point to the fact that M. Zola is to make the miracles of Lourdes the subject of his next romance, and that the great realist, who has been on pilgrimage, has been profoundly interested and moved by the cures which he saw wrought before the grotto. Speaking to an interviewer, he said :

“ It is certain there is at the present moment a marked return toward mysticism, and this outburst

of faith is rather astonishing at the end of this stirring century, when we are witnessing the general breaking up of everything. Why this unexpected retrograde movement? Because science has not kept its promises. Could it keep them all? The disappointed multitude turns back toward religion.”

The Pope, in short, has an immense chance. His spirit, indeed, is willing, but the deadweight behind him is enormous.

*Bismarck's
Hint.*

Bismarck, after blazing comet-like round his southern ellipse, has come back to North Germany. At Jena he suggested that the time had come when a parliamentary and national movement should be organized against the absolutism of the Kaiser and the domination of the Pope. It is significant that the stoutest and strongest politician in private life in Europe is so impressed by the growing power of the Catholics that he cries aloud against the possible advent of a Centre Ministry as a misfortune and a danger to the Empire. To avert such a calamity he takes up what was the favorite idea of Paul Bert and the French Republicans, and urges the Germans to substitute the idea of the Nation for the idea of the Church. “ We have no National Church,” he said ; “ but might not the idea of the nation be the sanctuary round which all parties should gather?” Always and everywhere this idea of the sanctuary rallying-point haunts the mind of man. If the widest idea wins, it is not the Church that will go to the wall. But the Roman Church has so clipped its world-shadowing wings with the sectarian scissors of compulsory dogma and compulsory ritual that it, too, is only a sect. For catholicity in the sense of universality, Mr. Rhodes would probably assert that the British Empire need fear no comparison with the Roman Church. But the British Empire suffers, like the Roman Church, from a *vis inertia*. It is not half vitalized. Above all it lacks faith. Its rural districts at home have not even the rudiments of those institutions which are the nerves of States. A shuddering dread of applying the federal principle to a handful of Irish close to their door blocks all progress. As for attempting to draw closer together the English-speaking communities under their own flag, that seems not to be thought of. Even so simple, so obvious and so politic a measure as that of making the penny post universal through their realms is scouted by the timid officialism of their post office. This will be the test of the Imperialism of Mr. Arnold Morley and the new Government. They have not a long term of office, but in the next six months they might give penny postage to the Empire.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 21.—Russian troops, while suppressing a labor riot, kill several persons....Great excitement among Canadian officials when it becomes known that President Harrison has imposed tolls on Canadian shipping passing through the "Soo" canal.

August 22.—The International Peace Congress opens session at Berne, Switzerland....The annual convention of the Deutscher Krieger Bund opens at Kansas City... The yacht *Wasp* defeats the *Gloriana* at Newport....J. P. Washburn, United States Minister to Switzerland, and S. H. Boyd, United States Minister to Siam, return home....Reports of cholera in Hamburg.

August 23.—Switchmen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroads go on strike... The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias meet in convention at Kansas City....The celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Gloucester, Mass., opens....The authorities at Hamburg admit that the so-called cholera prevalent in that city is true Asiatic cholera....A cloud burst in Roanoke, Va., does \$100,000 damage in half an hour.... The American Economic Association meets at Chautauqua....The Argentine conflict between government and congress brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

August 24.—Grand Master Sweeney declares the switchmen's strike "off," the chiefs of other labor unions having refused to order a sympathy strike....Mr. Gladstone is re-elected for Midlothian and Sir Vernon Harcourt for Derby....Annual meeting of the American Bar Association opens at Saratoga.

August 25.—John Bidwell, Prohibition candidate for President, makes public his letter of acceptance....Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, grants a temporary injunction against the lease of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to the Reading, and orders the property turned over to the former management....The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias elect W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, Supreme Chancellor, and Walter B. Ritchie, of Ohio, Vice-Chancellor....Employees of the Carnegie mills at Pittsburgh begin a sympathy strike.

August 26.—John Morley re-elected from Newcastle-on-Tyne....The Newfoundland Legislature passes the act for rebuilding the city of St. Johns, which was recently destroyed by fire....All the troops, except the Fourth Brigade, quartered at Buffalo for the purpose of preventing outrages by the striking switchmen, leave for home.... Two cases of Asiatic cholera are discovered on a steamer from Hamburg at Gravesend, on the Thames....Nearly one hundred and fifty miners lose their lives by an explosion and fire in a Welsh coalpit....The Ameer of Afghanistan asks the Indian government what course he shall pursue, as he cannot longer endure the hostile action of Russia....The Chautauqua Assembly holds its closing exercises for the season.

August 27.—Another death from cholera at Gravesend, and two cases at Glasgow....Metropolitan Opera House of New York damaged by fire to the extent of about \$200,000....Seven factory buildings destroyed by fire in lower New York City, injuring several persons, one fatally

....Serious fires in Kansas City, Petoskey, Mich., Augusta, Ga., and Muncie, Ind....The Russian town of Mozir destroyed by fire.

August 28.—The last of the troops withdrawn from guard duty at Buffalo....A political crisis is threatened in Germany over the Military bill....Nearly one thousand houses, including government buildings, burned at Barrissoo, Russia.

August 29.—Six persons are arrested in Homestead charged with conspiracy and aggravated rioting....A typhoid fever epidemic reported in and around Cressona,



MRS. MAYBRICK.

For whose release from an English prison numerous American ladies have petitioned the Queen.

Penn....Cholera makes its appearance in Bremen and Berlin....Orders are issued to the New York municipal departments to put the city in good sanitary condition, in view of the approaching cholera, and stringent rules are adopted by quarantine officials....Several cases of the disease are reported from various parts of Great Britain.

August 30.—The steel and iron plant of Shoenberger, Speer & Co., at Pittsburgh, shuts down because of a strike among the workmen....President Cordera's Ecuadorian Cabinet is announced....The Marquis de Mores is acquitted of the charge of murder for killing Captain Mayer in a duel.

August 31.—The steamer *Moravia* from Hamburg arrives in New York harbor with cholera on board, twenty-two passengers having died during the voyage.... Cardinal Gibbons issues a proclamation appointing Sunday, Oct. 16, a day for special services commemorating the discovery of America.... Mr. Gladstone is attacked and knocked down by a heifer in the park at Hawarden, but escapes serious injury.

September 1.—In the preliminary trial of Lizzie Borden, of Fall River, for the murder of her father and step-mother, the prisoner is adjudged probably guilty and held for action of the Grand Jury.... The steel steamer *Western Reserve* breaks in two on Lake Superior, thereby drowning 26 persons.... President Harrison issues a circular requiring all immigrant vessels from infected ports to be held in twenty days' quarantine.... The new Chinese exclusion act and the retaliation proclamation against Canada go into effect.... Indignation in Victoria over the seizure of sealing vessels by Russian gunboats.... A New York Central mail train plunges into an open draw-bridge near New Hamburg, N. Y., killing three persons outright and injuring many.

September 2.—Moorish rebels submit themselves to the Sultan's authority.... Funeral of George William Curtis, at West Brighton, Staten Island.

September 3.—The *Normania*, *Rugia* and *Stubbenhuk* from Hamburg arrive at quarantine with cholera aboard.... Hugh O Donnell and four other Homestead strikers are arrested, charged with murder.... Nineteen smuggled Chinamen are arrested at Monterey, Cal.... Great Britain places the Gilbert Islands under a protectorate.... Officially announced that Russian emigrants will no longer be permitted to enter Germany.

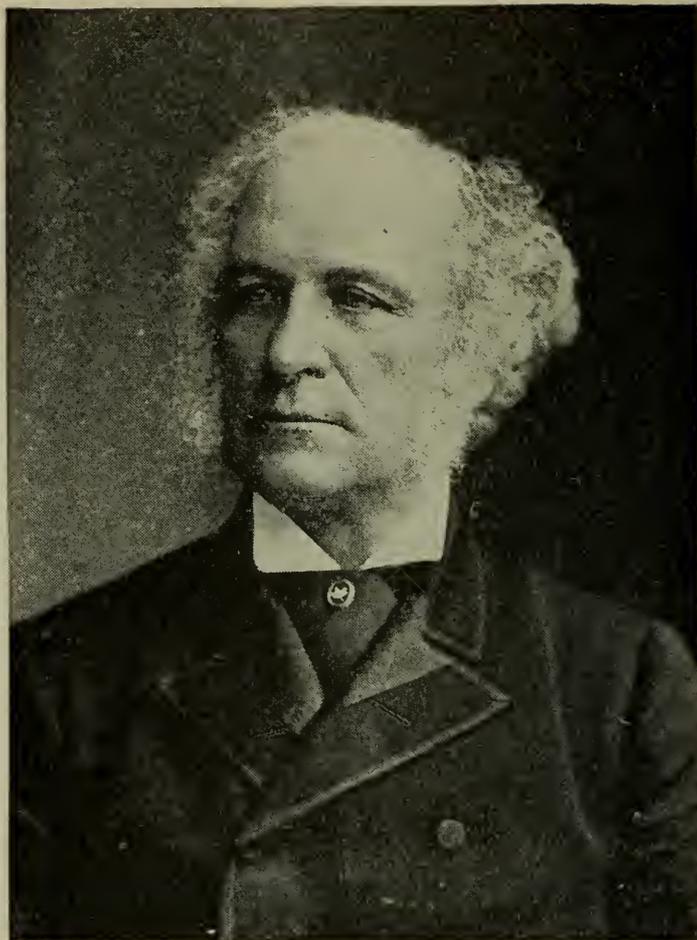
September 4.—Secretary Foster visits New York for the purpose of inspecting quarantine.... The Italian transport *Garigliano* arrives at New York with the statue of Columbus aboard which the New York resident Italians are to set up in New York.... Italian radicals attack a meeting of monarchists in Andria, Italy, wounding several.

September 5.—President Harrison's letter of acceptance published.... Three deaths from cholera at New York quarantine.... Labor Day observed throughout the country.... Health officer Jenkins decides to act in accordance with the President's instructions.... The revolution in Honduras put down by the arrest of the leader of the insurgents.... The International Congress of Orientalists meets in London with Max Müller in the chair.

September 6.—Eleven new cases of cholera and one death at quarantine, New York.... The Naval War College Building is opened at Newport.... Colorado capitalists purchase the famous Trinity River gold mines in Southern California for \$1,500,000.... M. Grenier, French Navy Department clerk, is sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and twenty years' banishment for furnishing official documents to Captain Borup, of the United States Army.

September 7.—Vermont is carried by the Republicans by about 20,000 majority, and Arkansas is carried by the Democrats by about 23,000 majority.... The champion pugilist, John L. Sullivan, is defeated in New Orleans by James Corbett.

September 8.—Four deaths and two new cases of cholera at quarantine, New York. Announcement made by the Local Government Board that there is no more cholera in



From Photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

THE LATE DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Great Britain.... The King and Queen of Italy go to Geneva to take part in the Columbus fêtes.... Announcement made that the White Squadron is to be disbanded.

September 9.—President Harrison grants the government grounds on Sandy Hook for quarantine purposes.... The forty-second anniversary of the admission of California into the Union celebrated.... European missionaries and native Christians massacred in the province of Sze Chuen, China.... Photographs of the North Star are taken by the Brush photographing telescope in Boston.

September 10.—A priest in Peru sentenced to death for burning a girl charged with witchcraft.... Two deaths and eleven new cases of cholera at quarantine.

September 11.—Residents of Fire Island refuse to allow the *Normania's* passengers to land.... Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, and his party arrive at St. Johns, N. F.... Reports received of the collision of the Cunard steamer *Servia* with a sailing vessel; no damage.

September 12.—Great excitement at Fire Island; residents undertake to prevent the landing of the *Normania's* passengers; Judge Barnard grants an injunction restraining Governor Flower and all officers concerned from landing the passengers; Governor Flower commands the sheriff to preserve the peace.... Republicans carry Maine by about 12,000 plurality.... A run is made on the Birkbeck Bank of London.

September 13.—Governor Flower orders out the militia to quell all attempts at riot at Fire Island, and the

Normania's passengers are safely landed....The Empress of Germany gives birth to a daughter....The Russians evacuate the Pamirs....Mrs. Harrison announced to be critically ill.

September 14.—Board of Health announce that there have been six deaths from cholera in New York City....The Irish Privy Council revokes all proclamations made under the Coercion act.

September 15.—One new case of cholera in New York City.....Report of the signing of a military convention between France and Russia.....News received of the seizure of more Behring Sea sealing vessels by a Russian cruiser.....The National Convention of the Republican League meets at Buffalo.

September 16.—The cornerstone of the Columbus monument laid by Italians in New York....The Mexican Congress opened by President Diaz....One new suspected case of cholera in New York City....The steamer *Bohemia* from Hamburg arrives at quarantine with a report of fifty-two cases of cholera on the voyage.... Announcement is made that President Harrison has consented to act as arbitrator between Brazil and the Argentine Republic in reference to boundary disputes....Stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House decide not to rebuild, but to auction off the burned building.

September 17.—Canada declares a quarantine on the border against New York City....Negotiations proceeding for a commercial entente between Germany and Russia....Generals Weaver and Field accept the People's party nominations for President and Vice-President....Two new cases and one death from cholera at quarantine.

September 18.—A meeting is held in Linnerick to urge the release of Irish-American political prisoners from English jails....Mrs. Harrison much improved in health....Kossuth's ninetieth birthday is celebrated at Buda-Pesth....A marked change for the better in the cholera condition abroad....A Russo-Chinese convention is concluded, granting Russia right to several consulates in China.

September 19.—The G. A. R. encampment opens in Washington....Alexander Berkman, who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick, is condemned to twenty years imprisonment....The Nile rising rapidly and doing much damage.

September 20.—The twenty-second anniversary of the nationalization of Italy is celebrated....The eviction of tenants is resumed by several Irish landlords....The G. A. R. makes a parade of 50,000 men in Washington.

OBITUARY.

August 21.—William Henry Rushforth, of Rutherford, N. J., a well-known inventor.

August 22.—Charles Allen Perkins, of Syracuse, N. Y., who has held various foreign missions under the United States government....Edward N. Fisher, former editor of the *Richmond Dispatch*....Ex-Chief Justice Bermudiz of the Supreme Court of Louisiana...Rev. Dr. Hiram Buck, a prominent Methodist minister of Illinois.

August 23.—Ex-Governor Myron H. Clarke, of New York....Ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe, of Maryland....Ex-President da Fonseca of Brazil.

August 24.—Chief Justice Irving, of the First Judicial Circuit Court of Maryland.

August 26.—Judge William A. Stewart, of the Baltimore Supreme Court....Thomas H. Rodman, former District Attorney of Kings County.

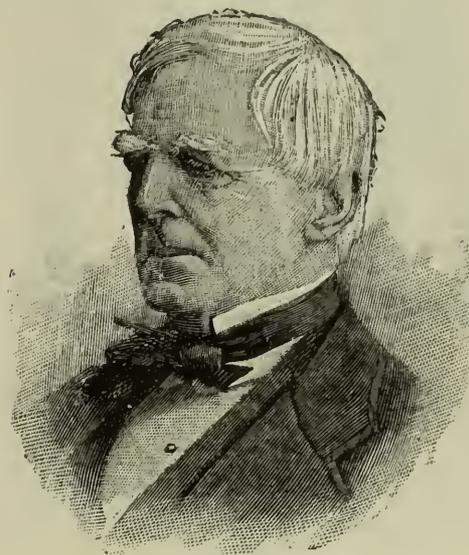
August 27.—Gabriel Reville, Chief of the Sisseton Indians.

August 24.—Brigadier-General J. R. Blauvelt, of Nyack, N. Y.

August 30.—Judge James McMillan, of the California Supreme Court.

August 31.—George William Curtis, aged sixty-eight.

September 2.—William C. Beck, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado....George Vernan, of Bordentown, N. J., one of the oldest and best-known engineers in New Jersey.



THE LATE LORD SHERBROOKE.

September 3.—Col. E. P. C. Lewis, of Hoboken, N. J., ex-United States Minister to Portugal.

September 5.—Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, orator and lawyer....Col. John F. Bates, of Washington, former Superintendent of the Free Delivery Department.

September 7.—John Greenleaf Whittier, at Hampton Falls, N. H., aged 85....Ex-Senator F. Kernan of Utica, N. Y.

September 8.—Arthur Brend Winterbotham, Member of Parliament for East Gloucestershire....General Enrico Cialdini, Italian soldier and statesman.

September 10.—The Most Reverend John Medley, D.D., Metropolitan of Canada.

September 11.—Rear-Admiral John Cumming Howell, on the retired list of the United States Navy.

September 14.—David Bruce, of Brooklyn, inventor of the type-casting machine.

September 15.—Mrs. John Henry Towne, widow of the Philadelphia philanthropist.

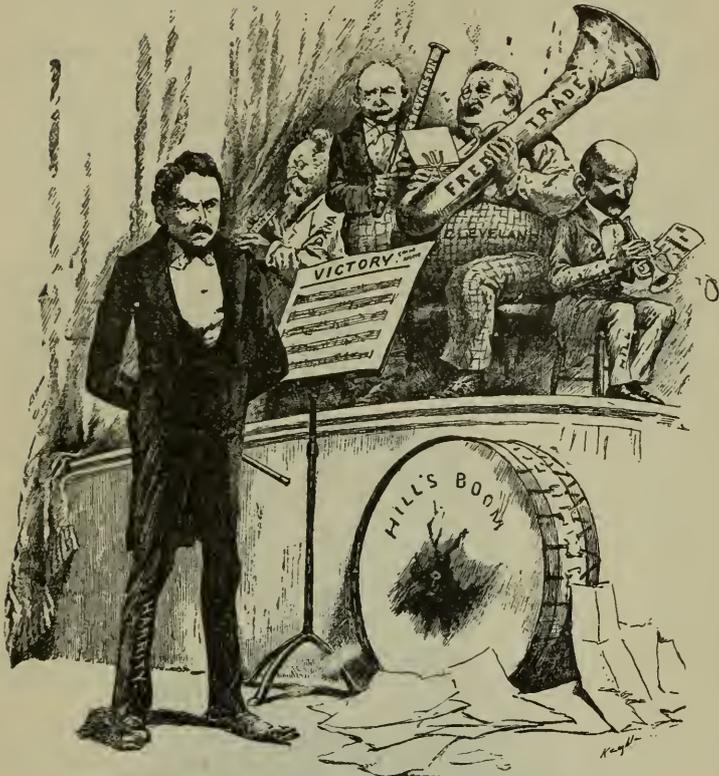
September 16.—Cardinal Edward Howard....Rev. Henry P. Tarsey, D.D., LL.D., a prominent educator of Maine.

September 17.—Brigadier-General Daniel M. Clark, of Upper Nyack, N. Y.

September 18.—D. A. McKinley, Hawaiian Consul and brother of Governor McKinley....Rudolph Ihering, the distinguished German juriconsult.

September 20.—Major-General Daniel Ullman.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



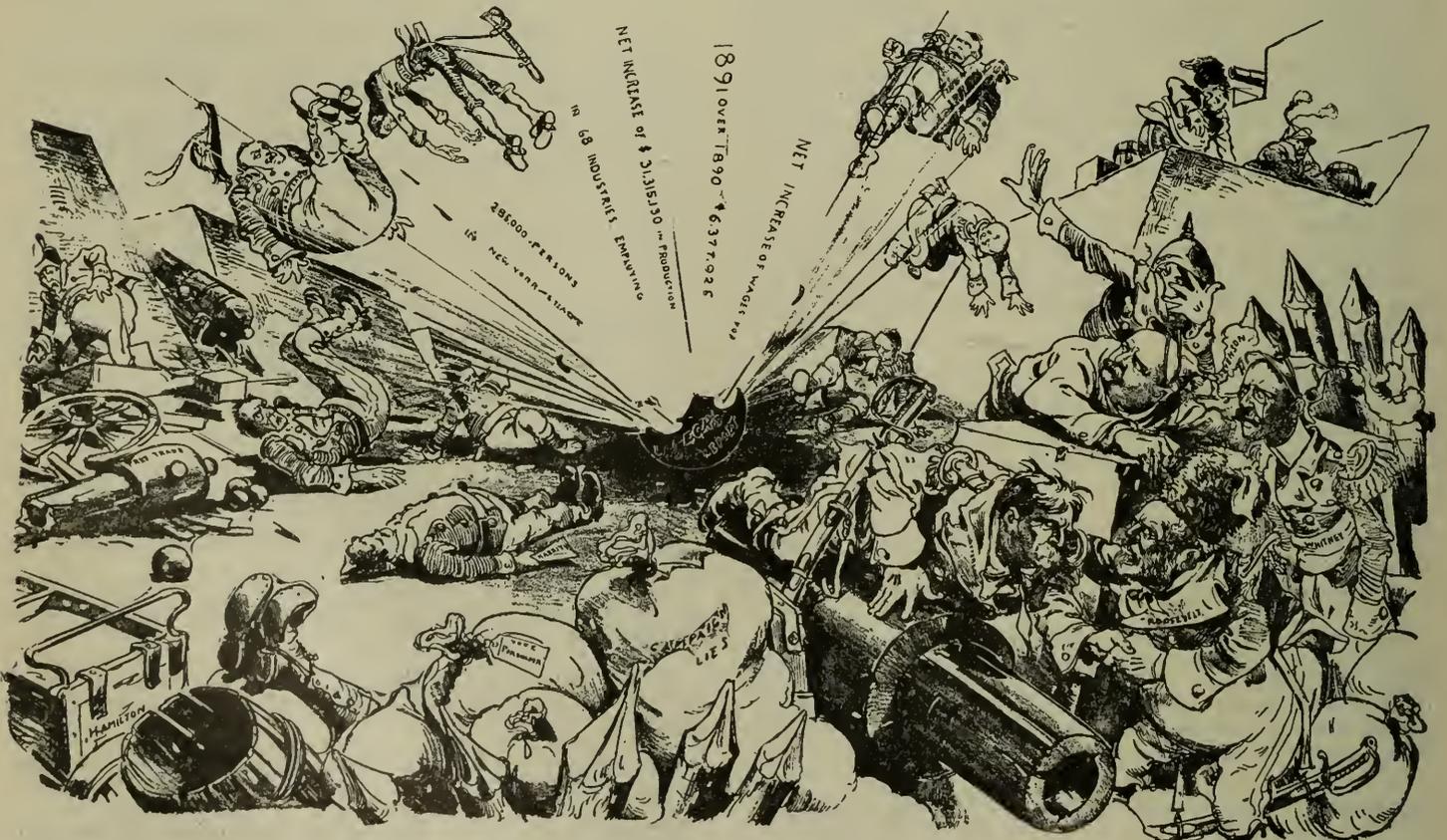
THE DISCORDANT DEMOCRATIC ORCHESTRA.

CONDUCTOR HARRY.—“Boys, I'm afraid we'll have to try another tune. There's no harmony in your music. Grover drowns everything else with his horn, and it ought to be played very quietly. Dana's piece ought to be heard above all, but somehow it doesn't work. Adlai, you're no good, any way. David B. seems to be playing hard enough, but no one can tell whether he's in tune or not.”—From *Frank Leslie's*.



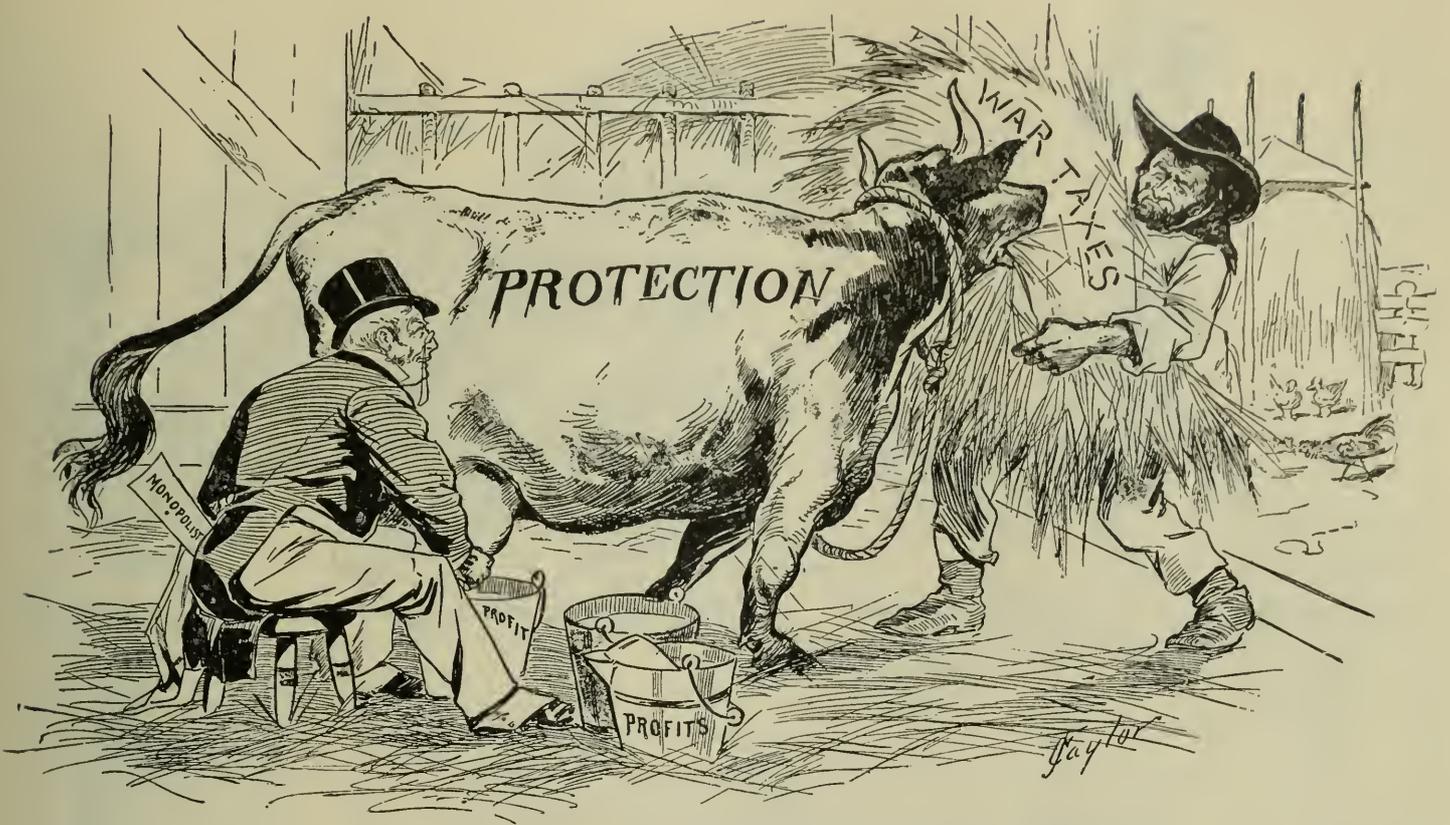
MCKINLEY HELD TO ACCOUNT.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.—Where's that increase in wages you've been talking about? I haven't seen it—you must have it—hand it over!—From *Puck*.



THE BOMBHELL.

Charles F. Peck, Democratic Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York State, presents a wonderful statement of the prosperous condition of affairs under the McKinley bill. Mr. Peck's totals show a net increase in wages for 1891 over 1890 of \$6,377,925, and a net increase in products in New York State, during the same period, of \$31,315,130. His report shows that there were just 285,000 men whose salaries were raised as the result of this law.—From *Judge*.

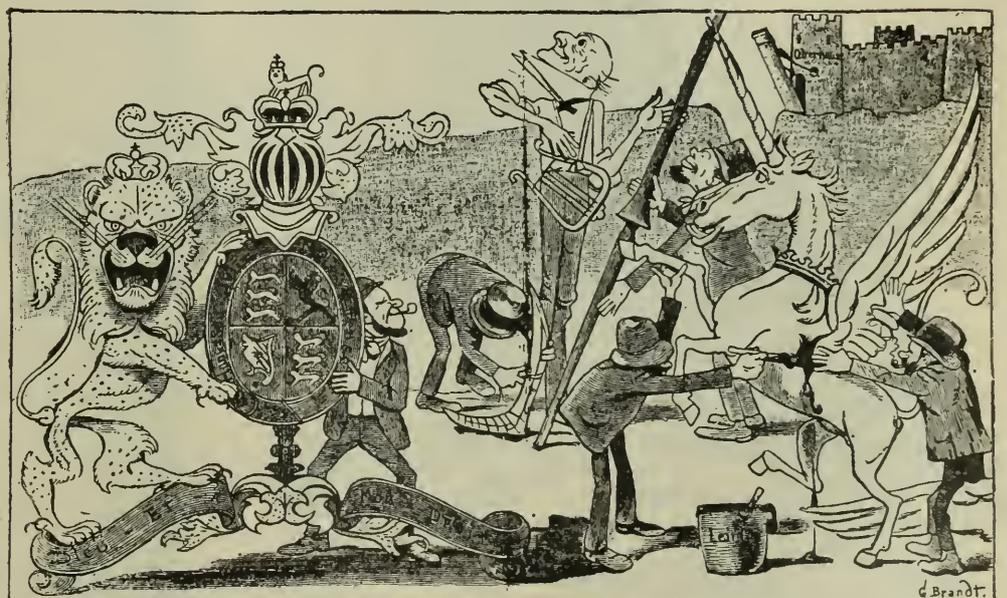


THE TARIFF COW.

The Farmer feeds her—the Monopolist gets the Milk.
From *Puck's Tariff Reform Extra*.



MR. LABOUCHERE BARRED OUT.
From *Pall Mall Budget*.



THE LION AND THE UNICORN (German Version).

GLADSTONE: "Upper House, rejoice, we are coming! Gladly and Paddy!
Once more, ye Muses, saddle me the winged steed,
To ride into the old romantic land!
How pleasantly the charming madness
Plays about my unfettered bosom!"
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



MR. TIM HEALY AS THE IMP OF MISCHIEF.
From *Judy* (London).

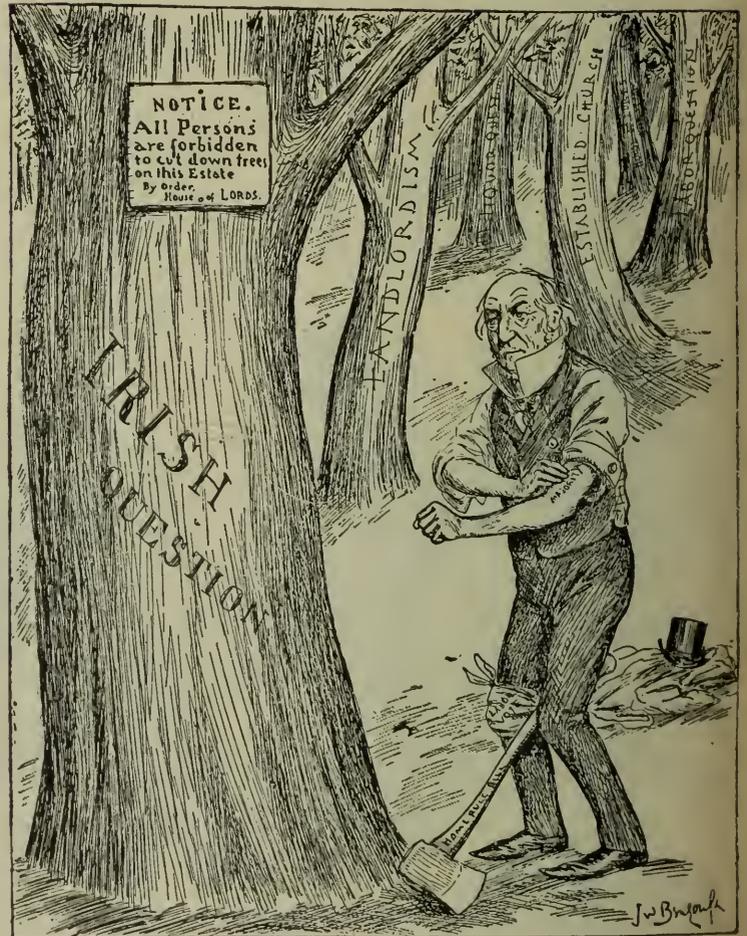


THEY DANCE TO MR. GLADSTONE'S TUNE—AT PRESENT.
From *Judy*.



OUR MASTER'S MASTER.

The British Lion—Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
His Trainer—Mr. Tim Healy.
From *Moonshine*.



NOW FOR THE SUPREME EFFORT.

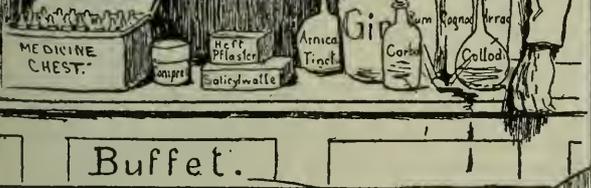
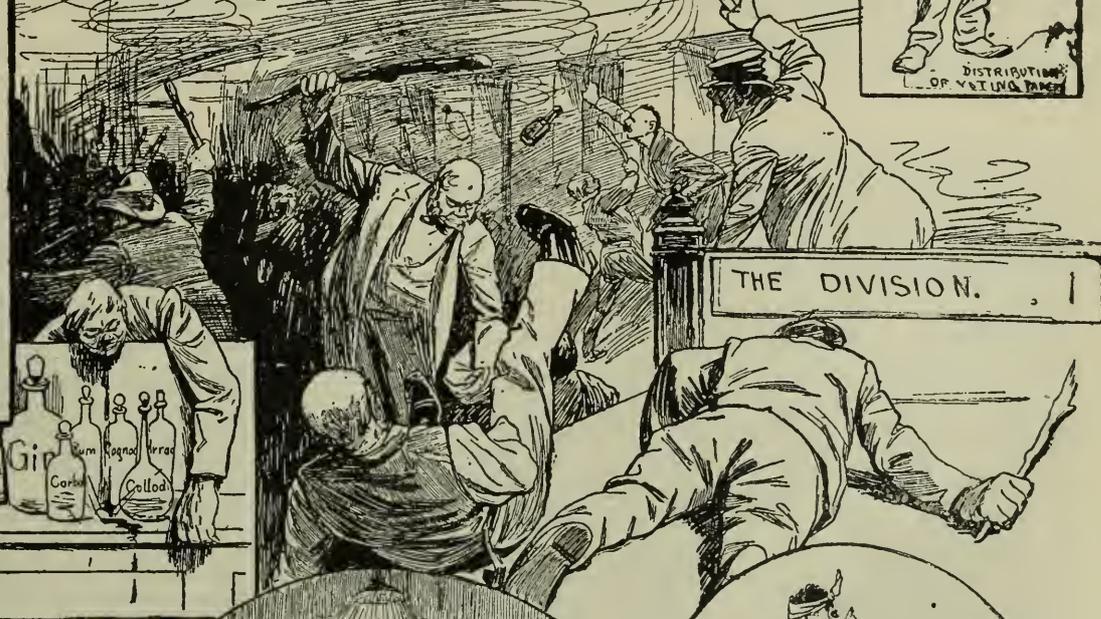
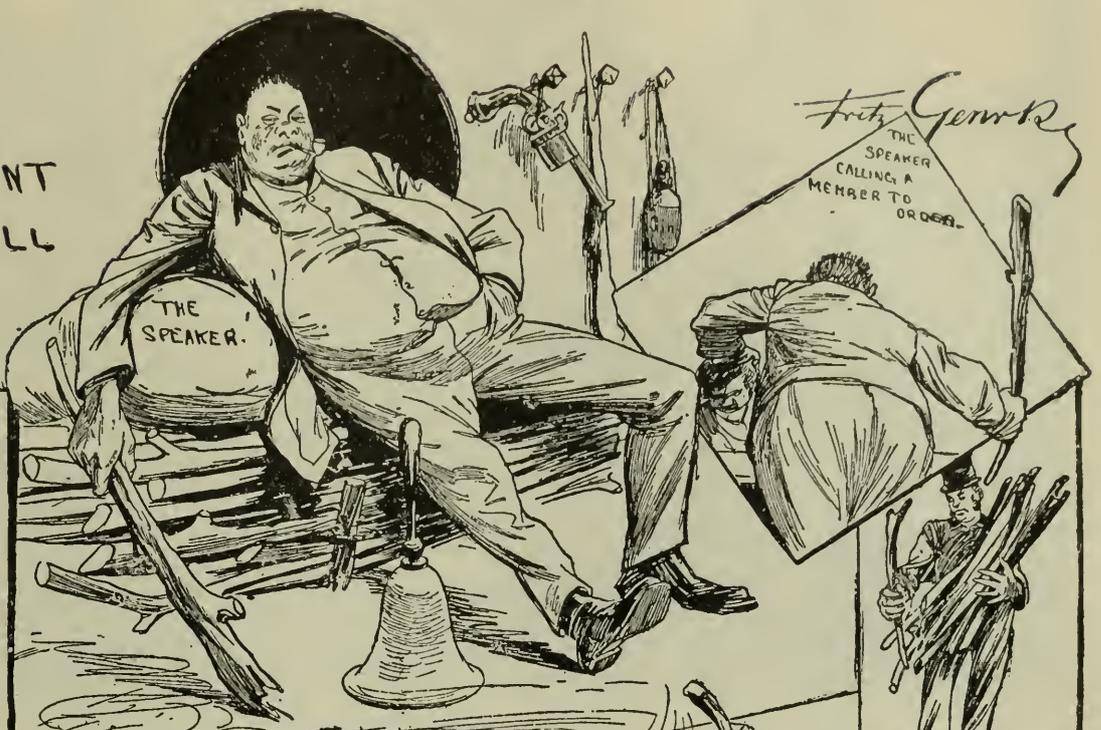
GLADSTONE: "I'm not so strong as I had hoped and expected to be, but the Job's got to be done somehow!"—From *Grip* (Toronto).

THE IRISH
PARLIAMENT
AS IT WILL
BE.

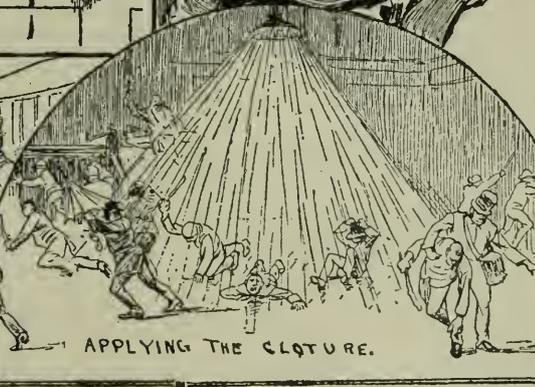
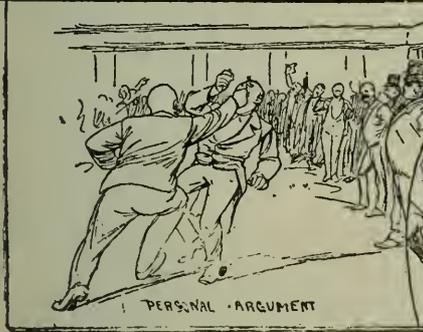
Fritz Gerwig
THE
SPEAKER
CALLING A
MEMBER TO
ORDER.

THE
SPEAKER.

Paddy, Hall Porter and
Medicine Carrier!



Buffet.



A GERMAN VIEW OF HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The Irish hope that after the elections their desire for an Irish Parliament in Dublin will be fulfilled.

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



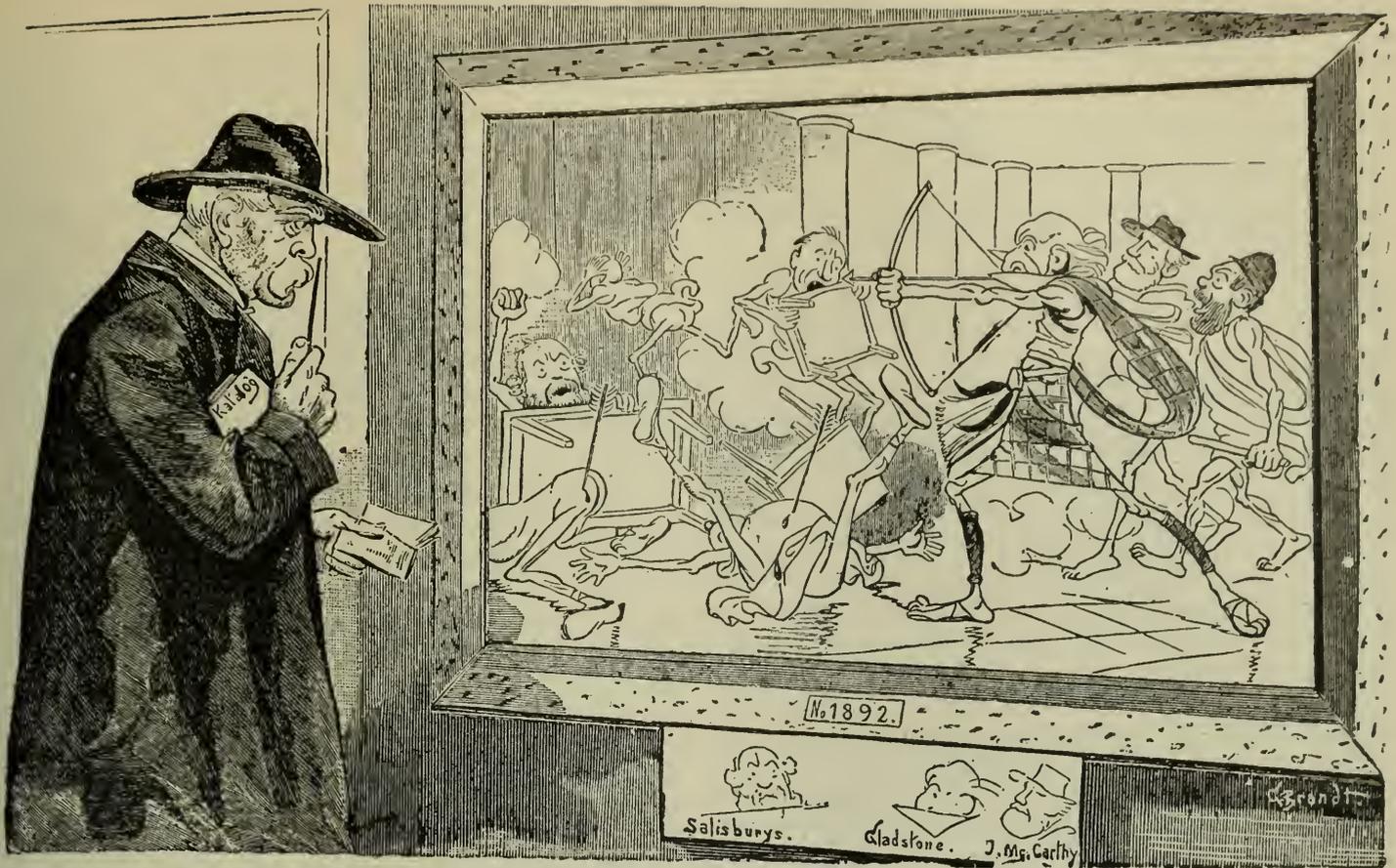
BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1886.

"See what a lot of noisy fellows are joining with Mr. Gladstone to embarrass my empire. But it shall not happen, even if I have to spend millions by the dozen. I don't want obstacles. I wish that this road may be absolutely free."—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome), June, 1886.



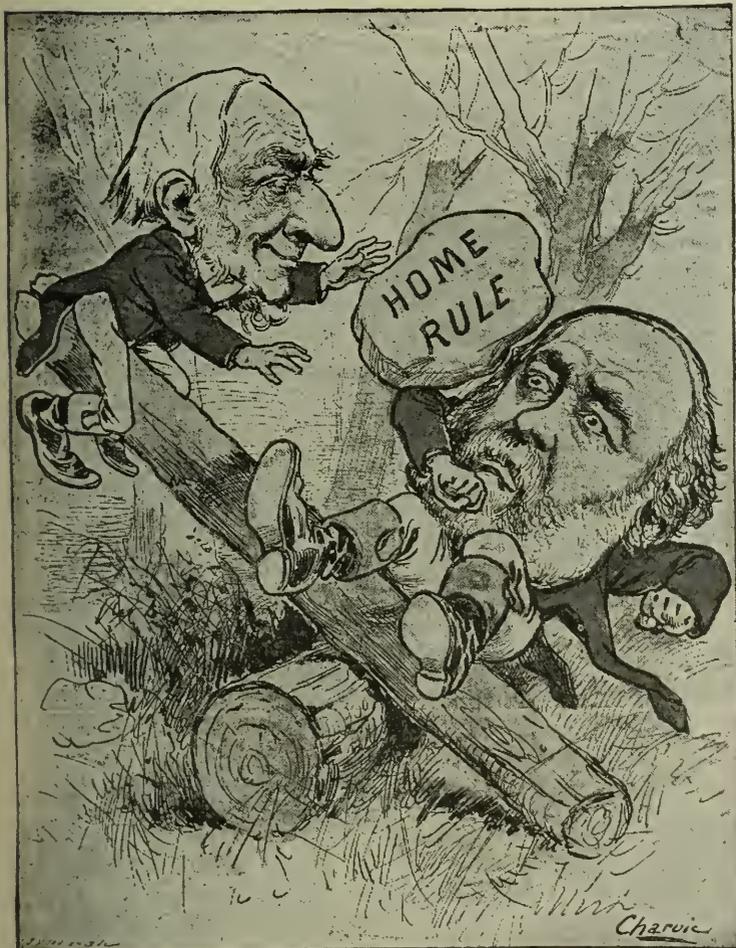
THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1892.

"See then, O intrepid Gladstone, what evils your journey along this road has produced. You have even troubled the quiet dreams of the Scotch."—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome), July, 1892.



THE RETURN OF ULYSSES, OR THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The old art critic (Bismarck) does not find the action in this picture sufficiently life-like. He would treat the subject quite differently. From *Kladderadatsch*.



THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

"Salisbury deposed. . . . Gladstone holding the upper hand! Hurrah for the Grand Old Man."—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



THE MODERN COLOSSUS.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has bridged the gulf between India and England by his patriotism and loyalty on the one hand, and by his patience and perseverance on the other.—From the *Hindi Punch* (Bombay).

TWO GREAT AMERICANS : GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND JOHN G. WHITTIER.

SINCE the completion of the September number of this REVIEW, two of the most eminent and best beloved of America's sons have finished life's course. The daily and weekly press of the country has honored itself in the brilliant and appreciative character of its tributes to Mr. Curtis and Mr. Whittier, and there remains no new word to be spoken here. Every young man must rise from a reading of these newspaper biographies and character sketches with a quickened American patriotism, a strong sense of gratitude and a new aspiration to possess worth of character. It is pleasant to observe the warmth of sincere feeling with which men of all parties and creeds have made haste to express their appreciation of the unselfish public services rendered through long years by these two gentle, refined, altruistic American citizens. Each gave the ardor of his youth to the despised anti-slavery cause ; but neither of them ever urged the movement in a hateful, sectional or disruptive spirit. Both lived to be honored in the South and accepted everywhere as types of the highest form of American citizenship.

BOTH WERE NEW ENGLANDERS TO THE CORE.

There are other reasons beside the fact that they were among the last survivors of a group of famous men of letters, and that their deaths happened only a week apart, why they may well be written of together. Both were New Englanders. In politics, in literature, in the promotion of reforms and in the work of public teaching, they have always shown qualities typically if not exclusively peculiar to New England. A dominating moral consciousness is the heritage of New England; and in Whittier, Curtis and many other gifted men and women of New England origin, the sense of duty and right in affairs public as in affairs private, has ever held ascendancy over the merely artistic or literary sense. Each found his own place and lived and labored in his chosen way ; yet each was bearing witness to the greatness of the New England traditions and ideals. Neither Whittier nor Curtis was in sympathy with the old Puritan theology. Whittier's family had, indeed, revolted from the harshness of the orthodox church, and had turned Quakers at a time when the Puritans in Massachusetts were persecuting the gentle followers of Fox, and the poet remained a member of the Society of Friends to his dying day, with a creed so simple and broad that he hardly would have attempted to pass a Boston examination for foreign missionary service. His theology is summed up in his beautiful poem, "The Eternal Goodness." Mr. Curtis, on the other hand, represented the Unitarian revolt from Puritan theology. His high place in the esteem of

the Unitarians was shown by his presidency of the national association of their churches. But his was the uncompromising, inexorable New England conscience ; and this alone affords the true key to his life and character, as it does to Whittier's.

NEITHER WAS COLLEGE-BRED.

For so long had Whittier and Curtis lived in comparative retirement and literary leisure that it is hard to realize fully the romantic, unusual and altogether stirring and energetic phases of their earliest manhood. Both began the independent activities of life very young. Each began with a strong bent toward literature, with glowing impulses and high ideals. Both became journalists. Neither of them was educated at Harvard or at any other college, and each may be said to have acquired a more original and untrammelled development from this very fact. Quite probably if they had gone through Harvard College they would have passed on into a regular professional career, whose exactions would have precluded the literary and public services they have rendered to their country.

It is no criticism of our colleges to remark that they have tended to lead young men into conventional callings, and that the burdens imposed by such callings have stood somewhat in the way of original careers. And thus a large majority of our leading writers, reformers and men of original genius have seemed to be fortunate rather than otherwise in their freedom from the obligations to work in prescribed channels that were formerly supposed to lie strongly upon college-bred men. Both came to be men of very high attainments and culture, but not through the processes of the schools.

Two years ago Mr. Curtis entered upon the somewhat nominal but highly honorable dignities of the Chancellorship of the University of the State of New York. The University is not a teaching body, but is a federation of the numerous institutions of higher education in the State, is in charge of the State library, holds an annual convocation which brings together the chief educators of New York, and exercises other supervisory and general functions. It is rather remarkable that a non-graduate should attain so high an academic post as this chancellorship ; but Mr. Curtis abundantly deserved it.

WHITTIER'S BOYHOOD ON THE FARM.

Boyhood on an old-fashioned New England farm is nothing that has ever needed to have apology made for it. Where has there ever been a better training for useful and honorable life ? It was not a demeaning kind of existence. There was "plain living" always, but there was always "high thinking" some-

where in the immediate neighborhood. There was the church and the district school, with the possibility of a winter's term or two at the village academy. At least a few good books were within reach of the lad who cared enough to make an effort. The whole regimen of life tended to the making of strong, capable, upright men.

The Whittiers had come to New England before 1640. They had become Quakers within a generation thereafter. John Greenleaf Whittier was born on a farm at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807. For nearly two hundred years his ancestors had been frugal, intelligent, God-fearing, Massachusetts farmers, members of that ideal democratic society in which the tiller and proprietor of a moderate-sized farm was the representative citizen, and in which the church, the school and the town-meeting were the representative institutions—a society so admirably described by De Tocqueville at the very moment when young Whittier was entering upon his manhood's work. In "Snow Bound," the poet many years afterward gave us an immortal picture of the life of the farmhouse.

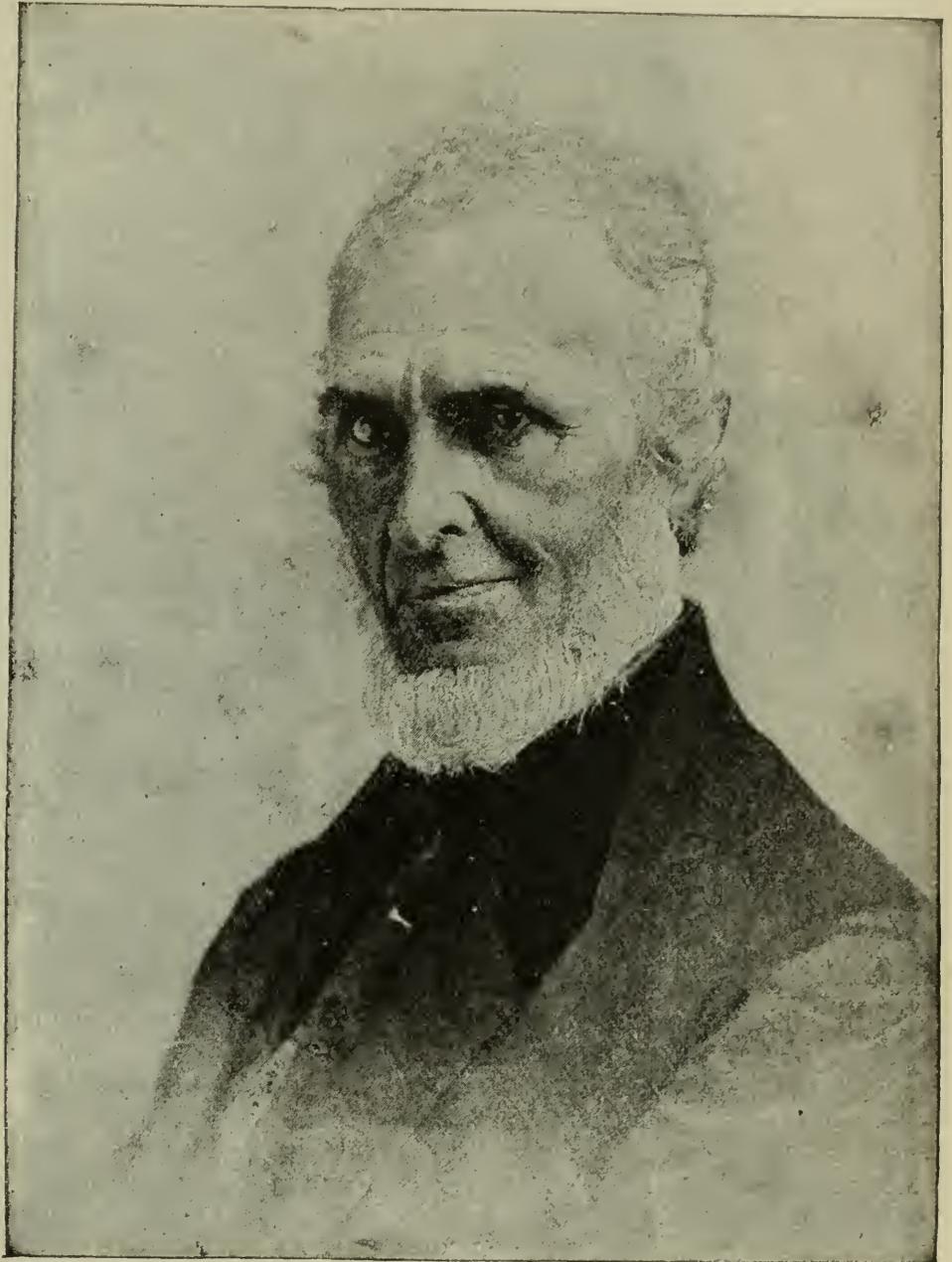
Until he was twenty years old Whittier toiled on the home farm, going to the district school in winter like all American farmer boys, and managing to gain the benefits of two half-year terms at the Haverhill Academy. Shoemaking as a farm industry was common enough in those days, and Whittier paid for one term of the Academy by working at this handicraft, while he paid for the other by teaching a term of country school—a very familiar and common sort of experience.

HIS TEN YEARS OF ACTIVE JOURNALISM AND POLITICS.

Meanwhile, he had developed a passionate love of nature, had been an earnest reader of the best books he could borrow, and had at length been thrilled with a new delight by making the acquaintance of Burns' poems. His muse had much in common with that of the Scotch singer. At nineteen he wrote a poem that he thrust, timidly and stealthily, under the door of William Lloyd Garrison's printing office. Young Garrison was editing the *Free Press* at Newburyport. The poem was printed, and the two young men became friends. Whittier's literary talent now developed rapidly, and his natural and family bias toward the abolition movement was accentuated by his asso-

ciation with the strenuous young reformer at Newburyport.

Almost immediately he found himself launched into the very thick of affairs as a journalist. He was not yet twenty-two years old when he was called to Boston to edit the *American Manufacturer*, a protectionist organ which did not succeed particularly well; and in the following year, 1830, he accepted the place made vacant in the editorship of the weekly *New*



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

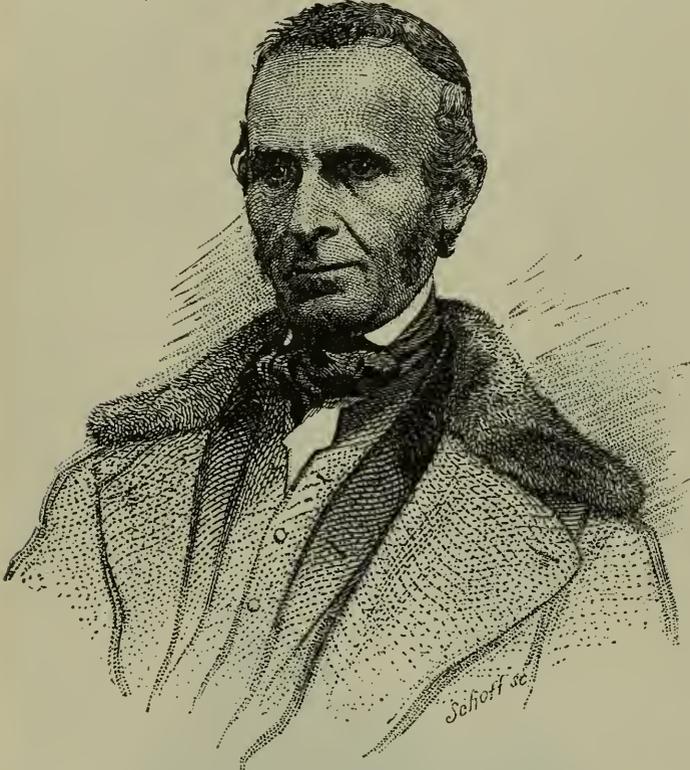
England Review, at Hartford, Conn., when George D. Prentice went to Louisville. It was a period of intense activity, and the young Quaker wrote poems, prose sketches, editorial arguments and all sorts of miscellany in a manner that made for him, forthwith, a place among the literary men of the day.

But his father's death called him back to the farm to care for the family. There he remained for several years, writing much, however, for various newspapers and periodicals, cultivating his poetical muse, and taking a part in local politics. He even served a

term in the State legislature. In 1836 he found it possible to leave home, and accepted a secretaryship of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which took him to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1840, and where also for some time he conducted the *Pennsylvania Freeman*.

WHITTIER AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.

Strong as were his sympathies with the slaves and his abhorrence of the institution of slavery, he could



WHITTIER IN EARLY MANHOOD.

not work with Garrison. Whittier was a Quaker and a devotee of peace. Garrison's tone and line of policy were becoming more and more violent. His theoretical if not his practical attitude toward institutions he thought to be wrong was that of the anarchist, who justifies the most extreme methods. Whittier was not that kind of an abolitionist. He gave up the secretaryship, ceased to work in affiliation with Garrison, and went back to Massachusetts to retire from active life at the age of thirty-two. This retirement did not, however, preclude interest and zeal as a citizen, and constant service in his own way to the anti-slavery cause. Repudiating the violent doctrines of the Garrisonian abolitionists, he joined the men who sought to bring about the era of freedom in a peaceful, orderly manner through the work of a constitutional political party. Thus he was one of the early members of the Liberty party, which grew into the Free-Soil party and was afterward merged in the Republican party. Meanwhile, his pen was busy; and in stirring lyrics as well as in prose arguments he was devoting himself to the cause of freedom. He had yearned for a peaceful solution, and had always believed it attainable. He was a non-combatant on principle. He was, of course, for the Union; but he could not sympathize with a war,

whether to preserve that Union or to free the blacks. The end of the war brought him inexpressible relief.

THE BOYHOOD OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Whittier was a lad of sixteen when George William Curtis was born, in February, 1824, at Providence, R. I. His father, George Curtis, a successful merchant, had come from Massachusetts; and while still a very small boy George William was placed in a school near Boston, where he was kept until fifteen. His father then brought him to New York and put him in charge of a private tutor for a year's instruction preliminary to entrance upon a business career. A position was found for him in the counting-room of an importing house. But the father had not divined the son's aptitudes. The lad was already a book-worm and a dreamer of dreams. He had no liking for the career of a merchant. And before he was seventeen, after a few months with the importers, he abandoned his position, and with a brother joined the Brook Farm Association, a communistic society in West Roxbury, Mass.

HE JOINS THE BROOK FARM COMMUNITY.

Almost everybody who had anything to do with Brook Farm afterward became famous in literature or journalism. The leading spirit was George Ripley, then about thirty-seven. Closely associated with him were Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller. Emerson also was at that time (1840) thirty-seven years of age, and Miss Fuller was thirty. Hawthorne, of the same age as Ripley and Emerson, was at Brook Farm for a time, and afterward enshrined it in "The Blithedale Romance." Bronson Alcott, and Parker, Channing, Thoreau and other eminent young thinkers were either residents or sympathetic visitors of the Brook Farm community. Charles A. Dana, who had just rounded his twenty-one years, was an ardent and influential member of the community.

BROOK FARM AS A FORMATIVE INFLUENCE.

It would be a very ill-proportioned biography of George William Curtis that should pass lightly over his Brook Farm experience. That strange but fascinating experiment lasted about six years. Curtis lived on the Farm and participated in its life and work for four years, and then he continued under the same influences for two years longer by finding a home in a farmer's family at Concord, and living as a neighbor and friend of Emerson, Alcott, Hawthorne, Thoreau and other less famous but highly cultured people.

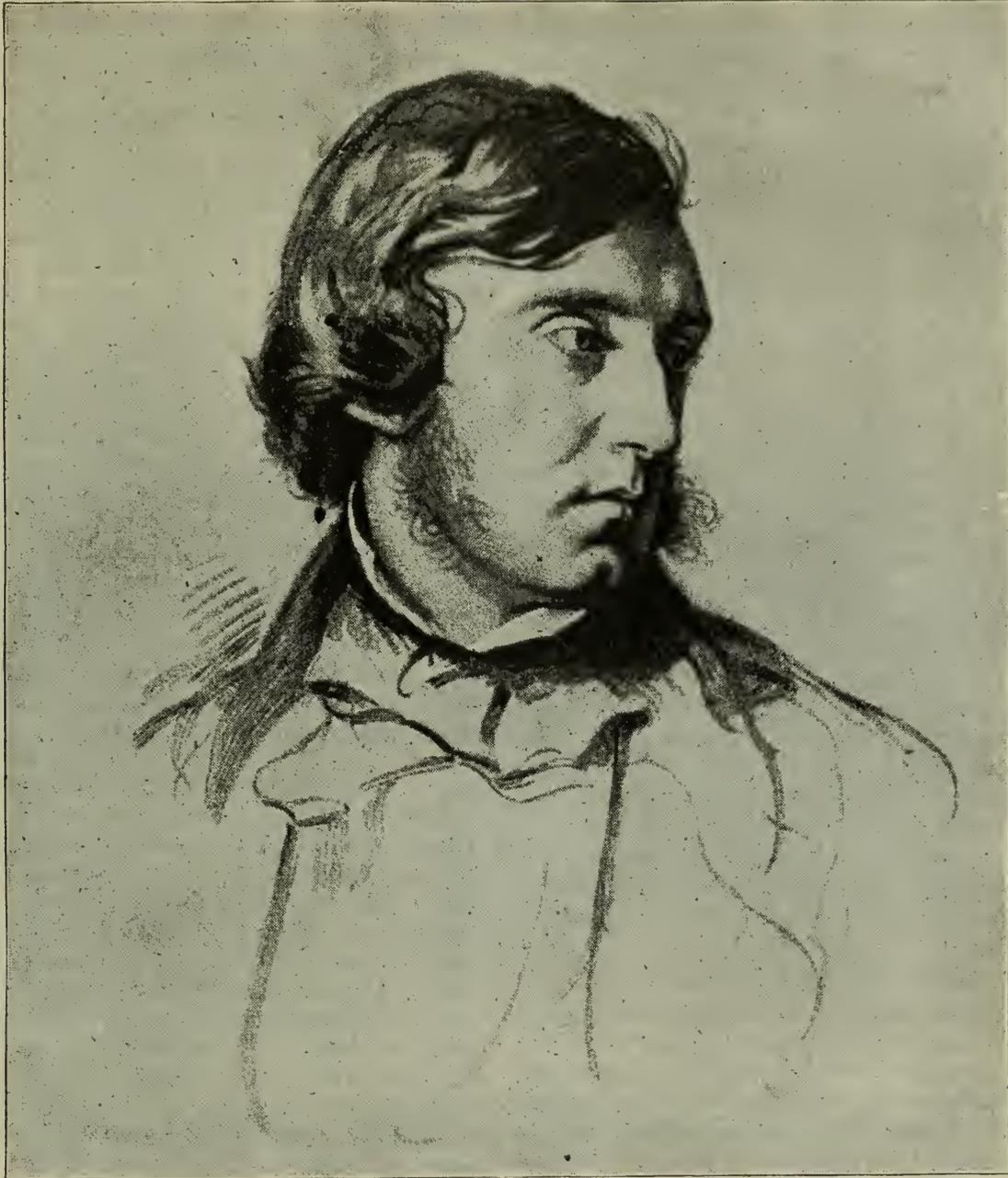
Garfield was wont to remark that a slab bench, with himself at one end as pupil and Mark Hopkins at the other as teacher, was a good enough university for him. Curtis might well have said that six years—from his seventeenth to his twenty-third—spent with the brilliant group of young transcendental philosophers, *littérateurs*, poets and idealist social reformers who dwelt in Roxbury, Boston, Concord and that general vicinity, were quite a satisfactory substitute, at least for purposes of stimulus and inspiration, for

any formal university course in America, England, Scotland or Germany.

The wave of Fourierism that swept across the United States between 1840 and 1850 was transient enough, and to those whose generous hopes were lifted high upon its crest there came bitter disappointment when it subsided so completely and hopelessly. But nobody has ever adequately traced and

It should be said that Whittier was in touch with this movement and was a writer for the *Harbinger*.

This digression must not grow into a chapter on the utopianism of the years from 1840 to 1848. But much of the sweetness and light in the character of George William Curtis was derived from that utopianism, whose simplest forms were expressed by Robert Owen and Cabet, whose more elaborate for-



GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT THE AGE OF THIRTY.

(From the Lawrence Portrait.)

set forth the abiding influence of that movement in forming the intellectual and moral characteristics of many men who have played distinctive and notable parts in the life of the nation. Let the inquiring student of to-day go to the libraries and find, if he can, a file of the *Dial*, edited in the early forties by Miss Fuller, Emerson, Ripley and others, and a file of the *Harbinger*, published in the later forties, and edited chiefly by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. In those pages he may discover many an evidence of the ardent spirit that prevailed some fifty years ago.

mulas were set forth in the works and by the respective followers of St. Simon and Fourier, and whose manifestation in New England was greatly affected by the vogue of the "transcendental" school.

FOUR YEARS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Mr. Curtis left Concord to travel in Europe and the East. He sailed in the summer of 1846 and spent four years of well-used leisure in observing men and things. He came into close contact with some of the most stirring events of that year of revolutionary

fervor, 1848. He saw much of Italy, Germany and the Continent in general, and made a tour of Egypt and Palestine, ending his travels in England. He had made friends with the Brownings in Venice, with Thackeray in London, and with numerous great ones elsewhere.

"THE TRIBUNE" AS A RALLYING-POINT.

Meanwhile, Brook Farm had collapsed and the New York *Tribune* was the gainer. Mr. Greeley himself was an ardent "associationist," being interested in a Fourierist phalanstery near New York, with Albert Brisbane and others. Charles A. Dana and George Ripley, of Brook Farm, became members of the *Tribune's* editorial staff. Mr. Dana remained for ten years as managing editor and Mr. Ripley all his long life as literary editor. Margaret Fuller also wrote much for the *Tribune*. Henry J. Raymond, who at this time left the *Tribune* staff to become editor of another paper, was also an "associationist" in his sympathies, and Parke Godwin, Bryant's son-in-law, was an ardent advocate of the new movement. In the old Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on the spot where *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* is now edited and published, these gentlemen in those days waxed eloquent in their support of American Fourierism. It was with them that Mr. Curtis had been associated; and through them he found his way into the journalism of New York. The friendships and aspirations of Brook Farm led straight to the editorial rooms of the *Tribune*, where Dana and Ripley were now entrenched, while the others hovered about as regular or occasional correspondents. Mr. Curtis sent letters descriptive of his travels to the *Tribune*; and when he returned in 1850 he joined the *Tribune's* staff, the musical and dramatic criticisms being his principal task. His felicity in these subjects is too well known to be dwelt upon. That early experience gave him a fund of knowledge concerning the opera and the drama in New York upon which he drew for delightful reminiscent essays in the "Easy Chair" up to the very last.

HIS CONNECTION WITH MAGAZINES.

The notes of his foreign travels, and various essays and papers of a descriptive and literary character which had been contributed to the *Tribune*, gave Mr. Curtis materials which were preserved in several charming volumes that will always have a place in American literature. The house of *Harper's* became his publishers, and Mr. Curtis was led in about 1852 to form a departmental contributor's connection with *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, which continued with small interruption down to the close of his life. The only interruption was during a part of the time when he was one of the editors of *Putnam's Magazine*, a periodical whose brilliant career was cut short by the financial crash of 1857. Mr. Curtis lost money in the failure of the magazine, and he assumed obligation for debts not legally binding against him. For ten or fifteen years he used much of the money earned by his pen and his popular lectures to wipe out these debts. Such was his fine sense of honor that he could not have done otherwise.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICS.

In 1856, at the age of thirty-two, Curtis became active in politics. This was just the age at which, some years before, Whittier had retired from political turmoil to the quietude of literary seclusion. The polished young essayist and musical critic became at once a foremost political orator, entered with enthusiasm into the Free-Soil campaign under Fremont, and was one of the striking figures and stirring speakers at the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860. He became a leader in the Republican organization of New York, and was one of the radicals of the party, with strong anti-slavery proclivities.

A GREAT POLITICAL EDITOR.

From this time forth we have in George William Curtis two distinct personalities: Curtis, the graceful essayist and critic, the man of travel and letters, preserves his identity without break or deterioration in the long series of papers written from the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Magazine*. Curtis, the political thinker and worker, was always to be found in party conventions; but he wielded his chief influence as editor of *Harper's Weekly*. He assumed control of the two editorial pages of the weekly in 1863. At once he took rank with the great political editors of the country. He made the *Weekly* a power and an authority in the Republican party. Considering the whole period from 1864 to 1884, he may be pronounced without hesitation the foremost Republican editorial writer of the country. His manner and style as an editor exerted a most elevating influence in American journalism. Dignity and lucidity were never sacrificed, and high ideals were faithfully held up.

IMPORTANT POSTS DECLINED.

His private life during the last twenty years was passed in a quiet and secluded fashion at his home on Staten Island and his summer residence in Ashfield, Mass. He was never a seeker after office. No man would better have graced the United States Senate; but he was content with the even and independent course of life upon which he had entered. He declined to become editor of the *Times* when Henry J. Raymond died. He declined also to accept from President Hayes in 1877 the post either of Minister to England or Minister to Germany. Our English friends should know that he would have represented us as brilliantly as Lowell himself.

CURTIS AS AN ORATOR.

He was the most accomplished and graceful of all our public speakers. Mr. Edward Cary writes as follows of his oratory:

With Mr. Curtis we lose the greatest American orator of our time. We think of him, linking his name with Beecher, with Phillips, with Sumner, some of us with Everett. He had some of the qualities of each; it is not unreasoned praise to say that he was the equal of any. His grace of manner was not less than that of Everett, while his native force of feeling was far greater. His wit was not so caustic as that of Phillips; it was more justly directed. He had not the quickness of sympathy of Beecher; his sympathy was steadier, his influence on his

audience more lasting. He had hardly less majesty, at times, than Sumner; there were moments when he was even more impressive. Oratory with him was an art, carefully studied, subtly applied, but it was not art for art's sake; it was art, in the fine words of Victor Hugo, for humanity. Such addresses as those he delivered on the unveiling of the Washington Monument, on Sumner, on Phillips, on Lowell, were only in name "occasional." They will live as long as the subjects to which they were devoted, as long as the American reader shall care for patriotism, for freedom, for genius. And who that heard him will ever forget Mr. Curtis' "after-dinner speeches"—their gentle humor, their charm of form and manner, and the serious thought of which these were but the graceful and becoming drapery? He was very generous with this gift, but he never gave it lightly, for he was exceedingly averse to the reputation that too often accompanies it.

THE LEADER OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The next generation will honor Mr. Curtis chiefly for the unremitting devotion with which he labored for the cause of Civil Service Reform against the enmity and ridicule of the spoils politicians and against the general apathy of the public. This has been no romantic course that appealed strongly to the sentiments, but it has been and is essentially a moral cause, having at its heart the purity of our political life and the preservation of our best institutions and ideals. Mr. Curtis early became the leader of the movement. His only experience as a public officeholder was his chairmanship of President Grant's Civil Service Commission. For years previous to his death he had been president of the National Civil Service Reform League, and his annual addresses before that body form the best history of the progress of the cause.

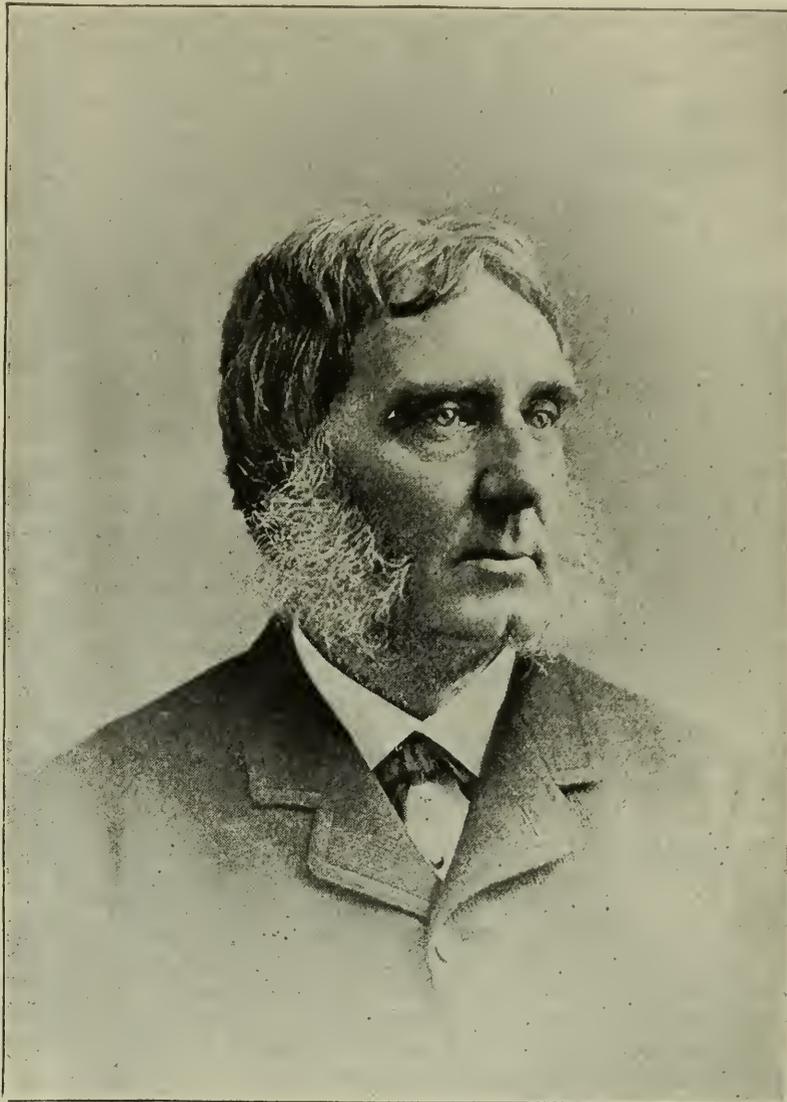
ALSO A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

Moreover, Mr. Curtis had the courage, with Colonel Higginson and a few other literary and journalistic luminaries, to espouse the so-called "women's rights," or suffrage cause, unpopular as it has been in this country. Less aggressive in tone and less caustic, he was none the less as truly a reformer as Wendell Phillips, with whom in several respects he may be likened.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In 1884 Mr. Curtis declined to support Mr. Blaine's nomination for the presidency on grounds of personal disapproval, and he returned from the Republican convention to throw his weight into the scale for Mr. Cleveland. Since that time he has been a foremost leader of the Independent or "Mugwump" contingent, chiefly supporting the Democrats. He was for Cleveland in 1888 and again in 1892. It is needless to say that his withdrawal from the party in which he had played so great a part was painful to him, and was deeply regretted by the friends who

could not go out with him. But candid men of every political opinion have always recognized in Mr. Curtis the model citizen, faithful to his conscience. Mr. William D. Howells remarks of him that "he did indeed create anew for us the type of good citizenship, well-nigh effaced in a sordid and selfish time,



(From a recent photograph.)

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

and of an honest politician and a pure-minded journalist." Mr. Howells, by the way, is a Republican.

MR. HOWELLS' TRIBUTE TO MR. CURTIS.

In a most touching and beautiful tribute to the value of Mr. Curtis' life, Mr. Howells pens the following passages:

His whole life taught the lesson that the world is well lost whenever the world is wrong; but never, I think, did any life teach this so sweetly, so winningly. The wrong world itself might have been entreated by him to be right, for he was one of the few reformers who have not in some measure mixed their love of man with hate of men; his quarrel was with error, and not with the persons who were in it, so that he had no enemies but those of his cause. He was so wisely tolerant and so gently steadfast in his opinions that no one ever thought of him as a fanatic, though many who held his opinions were as-

sailed as fanatics, and suffered the shame if they did not win the palm of martyrdom.

POLITICS VERSUS LITERATURE.

Mr. Howells adds a further word that expresses well the feeling of many of us who had found delight in "Prue and I," and had long appreciated its author's great literary possibilities :

He was never far from any man of good will, and he was the intimate of multitudes whose several existence he never dreamt of. In this sort he became my friend when he made his first great speech on the Kansas question, which will seem as remote to the young men of this day as the Thermopylæ question to which he likened it. I was his admirer, his lover, his worshiper before that for the things he had done in literature, for the "How-adj" books, and for the lovely fantasies of "Prue and I," and for the sound-hearted satire of the "Potiphar Papers;" and now suddenly I learnt that this brilliant and graceful talent, this traveled and accomplished gentleman, this star of society who dazzled me with his splendor far off in my Western village obscurity, was a man with the heart to feel the wrongs of men so little friended then as to be denied all the rights of men. I do not remember any passage of the speech, or any word of it; but I remember the joy, the pride with which the soul of youth recognizes in the greatness it has honored the goodness it may love, and all the glow of that happy moment comes back to me, with the gratitude and the new hope that filled me. Mere politicians might be pro-slavery or anti-slavery without touching me very much; but here was the citizen of a world far greater than theirs, a light of the universal republic of letters, who was willing and eager to stand or fall with the just cause, and that was all in all to me. His country was my country, and his kindred my kindred, and nothing could have kept me from following after him.

I should not find it easy to speak of him as a man of letters only, for humanity was above the humanities with him, and we all know how he turned from the fairest career in literature to tread the thorny path of politics because he believed that duty led the way, and that good citizens were needed more than good romancers. No doubt they are, and yet it must always be a keen regret with the men of my generation who witnessed with such rapture the early proofs of his talent, that he could not have devoted it wholly to the beautiful, and let others look after the true. Now that I have said this I am half ashamed of it, for I know well enough that what he did was best; but if my regret is mean I will let it remain, for it is faithful to the mood which many have been in concerning him.

WHITTIER AND CURTIS ALIKE IN MOTIVE AND SPIRIT.

The spirit that was in Curtis was remarkably like Whittier's, dissimilar as were their outward circumstances. Whittier broadened from moral and politi-

cal journalism into the man of letters; and Curtis, with the dilettante tastes and beginnings of the æsthetic *littérateur*, grew by the compelling force of a deep and true conscience into moral and political journalism, with a sacrifice of his purely literary prospects. But Whittier in retirement was still a power for righteousness, and he conscientiously expended his poetic fire and genius with the chief motive of helping to "right the wrong" and of inspiring his fellow-countrymen to high ideals and to worthy actions. As Curtis neglected literature in order that he might in journalism and politics serve the best causes of his time, so Whittier turned to literature as the means by which he could render better aid to those same causes than in controversial politics and journalism. Both were manifestly right. Each found the best way in which he could teach and uplift. The moral influence of both their serene and beautiful lives is alike wholesome in nature and effect.

BOTH BELONG TO THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

It would be profitless to attempt to fix their places in our literature. Both were distinctly American; yet both belong rather to English literature as a whole than to any sharply separate body of American writers. We may compare Whittier with Bryant and Longfellow; but we must also compare him with Burns and Wordsworth. As a satirist Curtis must at times suggest comparison with his friend Thackeray; and he may be likened to Lamb quite as profitably as to Washington Irving. After all, the best literature of the English-speaking people cannot very easily and naturally be grouped upon the basis of allegiance to the British Crown or to the American Republic.

YET BOTH WERE TYPICAL AMERICANS.

Whittier in his subject matter is, of course, a more American poet than Longfellow. His verse will long remain endeared in thousands of homes. And the new and good fashion of teaching the best poems of our writers to children in the public schools will within a decade have given the people a broader familiarity with him than they have had in his lifetime. Mr. Curtis' fame cannot, in the nature of his work, be of so popular and "household" a kind; but his name, too, will live in the list of the great and typical Americans whose production is, after all, the most creditable of our national achievements. Both believed that "character is everything." Both cared supremely that America should be rich in high manhood and womanhood.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW CABINET.

A CHARACTER SKETCH, BY W. T. STEAD.



W. E. GLADSTONE.

AFTER the curious evidence which psychological science has adduced to prove the multiplex character of the personality of the individual, it is not difficult to conceive of the Cabinet as a personality only a little more complex than that which is possessed by any of the subjects of our previous sketches. Each Cabinet

is a distinct entity with a strongly marked personality of its own, although it is true that some Cabinets have been chiefly characterized by the absence of any character at all. They may not collectively have a body to be kicked, but, undoubtedly, if Schiller was right in proclaiming that history was the Day of Judgment, they have a soul to be damned. The capacity to will, which is the distinguishing characteristic of the soul of man, is also a distinctive characteristic of the Cabinet. We hear constantly the Cabinet met, the Cabinet considered, the Cabinet decided. And the ingenious may find another curious analogy between the collective Cabinet and the complex personality of man in that the operations of the mind in both are buried in impenetrable secrecy, and carried on, so far as the outer world is concerned, in profound silence. For the acts and deeds of the Cabinet the whole collective Cabinet is responsible. Probably, in most cases, these are different and distinct from what the acts and deeds of any one of its members would have been, had he been free to act solely according to his own judgment. As a Cabinet it deliberates, as a Cabinet it decides, and as a Cabinet it will be judged.

A PERSONALITY COLLECTIVE AND STRONG.

Therefore, I make bold to make the subject of my Character Sketch no single member of the Cabinet, but rather the Cabinet as a whole. A new entity has been born into the world since our last number appeared, and to that new entity is committed, for the next six months at least, the absolute control of the policy and destinies of the greatest Empire upon which the sun has ever shone. It is thoroughly in keeping with the odd ways of the British Constitution that the Cabinet, which governs everything, has no recognized place in the Constitutional machinery. Queen, Lords and Commons—all these are duly recognized, and even her Majesty's Privy Council, which may be said to exist only *in partibus*, has its appointed niche in the edifice of the Constitution; but the Cab-

net, which is everything and rules everything, is an anomalous and irregular outgrowth—a kind of illegitimate adjunct of the Constitution, which it nevertheless governs and controls.

Ten thousand years hence, learned pundits will probably discover and demonstrate to their own satisfaction that the Cabinet was a generic or family name like Pharaoh, given to the supreme ruler of the British Empire during the half century through which the realm was nominally under the sway of Queen Victoria. Many a curious myth will grow up over these mysterious Cabinets, who will in time come to be recognized as the husbands of the regnant Queen, to whom she hands over on her wedding day all the attributes of sovereignty. Many ingenious and erudite speculations will be wasted upon the vexed question of the extreme mortality of Cabinets compared with the extreme longevity of their royal spouse. One shool will imagine that the Queen was a Semiramis in her love of change, while another will attribute the short duration of the existence of Cabinets to the anger of the obscure but mighty Demos at the sterility which sets in with the fifth year of the life of the Cabinet. The frequent reappearance of the same name among the members of the Cabinet will be held to give support to the theory of reincarnation; 1892, for instance, will be held to be the fourth incarnation of the Gladstone Cabinet, and it is quite inconceivable how many fine theories will be spun in order to account for this extraordinary persistence of the same name among the descriptive titles of the Victorian Cabinets. The first, second, third and fourth Gladstone Cabinets will come to be as the numbered dynasties of ancient Egypt, even if they do not undergo that further transformation which has overtaken many notable figures in history, and become metamorphosed into the central figure of a fairy tale.

The Cabinet is a personality of power. Wise it may not be. Strong it is, and must be, by the very nature of its existence. For it wields the strength of all English-speaking men, outside the American Republic. At its word the cannon roars along the deep. It makes a sign, and thousands of stalwart warriors march with beat of drum to death in African deserts or Asian jungles. At its command the purse strings of three hundred million subjects are unloosed, and their contents are at its disposition. Yet all this immense potentiality of strength may be as weakness if the heart of the Cabinet be faint or if it is of feeble mind. A Cabinet without a backbone, or a Cabinet of unstable mind—such monstrosities have not been unknown even in our time. What is the Cabinet like? What will be its character? Is it a Cabinet worthy of England, fit to bear rule in the land which Cromwell governed, capable of defending the empire of the



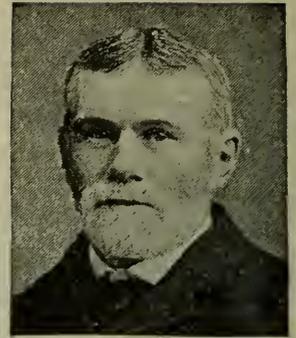
G. SHAW-LEFEVRE.



A. J. MUNDELLA.



SIR W. HARCOURT.



SIR G. TREVELYAN.

FOUR "OLD STAGERS" OF FORMER LIBERAL CABINETS.

seas held since the dispersion of the Armada? Time will show. As yet we can only surmise, infer, and speculate. So now let us to our work of analysis.

THE CABINET'S NATIVITY AND RELIGION.

The Cabinet is almost exclusively of English and Scotch parentage. There is only one slight strain of Irish and no Welsh or colonial blood in its constitution. Yet it is supreme in Ireland and Wales, and over all colonial and imperial policy it has a sole and exclusive authority.

It is a Protestant Cabinet: only one of its members, Lord Ripon, is a Catholic. The Lord Chancellor, although the son of a Nonconformist minister, is now a churchman. Mr. Fowler is a Wesleyan. Mr. Arnold Morley is the son of the Lay Pope of Congregationalism. Mr. Bryce is a Presbyterian. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Mundella were Congregationalists in their youth. Mr. John Morley is outside all churches. It is a middle-aged Cabinet, the average age of all its members being fifty-six, so that it wants but fourteen years more to enable it to complete the allotted three-score years and ten. The Cabinet is living in wedlock, with the exception of its youngest members, Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. A. Acland. Its family is not large. It can boast for the most part of a liberal University education. Of its seventeen members, eight were educated at Oxford and six at Cambridge. It is literary in its tastes, and the list of its works fills a page in the appendix to this sketch.

ITS TRAVELS.

It has not been on the whole a much traveled Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone has never seen a great British Colony or an American State. Lord Ripon has the distinction of having settled the Alabama question in Washington, and of having raised the native question by the Ilbert bill at Calcutta. Lord Rosebery has seen most of the civilized world, although being a young man he has never held office in the colonies. Mr. Bryce is almost as much at home in America as in England; and Lord Kimberley, in addition to having held a post in Russia, has had the honor of having the capital of the diamond fields called after his name. Sir George Trevelyan began life in the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Mundella is cosmopolitan—an Italian by descent, who made his money by manufacturing in Germany, and his mark by philan-

thropic agitation in England, has seen America. Mr. Morley has also visited America; but Dr. Playfair, who may be described as the American of the last administration, is not in the new Cabinet.

ITS BIRTH AND WEALTH.

The Cabinet is four-seventeenths aristocratic and thirteen-seventeenths plebeian. This distinction, however, is somewhat arbitrary. The peers by birth are Lord Spencer, Lord Ripon, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Kimberley. Lord Herschell, although ennobled by elevation to the Woolsack, is of the Nonconformist middle class. On the other hand, Sir W. Harcourt, although not technically noble, is a descendant of the Plantagenets. One of the haughtiest men in the Cabinet is the new Postmaster, the son of the hosier and haberdasher of Wood street. He is the representative of the plebeian plutocrats, as Lord Rosebery, by marriage, may be said to represent the titled variety of millionaire. Of the members of the Cabinet, five—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebery, Lord Ripon, and Lord Kimberley—inherited wealth and estate to an extent which has freed them from any necessity to work for a living. Lord Herschell and Mr. Asquith made their living at the Bar. Mr. Morley and Mr. Bryce made theirs by making books. Sir George Trevelyan is a hybrid between the country gentleman and the man of letters, while Sir W. Harcourt is another variety representing the country gentleman crossed with the lawyer and the University professor. Mr. Campbell Bannerman is a man of wealth and official experience. Mr. Acland is the son of a great squire, with a reputation as university man and philanthropist. There are only two members of the Cabinet who made their money in trade—Mr. Mundella, who makes ribbons, and Mr. Arnold Morley who sells them. Mr. Shaw Lefevre is the country gentleman, to whom official employment has been not only a career but a livelihood, and Mr. Fowler has the distinction of being almost the only solicitor who has ever been a Cabinet Minister.

ITS HOMOGENEITY.

The most important thing about a Cabinet is that it should be all of a piece. The last Cabinet was a unity. Will the new Cabinet be the same? Will it be one and indivisible or will it rather be a motley conglomeration of more or less antagonistic atoms?

The Gladstone Cabinet of 1880-85 was virtually a three-headed monster. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain represented three distinct sections, each with instincts and wills of their own, which were from time to time in more or less sharp antagonism, with results that were in the last degree deplorable. The Salisbury Cabinet, after it had cast out the reckless and random Randolph, was a homogeneous entity, with one head, one heart, and one policy. The new Cabinet will be more homogeneous than the Cabinet of 1880-85, but its chief is less capable of mastery. He has only one interest left to bind him to public life. To be a Prime Minister you should have many.

THE CABINET GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTRIBUTED.

When we look at the localities which they represent, it is curious how diverse are their local connections. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, was born in Lancashire, lives in Wales, sits for a Scotch county, and is Prime Minister of the Crown in order to give Home Rule to Ireland. Mr. Morley, like Mr. Gladstone, was born in Lancashire, he lives in Chelsea, has been elected by Newcastle, and is Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Marquis of Ripon has his seat in Yorkshire, Lord Spencer in Northamptonshire, Lord Kimberley in Norfolk, while Lord Rosebery has residences and estates in Surrey, Buckingham and Midlothian. Mr. Asquith is a Yorkshireman, who lives in London and sits for a Scotch county. Mr. Bryce hails from the North of Ireland, is returned by a constituency in the North of Scotland, and sits in the Cabinet as Chancellor of a Duchy in the North of England. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has a house in London, a park in Kent, and a castle in Scotland. Sir W. Harcourt, who sits for Derby, has a seat at Malwood in the New Forest. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre lives in Kent, and sits for Bradford. Mr. Fowler lives near his constituents in the Midlands. Sir George Trevelyan is a Northumbrian squire, and a member for Glasgow. Mr. Mundella made his money in Nottingham, and sits for Sheffield. Mr. Arthur Acland, of Devonian stock, sits for Rotherham in Yorkshire; while Mr. Arnold Morley lives in London and represents Nottingham. These three last, like Mr. Morley, have no other residence but their London house.

A NORTH COUNTRY CABINET.

Twelve Ministers thus may be said to represent the following counties:

Aberdeen.	Nottingham.
Glasgow.	Wolverhampton.
Stirling.	Newcastle.
East Fife, County.	Bradford.
Midlothian, "	Sheffield.
Derby.	Yorkshire (Rotherham).

Thus five out of the twelve sit for Scotch seats, six for English towns, and one for an English county division. The English counties return one hundred and three Liberals to the House. Only one of these has a seat in the Cabinet, while the sixty-eight Liberal borough members have six representatives in the Cabinet. Yorkshire has three representatives, or

four, counting in Lord Ripon. Lancashire has none, and London has none. Wales and Ireland are equally unrepresented, while Scotland has more Cabinet Ministers than all the rest of the United Kingdom, excluding Yorkshire. From north of the Humber come nine of the twelve elected members of the Cabinet. The remaining three are all from the Midlands; Derby, Notts and Stafford having one each. No Cabinet Minister represents a constituency further south than Wolverhampton. If we take the Wash instead of the Humber as the dividing line, Mr. Fowler is the solitary elected representative of southern England in the Cabinet. The peers somewhat redress the balance, but not very much. Lord Rosebery and Lord Ripon bring the Scotch-Yorkshire contingent up to ten. Lord Herschell used to sit for Durham city, so that the North country may be said to have twelve out of seventeen.



LORD HERSCHELL
ANOTHER "OLD STAGER."

Contrast this with the Salisbury Cabinet. That also consisted of seventeen members, of whom only nine were members of the House of Commons. Of these, two represented London, one Middlesex, two Lincoln, one Warwickshire, one Gloucester, one Yorkshire, and one Lancashire. Thus only two members of the Salisbury Cabinet were elected by constituencies north of the Humber. The Salisbury Cabinet was a Southerner, the Gladstone Cabinet a Northerner.

ITS PHYSIQUE.

Physically the Cabinet is robust—with exceptions. Mr. Gladstone is rather deaf, but as an athlete he could give Lord Salisbury long odds and beat him. Sir W. Harcourt's eyes are failing him, and his constitution is much less tough than it is bulky. Mr. Morley is a gouty subject, and Lord Rosebery suffers from insomnia. Lord Spencer is a master of the hounds, Mr. Campbell Bannerman is a stalwart, and most of the other members of the Cabinet could insure their lives without a premium in any life insurance office.

Philanthropy is strongly represented: Mr. Mundella and Mr. Acland. Mr. Morley and Mr. Fowler, to say nothing of Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone, are all humanitarians of the best type. Labor has no direct representative, Mr. Burt not having been deemed worthy of Cabinet rank. The army and the navy, the shipping and the banking interests, are equally unrepresented. One half of Her Majesty's subjects are as usual without a spokesman—Mr. Stansfeld being shelved to make room for Mr. Arnold Morley.

In good looks the Cabinet is at least equal to its predecessor. Mr. Gladstone has a more remarkable face than Lord Salisbury. Lord Herschell is no

beauty, but he is more presentable than Lord Halsbury. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, is much handsomer than Sir W. Harcourt. No member of the outgoing Cabinet possessed such a nose as Mr. Mundella, or so sleek and good-looking a gentleman-in-waiting as Mr. Arnold Morley. Mr. John Morley, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Arthur Acland represent culture better than any three of their predecessors. Lord Spencer is a proper man, a very proper man, who may challenge comparison with any of his rivals; nor had the late Cabinet any one more venerable than Mr. Fowler or more youthful looking than Lord Rosebery.

ITS CAPACITY.

All these things are, however, but of the fringe. The supreme question is, not how the Cabinet looks, but how it will think and how it can debate. Of its thinking we may speak when we come to consider its component parts. Of its debating power, it may safely be said than it can more than hold its own. Mr. Gladstone can give Mr. Balfour long odds and beat him any day with one hand tied behind his back. Sir W. Harcourt can hold his own with the quarterstaff against Mr. Goschen. Mr. Morley is more powerful on the platform, if not in debate, than Sir M. Hicks-Beach. Mr. Asquith is a much more effective debater than Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Campbell Bannerman is much more powerful than Mr. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton rolled into one. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James, who were not in the late Cabinet, may be paired off against Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy, who are equally outside the new ministry, and although there may be a howl at the comparison for the rough-and-tumble-late-and-early work of the Commons, the Irishmen are probably more serviceable than the Liberal Unionist chiefs.

The Cabinet, therefore, has a heart, a tongue, and a brain. It now remains to pass in review its various members.

MR. GLADSTONE.

First and foremost in our consideration of the character of the Cabinet comes the character of its head and its creator. This Cabinet is Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The gray matter in the ministerial brain has not admitted for a moment that it has not full and absolute control over all the nerves of the Cabinet down to the little toe of the left foot, in which the cartoonist, Mr. Gould, has appropriately located Mr. Arnold Morley, late Whip and now Postmaster-General. But the question of questions which all men are asking is how far that masterful brain will be able to dominate the extremities. How soon may we expect to see symptoms of those spasmodic twitchings and unregulated movements which tell of the emancipation of subordinate members from the magistral control of the brain? In other words, how long will Mr. Gladstone be Prime Minister and not merely Home Rule bill framer? He has told us all that Home Rule is the one tie that binds him to public life. It is admittedly his dominating interest. It will probably absorb nine out of every ten minutes which he bestows to the consideration of political

questions. But, although Home Rule may be a cause worthy of the supreme devotion of the supreme Minister, it is impossible to mount a whole Cabinet even upon the most sublime of one-legged hobby horses. A Cabinet is a society of fallible men above the average in strength of character, of all ages and sizes, and religions and politics, who are apt to degenerate into something very much like a servant's kitchen if the Prime Minister does not keep them well in hand. A Prime Minister needs to sit on the box and keep all the ribbons in one hand and the whip in the other. It never does for him to endeavor to concentrate all his attention upon even the leading horse in the team. What every one fears is that this is exactly what Mr. Gladstone will do. He breakfasts, lunches, dines, and sups off the eternal Irish stew, and the more he eats the more his appetite expands. The fear is that all his colleagues will take to going as they please, and with results that may easily be disastrous to the ministerial coach.

PRIME MINISTER OR IRISH MINISTER?

It is taken for granted that Mr. Gladstone, who is now eighty-three years of age, will not if he could and cannot if he would pay much attention to anything but the one question which he has made his own. This has always been his characteristic, even before he passed four-score. In the summer of 1880, when the Turk had to be coerced and the Beaconsfieldian mess brought into something like order, it was difficult to get Mr. Gladstone to speak a word or spare a thought about Ireland. Now it is Ireland, Ireland all day long. Not even the palpable resemblance between Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar Square and the shooting at Mitchelstown could rouse him to take any but the most perfunctory interest in the question which was destined to help him to more seats in London than could have been won by Mitchelstown. One of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries told me some time ago that this was all a mistake, and that no one excelled Mr. Gladstone in keeping his weather-eye fixed upon all coming questions. It may be so; but if so, he dissembles it rarely. And when the question in hand is that of controlling a Cabinet of seventeen, this understudying on the sly, as it were, is not much of a help. What is wanted is the consciousness of the leader's eye, the touch of the leader's hand, without which the Cabinet is apt to dissolve into a mere jumble of cliques and cabals. Mr. Gladstone found mighty fault with Lord Salisbury on high constitutional grounds for uniting in his own person the functions of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. The union of offices was criticised by others on the more practical ground that the duties of the Foreign Secretary were so engrossing as to leave a man no time to keep his colleagues together and to discharge the humdrum but indispensable duties of Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone is not Foreign Minister, but he is, to all intents and purposes, Irish Minister, with Mr. Morley as his Chief Secretary. And the Irish Minister who has to frame a great constitutional measure that is to be the first step to the federalization of the

Empire, will find it quite as engrossing as the transaction of the ordinary business of the Foreign Office in the piping times of peace. Mr. Gladstone, we take it, will of necessity concentrate his attention upon Ireland, and let his colleagues do their business in their own departments very much in their own way.

MR. STANSFELD.

It is this which gives such immense importance to the constitution of the Cabinet, to the allocation of the right offices to the right people, and here it must be admitted that, even his enemies themselves being judges, Mr. Gladstone has excelled himself. He has turned out a better Cabinet than any one believed to be possible—a better Cabinet, that is, in the sense of a safer Cabinet—and one that is less likely to make mischief or to play tricks. It is not perfect—that no doubt is true. It was a mistake, and a bad mistake, not to have retained the services of Mr. Stansfeld at the Local Government Board. Mr. Stansfeld, although over seventy, is one of the most loyal and most experienced of all ex-ministers. He knows the subject, and he has thought out many questions of administrative reform upon which Mr. Fowler would be the first to admit he has hardly a conception. Above all, Mr. Stansfeld is a man of heroic moral courage, joined to the most absolute disinterested-



MR. STANSFELD,
AN "OLD STAGER" SHELVED.

ness—and we shall not go many months before Mr. Gladstone will have cause to regret that he has exchanged new lamps for old. Mr. Fowler, of course, was marked out for Cabinet rank, but no one, unless it was Mr. Arnold Morley himself, either wished or expected to find the late Whip in the Cabinet—so that it would not have been impossible to have made room for Mr. Fowler without expelling Mr. Stansfeld.

MR. LABOUCHERE.

With that exception, Mr. Gladstone has surpassed the expectations of his admirers, and confounded the lugubrious predictions of his enemies. It is sometimes said that Mr. Labouchere ought to have been in the Cabinet. But the Liberal Prospero knew better than to include his tricky Ariel in the Administration. Mr. Labouchere is a clever man, and a very much better man than he ever allows himself to appear, but he is not a colleague to be desired by an octogenarian statesman who wishes to be able to dream of Home Rule by night and by day without being awakened in the midst of his constitution-making visions of some brilliant mischief devised by the fertile ingenuity of the member for Northampton. This is so obvious that no one was surprised that Mr. Gladstone did not saddle himself with a colleague of whose escapades he must have stood in very sincere dismay. Mr. Labouchere has his own ideas

on many subjects, and they are certainly not the ideas of Lord Rosebery. Had he been in the Cabinet there would probably have been either a crisis in six months or Mr. Gladstone would have had to lay aside his beloved Home Rule for a season, in order to patch up some miserable compromise about Egypt or South Africa which would have satisfied no one and spoiled everything. Mr. Labouchere therefore remains the member for *Truth*, as Professor Stuart remains member for the *Star*. Mr. Gladstone seems to believe

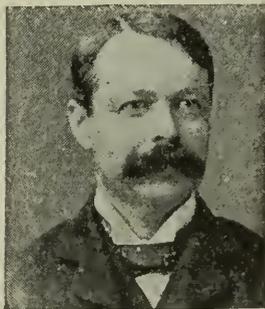


MR. LABOUCHERE.

that a man who has a newspaper to console him has no need of a portfolio. In another direction Mr. Gladstone might with advantage have been a little bolder, but here also everything was subordinated to the desire to avoid friction, and to allow nothing to stand in the way of Home Rule. Mr. Burt, the first elected and the most respected of all workmen who ever took a seat in the House of Commons, instead of being in the Cabinet, has been relegated an under secretaryship. He ought to have been Minister for Labor, of Cabinet rank. But to make such a post would have been a new departure, it would have involved a special act of Parliament to provide the salary of the new minister, and as an octogenarian statesman, with one idea in his head, does not take kindly to suggestions of novelties, the Ministry of Labor, it is probable, will be left over to be created by the next Conservative Administration, which is already committed by Sir John Gorst to its establishment.

MR. GLADSTONE AS CABINET MAKER.

Having said so much by way of palliating the defects which some have pointed out in the new Cabinet,



PROFESSOR STUART.

it is necessary to say that even when all allowances have been made Mr. Gladstone has done well. Cabinet making is difficult and disagreeable work. Mr. Gladstone has always said it was the only administrative duty which ever cost him a sleepless night. He was crippled in his choice by the refusal of the Irish members to take office, and by the extremely small number of Liberal peers that were available.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to whether Mr. Gladstone in constructing his last Cabinet has enjoyed altogether a free hand. Some say that Mr. Gladstone never before was so masterful and imperious, that he consulted nobody, and that there is considerable irritation in certain quarters in consequence. But others, especially those in the immediate Gladstone *entourage*, assert that the Prime Minister was obliged to pay more regard to the opinion of

Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley than under other circumstances he would have paid to any of his colleagues. It is not for me to decide which is true. Perhaps both are true. There are obvious conveniences in having Mr. Spenslow behind the curtain to explain how it is that the obliging Mr. Jorkins cannot possibly accommodate his friends. But it may be taken for granted that, whatever deference Mr. Gladstone may have shown to Sir W. Harcourt's opinion in matters on which he was comparatively indifferent, he had his own way wherever he cared to have it. He may have sacrificed Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Stansfeld, and Professor Stuart to oblige Sir W. Harcourt. No amount of persuasion or pressure could induce him to offer office to Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Gladstone's eye has almost recovered from the blow inflicted by the gingerbread thrown at him in Chester by a too enthusiastic admirer, but there is no recovery of his hearing. Deafness, as in the case of one of the early Russian chancellors, is sometimes a most convenient diplomatic resource. It is, however, rather an inconvenience in Cabinet. The minister who possesses the ear of his chief by sitting next his hearing ear has his colleagues at a disadvantage. Mr. Gladstone, who has not disdained to use spectacles to ward off the inconvenience of the applemoan's effusive affection, may perhaps astonish the House of Commons by coming down "wearing an ear trumpet," after the fashion of Mr. Bramwell Booth. What a convenience it would have been if the Cardinal in the last year of his life would have resorted to that resource of civilization! But unfortunately, while every one wears glasses when their sight grows dim, it is not considered the right thing to use an ear trumpet when another sense gives out.

LORD ROSEBERY.

The only excitement of the recent Cabinet making was that occasioned by the doubt about Lord Rosebery's return to the Foreign Office. Lord Rosebery, for a year past, has steadily declared that he was not going to return to office. Shortly after his wife's death he intimated to Mr. Gladstone his decision not to accept office if it should be offered. This resolution was based, so it was stated, exclusively upon private grounds. What those private reasons may have been no one as yet can divine. For Lord Rosebery, among other accomplishments, is a past master in the useful but uncommon art of keeping his own counsel. There is no reason to doubt that he was perfectly sincere in arriving at this conclusion. He always spoke as if he were an outsider contemplating with intelligent interest the evolution of a great drama in which he had no longer a personal share. When he talked in this way some scoffed, others shrugged their shoulders, while a few who believed him marvelled in sorrow. Why? they kept asking themselves. Why? Why? Why? But answer there was none.

THE CABAL OF THE COCK AND BULL.

But the great public, like nature, abhors a vacuum. Where there is a demand there is inevitably a supply.

So, as Lord Rosebery refused to enlighten the public as to the why and wherefore of his decision to resign, the wise and understanding public set itself to invent reasons of its own. When savages are starving, they lessen the pangs of hunger by filling themselves with clods of clay. On this principle the *Times*, being unable to divine the real reason of Lord Rosebery's reluctance to assume office, invented the story of a cabal against him. If there was a Liberal majority of more than fifty, we were assured Lord Rosebery was to be dispensed with. The Foreign Office was to go to Lord Kimberley. The scuttlers and Little Englanders, with Mr. Labouchere at their head, were determined to stand no nonsense. Nay, to such fantastic lengths went the erratic imagination of Printing House Square, that Mr. Morley, of all men in the world, was indicated as one of the leaders in the intrigue against Lord Rosebery. All this was a mere cock-and-bull story. There was no intrigue. There was no cabal. Some of the men who were said to be scheming to get rid of Lord Rosebery were ready to do anything and everything to induce him to reconsider his decision to retire from public life. But Lord Rosebery was obdurate. He would not hearken to the appeals of his chief, to the entreaties of his former colleagues. More than once, in the very crisis of Cabinet-making, it was announced that he was not going to join the Ministry.

Lord Randolph Churchill, judging Lord Rosebery by himself, is said to have declared that it was only the coyness of the lady who loved to be wooed. Others who were nearer the truth attributed Lord Rosebery's reluctance to take office to insomnia, from which he has long been a victim. Others again imagined that Mr. Gladstone wanted Lord Rosebery to subordinate his views upon foreign policy to those with which the Foreign Secretary had little sympathy. There is no truth in this story. Where the truth actually lay no one, not even Lord Rosebery's intimates, appear to know. He has at least the honor of having added a worse than Asian mystery to the problems of politics.



LORD ROSEBERY.

WHY LORD ROSEBERY IS INDISPENSABLE.

In the end, however, Lord Rosebery was compelled to take office. By what method of compulsion, short of presenting a loaded revolver at his head, Mr. Gladstone succeeded in inducing Lord Rosebery to accept the Foreign Secretaryship is not known. The probability is that Mr. Gladstone would have failed if it had not been for the extraordinary pressure that was brought to bear upon the recalcitrant earl from

all quarters. It is not too much to say that an absolute feeling of dismay pervaded the Liberal ranks when it was known that Lord Rosebery really meant what he said. There was hardly a Liberal member who did not feel that a ministry without Lord Rosebery was a ministry without a future. But the dismay of the party probably weighed with him less than the assurances which poured in upon him from sovereigns and statesmen who were better able than borough members to foresee the consequences of his abstention. Two years ago I remember talking to a British ambassador at one of the most important Courts in Europe as to the effect of a change of Ministry. He replied: "I think they have accepted the return of Mr. Gladstone as inevitable, but being assured that Lord Rosebery will be at the Foreign Office, they regard this with composure. But if by any misfortune Lord Rosebery did not go to the Foreign Office I think we should have a very bad time." This was the universal opinion of British diplomacy. We have had six years of tranquility. Europe has been at peace. That peace might at any moment be disturbed by accident or design. The situation was too serious for it to be safe for any one to play tricks. And to place at the British Foreign Office any Minister who might plausibly be believed to entertain the fantastic dream of an Anglo-French alliance, might have upset every calculation and plunged the Continent into the abyss of the incalculable and the unknown. So at last Lord Rosebery, having assisted in turning Lord Salisbury out, was bound by the consequences of his own act to help his Queen and his country to minimize the mischief that might otherwise have resulted from the change of government.

THE COMING MAN.

When at last Lord Rosebery consented to waive his objections and subordinated his private inclinations to the imperative call of public duty, a great sigh of relief went up from all patriotic men. For Lord Rosebery stands for the Empire. The greatness and the honor of his country are to him even more important than scoring a point in the electioneering game. He understands also something of the permanent balance of forces in the outer world, and he realizes, as some of his colleagues unfortunately do not, the importance of the colonies and of the navy, if Britain is to retain her position among the nations of the world. The net result of the indecision and delay has been to convince every one, perhaps even Lord Rosebery himself, that he is indispensable, and to mark him out as having the next best right to the Liberal Premiership. It is no doubt true that there are some who do not much admire a patriotism which needs to be driven almost at the point of the bayonet, or rather under the pressure of innumerable atmospheres, into the service of the Empire. But the net effect on the whole will be in his favor. Here, at least, is no office-seeker, no ambitious aspirant after place and power. Here is the man whom Britain cannot afford to spare, whom all the world outside Britain knows and trusts. Lord Rosebery, if he can

but learn to sleep, issues from the crisis as the coming man.

MR. MORLEY.

The other indispensable minister is Mr. Morley. Lord Rosebery is not more indispensable for foreign affairs than Mr. Morley is for the management of the Irish Nationalists. It is a strange paradox. No man in the whole Cabinet is less Irish than Mr. Morley. His sedate and sternly restrained temperament is as far removed from that of the excitable and imaginative Celts as the austere Cato was from the ancient Gauls. Mr. Morley has the sense of justice of the Puritan, the poise of the philosopher and the severe taste of the literary precisian. Yet he and no other is the recognized leader and chosen representative of a party which idolized Mr. Parnell, and counts Mr. Tim Healy as one of its bright and shining lights.



J. MORLEY.

Mr. Morley has had no training in administration, yet he is universally declared to be indispensable for one of the greatest administrative posts in the service of the Crown, he is one of the few public men who have publicly and definitely broken with the orthodoxies of the churches, and he is installed with the approbation of the Catholic hierarchy as the only acceptable ruler and governor of

one of the most Catholic nations in Europe. The Irish movement is primarily nationalist, secondly agrarian and thirdly religious. Mr. Morley has never been remarkable for his enthusiasm on behalf of nationalities, he is the hope and bulwark of the opponents of socializing experiments, and he has written harder things of the Catholic Church than any other public man except Mr. Gladstone. To add to this strange congeries of paradoxes, he has found his most persistent and rancorous opponent in the quondam Tribune of the North, the erstwhile devotee of nationality, Mr. Joseph Cowen, who in his youth was an apostle of Home Rule, but who is today the hope and the trust of every Tyneside Tory.

THE CONTEST AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Morley's electoral contests at Newcastle have constituted the most interesting episode in the election. After the infamy of the election for the Forest of Dean, there was no result that cast a greater slur upon the democracy of England than the return of Mr. Hamond at the head of the poll for Newcastle. It is nearly a quarter of a century since there was the stormy scene before the hustings at Sandhill, when Mr. Hamond in vain endeavored to obtain a hearing. It was a curious chorus that drowned his voice. I was an apprentice boy on the Quayside, and I remember, as if it was yesterday, the salute of the unenfranchised. An odious scandal had come to light a short time before, and Mr. Hamond's appearance was hailed by a continuous angry howl of "Wife, wife, wife!"

—the significance of which was well enough understood on the hustings. Mr. Hamond has ten times offered himself to the suffrage of his fellow citizens, and twice he has been successful. He is an old man now, but age has not abated his natural impudence, his supreme self-complacency, or the unfettered luxuriance of imagination which led him to invent the extraordinary fiction that Mr. Morley had promised to resign his seat if he did not get a majority of two thousand over his Unionist opponent. Mr. Hamond's majority of three thousand was a sore blow and a crushing disappointment. Mr. Morley, who is one of the most sensitive of men, felt it as a cruel discouragement. If the wife of your bosom, of whom you have been pardonably proud, were suddenly to elope with the vilest varlet in your scullery, even a philosopher might wince. Mr. Morley's discouragement was but momentary, and his second campaign was one of the finest and most brilliant in the whole election. Mr. Cowen, in his most impassioned moments, never appealed more directly to the heart of the northern democracy than did Mr. Morley, when he opened the campaign after his appointment to the Irish Office. Seldom has any electoral reverse ever been more brilliantly retrieved. Mr. Hamond and Mr. Cowen between them have made Mr. Morley the first man in the party, after Mr. Gladstone. The conversion of a minority of 3,000 into a majority of 1,703 in the course of a few weeks, is one of those achievements of which a statesman may well be proud. Mr. Morley nailed his colors to the mast. He fought a straightforward, honest fight against a powerful and unscrupulous combination, and after a struggle of unparalleled intensity he achieved a magnificent victory. Mr. Morley has won a seat for life, and it is difficult to know whether to congratulate Newcastle most upon that fact or upon the final quietus it has given Mr. Cowen.

MR. H. H. ASQUITH.

The great surprise of the ministry was the selection of Mr. Asquith as Home Secretary. I remember a leader of the House of Commons declaring once, in private, not in public, that any one could be Home Secretary, and that there was hardly any office where it was as safe to trust an untried man as the Home Office. Everything, he said, is admirably organized. All the work is done by the permanent officials. All that is needed in a Home Secretary is ordinary common sense and ability to express himself intelligibly in the House. It would really seem as if this theory were accepted by both political parties. Mr. Disraeli astonished every one when he pitchforked a Lancashire lawyer, in the shape of Mr. Richard Cross, into the Home Office in 1874. Lord Salisbury, acting on Lord Randolph's advice, selected Mr. Matthews as Home Secretary in 1886, immediately after his great forensic triumph in the Dilke divorce case; and now Mr. Gladstone has outdone both Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury by making Mr. H. H. Asquith Home Secretary to the new Administration. Mr. Matthews did not turn out a particularly brilliant success, to put it

mildly, while Sir Richard Cross achieved a tolerable reputation. Whether Mr. Asquith will be a success or a failure remains to be seen. That he is a smart man, almost a "drefful smart man," is universally admitted. But his promotion at a bound to one of the highest offices in the Cabinet, before he has even served his apprenticeship to administrative duties, is very audacious, and it is to be hoped that it may have the success of its audacity.

Mr. H. H. Asquith is the son of a Yorkshire Congregationalist, who has achieved a moderate reputation at the bar, where, until he became Home Secretary, he made a tolerable livelihood. In appearance he is a small edition of Mr. Chamberlain, whom he also resembles in one or two other respects. He is ambitious, he is persuasive, he married young, and he comes of Nonconformist and provincial stock. But Mr. Chamberlain has more force, more nerve, more fire, more enthusiasm than Mr. Asquith. There is as little color in his face as there is glow in his oratory. There is no more fire in him than there is in Lord Derby, whom he succeeds as the thin embodiment of incarnate common sense. Mr. Asquith is better cut out for a judge than a politician. He could do better in summing up a case for a jury than as a master in the arts of parliamentary debate. He is a demon for work, industrious, persevering and foresighted. He is a man capable of planning out his life and taking his own course regardless of the warnings of friends and the lugubrious warnings of all the authorities. At the bar he had all the qualities necessary for a great forensic success, except the total inability to rise, even for a few moments, into that exalted region from which a great advocate is able to sweep before him all the misgivings of a jury and melt the prejudices of the Court. He is a thin, pale-faced man, kindly-dispositioned enough, but with no glow in him. He is legal common sense incarnate in the silk of a Q.C., acute, calm, cool and critical.

I only heard him cross-examine once. Sir Charles Russell, who is always good to his juniors, handed over poor Mr. Macdonald of the *Times* to his tender mercies, and he discharged the duties of his position with the merciless precision of a Grand Inquisitor. He defended Mr. Cuninghame-Graham at the Old Bailey when the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square had to be vindicated in the dock, but he has not figured conspicuously in the famous lawsuits of recent years. "Keep your eye on Asquith," Mr. George Lewis said to me five years ago, "he is certain to rise and rise high." Mr. Lewis is a rare judge of men, but even he was probably astonished at the rapidity of Mr. Asquith's promotion. On the other hand, a judge before whom Mr. Asquith has practiced declares that while Asquith is good enough at an opening speech, he is not particularly able as a counsel. Success in the courts is, however, no criterion as to success in the Commons. Mr. Gladstone thinks that Mr. Asquith is the man for the post. Mr. Fowler, it is believed, differs entirely from Mr. Gladstone in this matter; but Mr. Fowler's judgment is perhaps a little prejudiced.

In Parliament Mr. Asquith has made some dozen set speeches. He left the impression that he had carefully written them out, and then as carefully committed them, word by word, to a retentive and capacious memory. They were lucid presentations of his case, the sentences were compact and consecutive, and his voice arrested the ear of the House. These exertations, however, prove nothing as to his ability to hold his own in the rough and tumble of debate. Mr. Asquith's appointment is a great experiment. It may easily be a great failure.

Mr. Asquith will have many troublesome questions to face. The first is the demand for the amnesty of the dynamiters and Phoenix Park assassins. Mr. Gladstone has handed over to him the duty of reconsidering the sentences of these patriots, whose zeal carried them into murder—wholesale and retail. Another pressing question is that of Trafalgar Square. The square is the historic gathering ground of London's democracy. It is London's open air town hall. It has been closed to the people by brute force ever since Bloody Sunday, 1887. A meeting has already been summoned to celebrate in the square the crime of November 13. Mr. Asquith will have to decide whether to allow the meeting, or interdict it, or regulate it. The square is in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's department. Being the property of the Crown it is difficult to hand over the regulation to the County Council. In any case this can not be done before November 13. Mr. Asquith will have to decide what should be done. The true, perhaps the only policy, is to declare that the ultimate control of the square will be transferred to the County Council, but that the use of London's open air town hall will be restored to the people of London, subject to certain specified simple but obvious regulations, framed in order to prevent the abuse of the privilege of public meetings or its monopoly by any single set or crowd of demonstrators. Behind these two questions stands the great subject of Prison Reform. Mr. Asquith will not face the outcry that would be raised against the one drastic measure which would refuse to allow any judge or magistrate to pass a sentence until he had himself done at least a week's hard labor as an ordinary criminal convict, special provision, of course, being made for subjecting the non-criminal judicial candidate to the ordinary prison treatment. But he may do much to make our prisons at once more humane and more severe by reducing long sentences, giving prisoners the option of the lash, and letting more outside humanizing influence into the dim, dull precincts of the gaols. Mr. Asquith is not an enthusiast; he is not quite a genius; but he has very little trash in his mind, and he is not badly qualified to act as the supreme court of appeal in all hanging sentences.

MR. H. H. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler was talked of as a possible Chancellor of the Exchequer and as a possible Home Secretary. Mr. Gladstone decided that he must be President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Fowler is reported to have made a wry face and hinted that he would

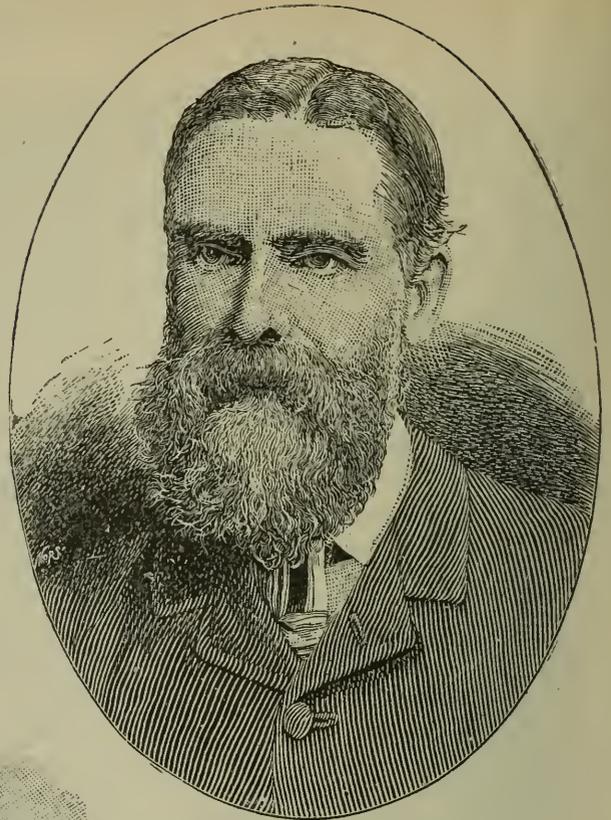
have preferred the Home Office. Mr. Gladstone, however, had only the Local Government Board to give him. It was a case of that or nothing. Mr. Fowler preferred it to nothing, and that is all that can be said. But in reality it is a better post than either of those to which he aspired. The whole question of Poor Law Reform, the immense problem of District and Parish Councils, together with the settlement of the Temperance Question, all fall to the share of Mr. Fowler. If he wanted a place in which to be useful, the Local Government Board is worth both the others put together. Ill-natured gossip, however, asserts that Mr. Gladstone refused him the other posts in order to mark his condemnation of the "base compact" by virtue of which he had saved himself from a contest at Wolverhampton in return for a pledge to respect Mr. Chamberlain's political preserves. Be that as it may, the ministerialists are well content to have Mr. Fowler where he is. Mr. Fowler will be a lucky man if the general estimate of his ability is as high this time twelve months as it is to-day. Mr. Bryce said of the Gladstonian majority that it was little, but that it was a fighter. That is just what Mr. Fowler is not. He is not little and he is not a fighter. He is a cautious, canny man, who prefers to attain his ends by arrangement rather than by swashbucklerism. The coming session will severely test the metal that is in him. He can stand up to the Tories well enough, for 'tis his nature to, but he is apt to get demoralized by a flank attack. "If ever I have to go tiger hunting," said one of his colleagues on one occasion, "I will take care not to choose a Wesleyan solicitor as my sporting companion." As there will be a good deal of tiger hunting in the new parliament it is to be hoped Mr. Fowler will show more of the spirit of John Wesley than of the diplomatic caution of the head of the firm of Fowler, Perks and Company.

MR. ARTHUR ACLAND.

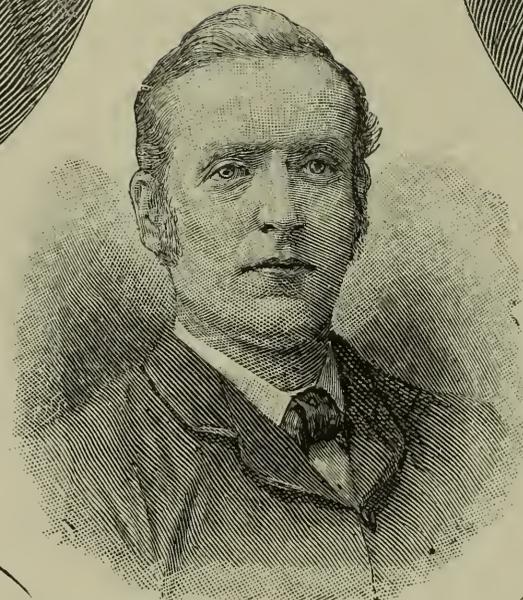
Mr. Arthur Acland has long been regarded as one of the coming young men. He is the son of Mr. Gladstone's old friend, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. Gladstone does not forget his old friends or his old friends' sons to the third and fourth generation. Lord Houghton, who is Viceroy of Ireland, is an old friend's son, and so is the Postmaster General. But, as the Irishman says, even if he had never had a father, Mr. Arthur Acland would have deserved recognition. He is a philanthropist, an educationist, a co-operator, a university extensionist, and, in short, just the kind of man to form a committee of three with Mr. Mundella and Mr. Fowler to undertake in earnest the regeneration of rural England. As vice-president of the Council, he will have to try his hand at licking into shape the chaos of secondary education, and at endeavoring to bring some practical common sense into the practical instruction of the children of our villages. I have a kind of dream that Mr. Acland is destined to universalize the use of the magic lantern as an educational agent, but whether he does this or not, he can hardly fail to leave his mark impressed deeply on the education of the nation.



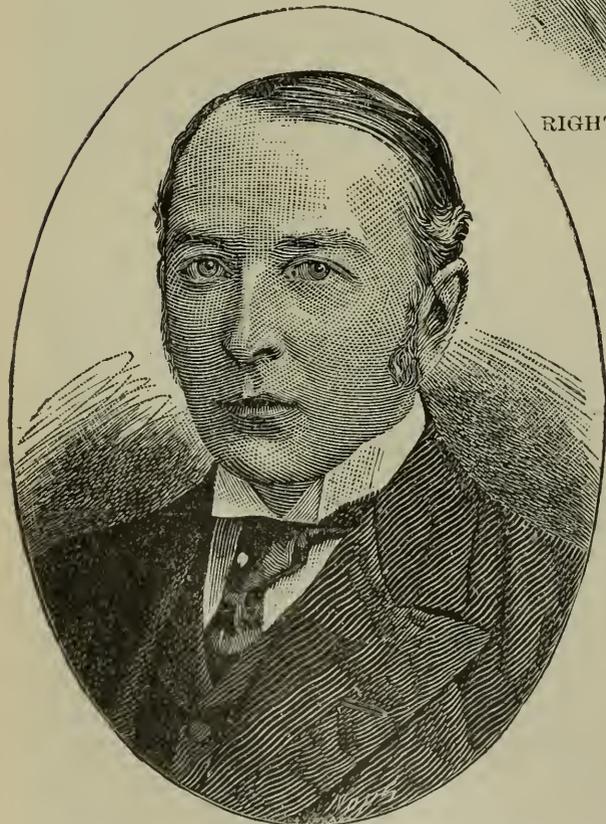
RIGHT HON. HENRY FOWLER, M.P.,
President of the Local Government
Board.



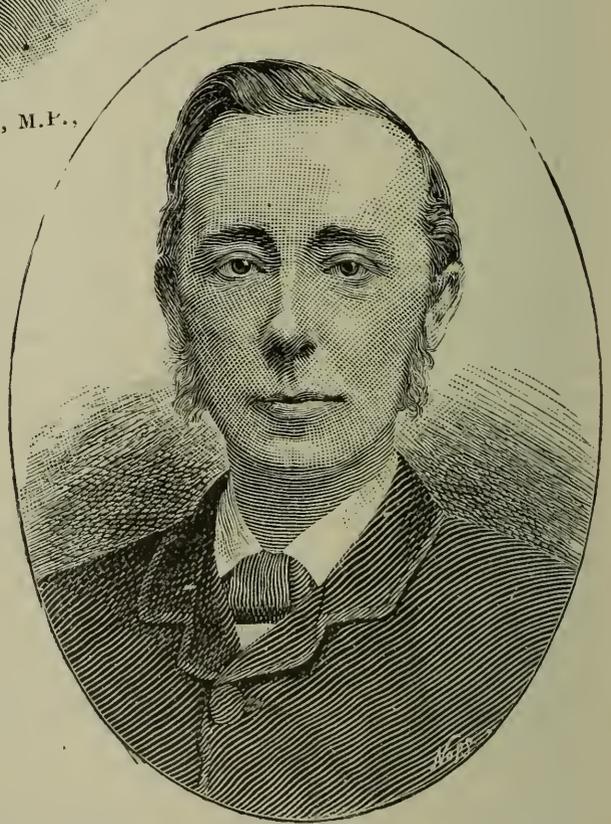
RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Duchy of
Lancaster.



RIGHT HON. H. H. ASQUITH, M.P.,
Home Secretary.



RIGHT HON. ARNOLD MORLEY, M.P.,
Postmaster-General.



RIGHT HON. A. H. DYKE ACKLAND, M.P.,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

MR. ARNOLD MORLEY.

Mr. Arnold Morley, the son of Mr. Samuel Morley, is Postmaster-General. He is a handsome bachelor, whose ambitions are more social than political or religious. His father was a kind of lay Nonconformist Pope. He was Liberal Whip and is part proprietor of the *Daily News*. No one expected to see him a Cabinet Minister, although the haughtiness of his manners would have prepared members to hear that he had been made a duke, or at least an archangel. As Postmaster he has got to establish penny postage throughout the English-speaking world, to decide that everything published periodically at intervals of a month is a newspaper, and as such entitled to be carried at newspaper rates, and generally to sit upon Sir Arthur Blackwood until he consents to bring England up to Mr. Henniker Heaton's ideal of a civilized postal community. Apart from the praiseworthy desire of pleasing Mr. John Morley by adding a namesake to the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone's motives in making Mr. Arnold Morley a minister are somewhat mixed. He is a Gladstonian balast for one thing, and then again he adds one more to an unwieldy Cabinet. There is safety in numbers, quoth W. E. G.

MR. JAMES BRYCE.

Another member who takes his seat in the Cabinet for the first time is Mr. James Bryce. There is only one thing to say about this, and that is that most people imagined he had been in the Cabinet before. He ought to have been, which is another matter. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1886, and he is now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The only Irishman in the Cabinet, he is an Ulsterman, from the black north, the son of a Presbyterian divine. Mr. Bryce is cultured, traveled, philanthropic, and sensible. If he has one fault it is that he is just a trifle too superior and too well informed for anything but a professor's classroom. He is not in favor of woman's suffrage, but he helped to amend the law by which a male legislature deprived the mother of any right to the custody of her own offspring, and also to amend the equally chivalrous outcome of masculine domination, the law which made marriage equivalent to the robbery by the husband of all his wife's property, past, present and to come. Mr. Bryce is almost as well known in the United States as in the United Kingdom. He has written the classic work on the American Commonwealth, and is equally at home on the Swiss Constitution and on the Alps. He does not excite as much enthusiasm as might be desired, but he is an eminently useful, trustworthy, public spirited public man.

THE FIGHTING SERVICES.

There is no need for any one to go through all the other members of the Cabinet. The most useful Cabinet Minister, who may yet lead the House of Commons, is Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. He is one of the few ministers who know the difference between a cavalry regiment and a protected cruiser: for interest in "the services" is not the leading characteristic of Liberal statesmen. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is rich and tough and capable. He is the

Liberal W. H. Smith, who is much cleverer than the late Mr. W. H. Smith. He ought to succeed Mr. Gladstone as leader of the House. If Sir W. Harcourt's eyes are not better he probably will. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has only one fault. He is lethargic. A few crackers ignited under his coat tail would do him good. If he could be induced to become a vegetarian and to read only one French novel a month, he might depose the Duke of Cambridge, and become famous in history as the man who created the British Army. But, failing the crackers, and in the absence of personal ambition or patriotic self-abnegation, what is to be done?

Every one was delighted when it was known that Lord Spencer was the new First Lord of the Admiralty, and that delight was increased when it was known that Sir Edward Reed was not going to have any post in the Administration. Lord Spencer is an ideal English nobleman. A master of the hounds, the owner of Althorp, a trusted statesman, simple in his tastes, chivalrous in his character, the one man in the Cabinet whom every one respects and whom all who know him love. A modest, upright, fearless Englishman, he takes his place at the head of the great service in whose traditions he was reared, resolved that the fame of his forefathers shall suffer no diminution in his hands. He will have his work set, keeping up the fighting strength of the navy with Sir W. Harcourt at the exchequer. But Lord Spencer will do his duty. Mr. Caine would have been a more efficient and capable assistant than Sir Ughtred Shuttleworth, but the inexperience of the new political will help to make the staff at Whitehall more than ever sure of their ground.



H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

The story runs that Lord Lansdowne threatened to resign if Lord Ripon went to the India Office. So Lord Ripon went to the Colonial Office, where he will miss Sir R. Herbert's kindly coaching, but where he will find an ample field for his energies. During his stay at the Colonial Office, Studley Royal should become the country seat of colonial statesmen on a visit to this country, and a pilgrimage to Fountains Abbey one of the recognized duties of every minister in the colonies. Lord Kimberley is established at the India Office. Mr. Gladstone is said to have declared that this peer is good in council. If so, he obeys the precept to do good by stealth,



LORD SPENCER.

to have declared that this peer is good in council. If so, he obeys the precept to do good by stealth,

for he certainly does not let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. He is industrious and a Gladstonian. He has got a capable lieutenant in Mr. G. W. Russell, who will find the representation of the interests of the Indian Empire in the House of Commons an odd change from the chairmanship of the Music Halls Committee of the County Council. The rapid fall in the value of the rupee will make the lives of these good men a burden unto them—a burden which, if they are wise, they will pass on with as little delay as possible to Sir W. Harcourt.

SOME OLD STAGERS.

Sir George Trevelyan, who wrecked the Home Rule bill in 1886, is Secretary for Scotland in a Home Rule Administration. Mr. Mundella is at the Board of Trade, determined, if possible, to develop his Under-Secretary, Mr. Burt, into a Minister of Labor, and full of great schemes of applying the principle of ar-



GEORGE RUSSELL.

bitration to the strikes and lock-outs of our time. Lord Herschell, who, like Mr. Bryce, is the son of a Nonconformist minister, is restored to his former place as Keeper of the Conscience of the Queen. On the Woolsack he is the right man in the right place. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is back again at the Woods and Forests, and lastly, there is Sir W. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, of whom nothing need be said, for in this character sketch we must only say good things of its subject.

SOME MINISTERS OUTSIDE THE CABINET.

Sir Charles Russell has consented to sacrifice \$35,000 a year in order to help the Prime Minister to give Home Rule to Ireland. That represents the difference between the fees of the Attorney-General and the average income of the leader of the bar, the law officers of the Crown being now for the first time forbidden to take private business. If this rule is enforced Sir Charles will probably be the last leader of the bar who will consent to be Attorney-General. That is the trouble which Sir Richard Webster brought upon the profession and upon the country by

his fatuous folly in taking the brief of the *Times* against the Parnellites. Mr. Rigby is—is Mr. Rigby, Solicitor-General, whose fame is caviare to the general. Mr. Robert Reid and Mr. Lockwood are left out in the cold. Sir Horace Davey succumbed at Stockton, so that he is out of the running. Sir Edward Grey, the most promising of all the younger men, is Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward, like Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, wants a spur. He is too happy in his domesticities and among his Northumbrian flower beds to care for the dusty arena at Westminster. He is as able as he is unambitious, but the position he holds with enemies on his flank will impel him to action. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and the Forest of Dean may congratulate itself upon having made the cause of the scuttlers from Egypt practically impossible owing to the odium excited by the man who, after breaking all his own pledges, thinks he has a mission to help the French to remind England of the promises under which we went to Egypt. Mr. Sydney Buxton and Sir Walter Foster are to have their chance. Mr. Buxton is Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir Walter Foster is at the Local Government Board. Of the others nothing need be said except that Irishmen lament the non-return of the Aberdeens to the Castle. Lord Houghton may do well, but the Irish know nothing about him, and there is no Lady Houghton. A bachelor Viceroy is a one-legged monstrosity. It is understood that the Aberdeens are going to Canada when Lord Stanley returns. Before their term of office expires the Dominion may be the pivot on which may turn the destinies of the Empire.



MR. RIGBY.

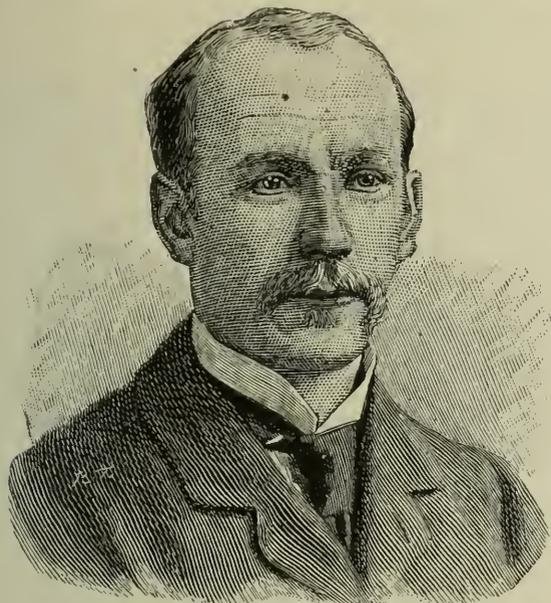
IN CONCLUSION.

The Cabinet, as a whole, will not survive any accident to its head. Should Mr. Gladstone retire next



SIR EDWARD GREY.

year, the Cabinet would be reconstituted—possibly under Sir W. Harcourt—but in any case nothing would be done until after another general election. The prospect before this administration is about as black as ever overshadowed any government in times of profound peace. The Home Rule bill, which is now in process of incubation, will, it is understood,



SYDNEY BUXTON.

have precedence over every other measure. The House of Lords will throw it out, and in so doing will be admittedly well within their constitutional and moral rights. Mr. Gladstone is not in a condition to raise a storm about this informal referendum. The Queen would not give him permission to flood the Upper House with new peers. There will be another appeal to the country upon Mr. Gladstone's bill, but, possibly enough, without Mr. Gladstone to lead it. Of course, the unforeseen may always happen. But, humanly speaking, the odds seem heavy that after a year or two, in which everything will be sacrificed to Home Rule, another Cabinet will be formed which will be neither Gladstonian nor Liberal. Nevertheless, with this dreary prospect before it, the new Cabinet strides into the imperial amphitheatre. If it wants a motto this perhaps will be most appropriate :

Ave, Caesar ! te moraturi salutamus !

THE LITERARY RECORD OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Cabinet is more than usually literary, some eight out of the seventeen of its members having produced books, both wisely and well, on political, social, historical, literary and economic subjects. It has occurred to us that a list of the volumes that have been written by each Minister might be interesting. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, of course, head the list both in the number of their publications ; but Sir George Trevelyan, Professor Bryce and Mr. Acland have each rendered incalculable service to literature. Lord Rosebery has, so far, produced only

one book, but that is so excellent that it is to be hoped that his literary labors will not cease with his resumption of official duties :

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. :

"Financial Statements," 12s. (Murray, London) ; "Rome and the Newest Fashion in Religion," 7s. 6d. (Murray, London) ; "Social Aspects of the Irish Question," 4s. (Murray, London) ; "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 33s. (Clarendon Press, London) ; "Juventus Mundi : The Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," 10s. 6d. (Macmillan, London) ; "Primer of Homer" (Macmillan, London) ; "Homeric Synchronism," 6s. 6d. (Macmillan, London) ; "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" (Isbister, London) ; Speeches in course of publication, edited by A. W. Hutton, Vol. I., 10s. 6d. (Methuen, London) ; "Landmarks of Homeric Study," 75 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.).

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery :

"Pitt" (Twelve English Statesmen series), 75 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.).

The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P. :

"Diderot and the Encyclopædists," 2 vols., \$1.50 each (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "On Compromise," \$1.50 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Critical Miscellanies," 3 vols., \$1.50 each (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Rousseau," 2 vols., \$1.50 each (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Voltaire," \$1.50 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Aphorisms," 25 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Edmund Burke : An Historical Study," \$1.50 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Edmund Burke" (Englishmen of Letters series) (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Chatham" (Twelve English Statesmen series), 75 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Walpole" (Twelve English Statesmen series), 75 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "The Study of Literature," 25 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Studies in Literature," \$1.50 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Richard Cobden," 2s. (Chapman & Hall, London).

The Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, M. P. :

"Cawnpore," \$1.75 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Early History of Charles James Fox," 6s. (Longmans, London) ; Competition Wallah ; Ladies in Parliament, Etc., 50 cents (Macmillan, N. Y.).

The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P. :

"The American Commonwealth," \$3.50 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "The Holy Roman Empire," \$1 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Transcaucasia and Ararat," \$2.50 (Macmillan, N. Y.) ; "Social Institutions of the United States," \$1 (Macmillan, N. Y.).

The Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, M. P. :

"A Guide to the Choice of Books for Students and General Readers" (Stanford, London) ; "Working Men Co-operators" (written in collaboration with Mr. Benjamin Jones) (Cassell, N. Y.) ; "The Education of Citizens : The Substance of Many Lectures" (Central Co-operative Board, Manchester) ; "Inaugural Address at the Lincoln Co-operative Congress, 1891" (Central Co-operative Board, Manchester) ; "A Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England to 1887," \$2 (Longmans, N. Y.) ; "A Skeleton Outline of the History of England," 60 cents (Longmans, N. Y.) ; "Studies in Secondary Education," edited by A. H. D. Acland, \$1.75 (Macmillan, N. Y.).

RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION—LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

A GROUP OF EIGHT ARTICLES.

UNDER the generic title of "The Layman's Movement" the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last February grouped together several brief articles descriptive of certain efforts and tendencies which were making toward a higher degree of harmony and a more effective practical co-operation among Christians of all denominations or of no denomination. The remarkably wide interest aroused by that group of articles has placed us under a kind of moral compulsion to return to the theme with a report of progress. The past summer has, in a great variety of ways, conduced to the furtherance of what may be termed religious solidarity. We have already made reference to the usefulness of such recent gatherings as the Christian Endeavor Conference in New York. The present group of papers recounts the notable success of the Grindelwald Conference in bringing together English Churchmen and Nonconformists; notes the cheering advance of Mr. Stead's "Civic Centre" movement in Great Britain; recounts in like manner the progress of Mr. Seward's Christian Unity movement in America; contains a highly appreciative forecast of the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago next year, and further includes very timely utterances in behalf of a united and practical forward movement in applied Christianity by Dr. Strong of the Evangelical Alliance, Dr. Dana formerly of St. Paul, now of Lowell, Dr. Washington Gladden and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

I. PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION IN CHURCH WORK.

BY REV. JOSIAH STRONG, D.D.

“WHAT are the prospects of lay co-operation in Christian work?”

The great obstacles in the way of such co-operation in the United States have been, first, the estrangement of the various denominations from one another, which has led to a lack of confidence, not to say mutual hostility; second, separate interests which have resulted in rivalries; and, third, an undue emphasis on creed.

These obstacles are being removed by the force of circumstances. Isolation is becoming as difficult for communions as for communities. Ignorance naturally breeds suspicion, but the conditions of modern life are forcing men of different religious creeds to become acquainted. They ride in the same cars, they meet in business and in politics, they read the same papers, the same magazines, the same books. To a considerable extent they attend the same religious gatherings. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have afforded valuable points of contact, while the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with its marvelous growth, and the King's Daughters are uniting hundreds of thousands of the rising generation in a broad Christian fellowship which crosses denominational lines and actively cultivates mutual confidence and love. Thus acquaintance is forcing different denominations to give over their unworthy suspicions one of another.

The settlement of the great West has naturally

stimulated denominationalism. Between 1870 and 1890 the number of evangelical churches in the United States more than doubled, rising from 70,148 to 142,599. While the denominations are each struggling to get a foothold in the rapidly multiplying communities of the frontier, their interests seem separate and rivalries result. But this century will practically bring to a close the era of settlement, and conditions will then be much less favorable to denominational competition.

No less effectively is the third great wall of separation being breached. Non-essential doctrines, on which men may differ and be equally honest and equally Christian, are not magnified as they once were, until deemed a sufficient ground for disfellowship and even persecution. There is now less tendency toward an exaggerated estimate of the importance of doctrine as compared with conduct. Men are beginning to see that conduct is a much larger proportion of Christian living than is creed, that Christianity is less a belief than a life.

Moreover, the solution of the great sociological problems of our times awaits the application of Christian principles. This application the churches must make, and happily there exist among them no historical differences along sociological lines. Though divided in doctrine and polity, they can unite in seeking to solve the problems of labor, of pauperism and of crime. And the magnitude of the difficulties which confront the churches demands their united efforts.

Here in the field of practical Christian work the co-operation of the churches is at the same time the most needed and the most practicable.

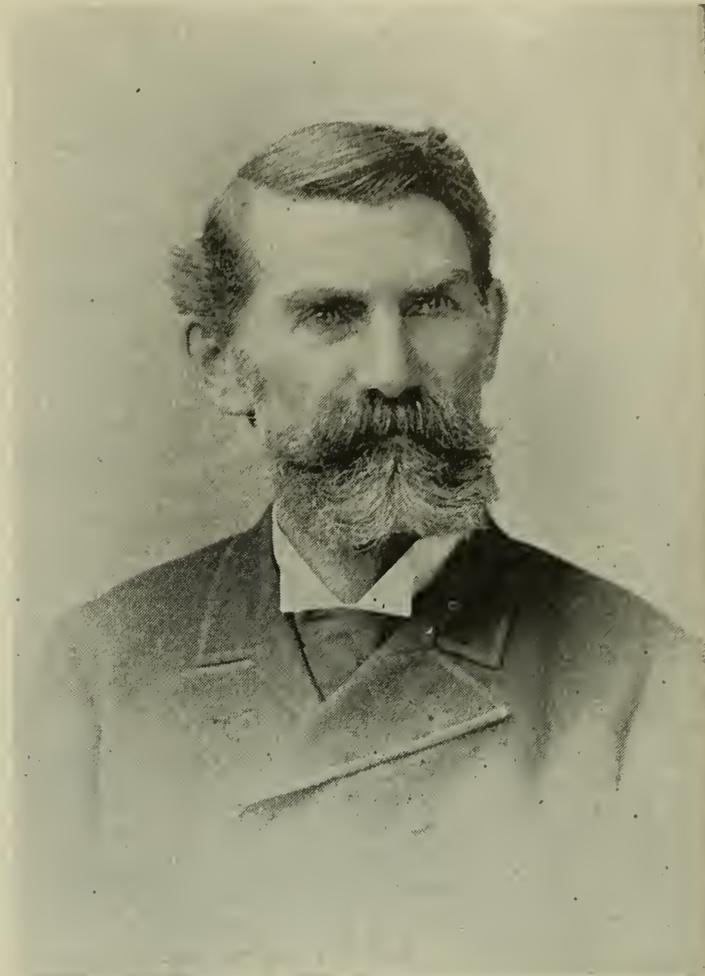
The great forces of civilization are all working in favor of combination, co-operation, organization, centralization. The churches could not resist this powerful tendency of the times, even if they tried. The very stars in their courses are fighting against existing sectarianism and denominational competition. Carlyle somewhere describes the insight of genius as a "co-operation with the real tendency of the world." Those who are seeking to bring the fragments of the dismembered church of Christ into closer relations, and finally into organic union, may be said to possess this insight, and may see their triumph from afar.

Co-operation is a necessary step toward such union. The writer heard the lamented Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock say, a short time before his death, "If ever organic union comes, it will come through co-operation." Certainly denominations which cannot co-operate cannot coalesce.

The form which co-operation is to take is still something of a question. Some advocate denominational federation, which would make possible an official ecclesiastical co-operation. This would be good so far as it went, but such co-operation would be subject to very serious limitations. It would stop the competition of the various home missionary societies, which would be a great economy of men and of money and a distinct gain every way; but such a body would be weak in the prosecution of reforms and in attempts to solve the great sociological problems of our times. On all such questions its position would necessarily be conservative; it could not lead. It could never go faster than the slowest denomination entering into the federation. As there could be no compulsion, the denomination which was least advanced on any question would necessarily determine the position of the federated body. Such would be the result of federation *at the top*.

Federation *at the bottom* promises larger results. By that I mean the federation of the local churches. A half dozen neighboring churches, representing as many denominations, can be induced to take a much more advanced position concerning needed reforms

and new methods of work than the half dozen denominations which they represent. The conservatism of one community would not keep back a less conservative community. This is the co-operation which the Evangelical Alliance for the United States is ad-



REV. JOSIAH STRONG, D.D.,
Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance.

vocating and inaugurating—the co-operation of the local churches in applying the principles of the gospel to the entire life of the community, to all its institutions, to all its industries, to all its activities, to all its relationships.

II. NEW METHODS WANTED IN HOME MISSIONS.

BY REV. M. MCG. DANA, D.D.

IT is one of the hopeful signs of the hour that increasing attention is being paid to the waste of Christian force. We are still being called by the exigencies of the religious situation to the study of the economics of Church work. For years we have in all households of faith been confronted with unwise expenditures in the so-called home missionary fields, the proof of which is found in the multiplication of dependent churches, with their poorly supported

ministers. Sectarian rivalry, and the habit of ignoring by one denomination what has been done by others, is mainly responsible for this state of things. In some sections of our land competition in church extension has been as pronounced as in business enterprises. We have long professed to deplore it, and have constantly apologized for it, but as yet nothing definite has been done to bring it to an end.

Of late a new interest has been awakened in this

subject, and from thoughtful Christian laymen, as well as from ministers desirous of a change in present methods, have come suggestions deserving, to say the least, of the most careful consideration.

At present money enough is raised by the various denominations to reach all parts of our country with evangelizing agencies and influences, but it is unwisely expended. Each denomination ignores largely every other, so that there is overlapping of work: too much is spent in some places, resulting in an over supply of churches, while other and needy sections are overlooked. All over our Western land is this the case, and it constitutes one of the most grievous trials of home missionaries, as it certainly is the shame and weakness of our Protestant faith. In Great Britain the same state of things exists, and it is in every rural community especially a burning question. Various schemes have been proposed, such as yoking together contiguous churches under the pastoral care of one missionary. This is the modification of the old "circuit" system, which yielded good results, and certainly is religiously and pecuniarily economical.

But antecedent to this, possibly making such a "resource" unnecessary, is the unity of several weak churches in any given locality into one strong self-supporting church. That is the dictate of common sense, and is a move in the direction of practical Christian union. This method would release from their starveling charges men who are needed elsewhere, and this would help meet the deficiency of laborers, now so generally lamented.

Such consolidation, however, of churches in localities where the latter are redundant can never be brought about under the management which now obtains and which is distinctively ecclesiastical. The work and worth of State, conference or synodal missionaries or superintendents are largely gauged by the number of new churches they organize every year. This puts a premium on denominational zealotry, which is quite often not according to wisdom. For this reason it has been suggested that some sort of "advisory board" composed of laymen, representing different denominations, might be charged with the responsibility of determining when and where a new church is needed and of what character it shall be. This simply applies business principles to the grave matter of church extension, and brings, through such a constituted board, the evangelical denominations into co-operative effort. The opinion of such a body of men representing Christian sagacity, enterprise and brotherhood would not, it is claimed, be disregarded in any community where the establishment of a church was being considered. Should this board advise against the formation of a new church, because not needed religiously, it surely would be a sufficient and safe reason for missionary societies withholding aid, especially if in face of this advice the projectors of the enterprise went ahead. A good many churches are born of religious spunk and sectarian zeal, and both are out of place in this evangelistic age.

No denomination should now attempt to plant a church of its own in a field already occupied without conference with representatives of sister denominations. To do so is to ignore all the principles of Christian comity and economy as well. It is a sin in these days to over supply a community with missionary churches, for among other things injurious, it involves the misapplication of funds given to supply the really destitute with religious privileges. Two-fifths of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches average less than fifty members, yet each of these dependent struggling churches wants the entire time and service of one missionary. Why not unite where two or more such weaklings are found in the same village or town? Our missionary field has been so long studied from a denominational view point that it is all the more difficult to introduce the idea of co-operation and union.

Among the signs of promise now discernible is the "Layman's Congress," which has been described in this REVIEW, and has about it so many features of interest. Just such a body as that could succeed in combining the religious forces of a State, and prevent that waste which now results from purely denominational work. "The Civic Church," described by Mr. Stead, shows what the union of churches in a given city to battle against common and acknowledged evils could effect. "One church for one town," is a cry just now heard from our British brethren and is another protest against a divided and therefore weakened Protestantism.

By no means the least noteworthy among recent movements is "The Brotherhood of Christian Unity," which aims to unite all churches and Christians in those efforts which promise to promote human weal, but which cannot be achieved without this fraternal union. Diffused and sporadic attempts to do good will, by means of the latter, become concentrated and strong endeavors, having back of them the undivided support of all who are loyal to Christ. Co-operation is at last becoming a talismanic word in the religious, as it has been in the industrial world. Man in his sharply defined and selfish individualism is being superseded by mankind in co-operative communion and mutual beneficence.

Our great evangelistic problems call for a readjustment of methods, and denominational efforts need to broaden out, until at least the waste of treasure and labor incident to their sectarian character shall be saved, and each shall agree to respect the work done by the other; then the field in all its immensity can be covered by the churches. Acting in harmony, territory already occupied by one Christian Church will be considered as under its care, and another seeking to prosecute its evangelistic mission will pass on to new fields where the neglected and needy may be ministered to in the Master's spirit. That method will simplify the home missionary problem, will save funds now unwisely spent, will prevent duplication of work, and enable the churches of Christ to provide the entire land with gospel institutions.

III. A CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD SUNDAY.

IN the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last February, Mr. Theodore F. Seward gave our readers an account of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, which had lately come into being and of which he is the founder and guiding spirit. Mr. Seward's excellent movement has meanwhile been making such good progress as to justify a further report in these pages. The wide acceptance of the simple creed and pledge of this distinctively laymen's movement is one of the significant signs of the times. A list of the members of Mr. Seward's advisory committee will show more clearly than could any other equally brief statement how wide has been the approval won for the plan:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

John Greenleaf Whittier, Danvers, Mass.
 Miss Frances E. Willard, Pres't Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
 Hon. C. C. Bonney, Pres't World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition.
 Rev. William P. Merrill, Pastor Chestnut Hill Pres. Church, Phila.
 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Editor *Christian Union*.
 Thomas W. Bicknell, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 William R. Harper, Ph.D., Pres't University of Chicago.
 Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, Pastor Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C.
 Franklin Fairbanks, Esq., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D., Pastor First Baptist Church, Phila.
 Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., Gen. Sec. Evangelical Alliance.
 William E. Dodge, Esq., New York.
 Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Pres't Young People's Society Christian Endeavor.
 Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D., Pastor Madison Square Pres. Church, New York.
 Rt. Rev. Bishop J. H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua University.
 H. E. Webster, Ph.D., Pres't Union College.
 M. L. Perrin, Ph.D. (Gött.), Prof. Teutonic Languages in Boston University.
 Albert S. Cook, Ph.D., Prof. English Literature, Yale University.
 Rev. Edward P. Sprague, D.D., Ph.D., Pastor First Pres. Church, Auburn, N. Y.
 Rev. T. T. Munger, D.D., Pastor United Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn.
 Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D., Chairman of Committee on "The World's Parliament of Religions."
 Rev. Charles F. Deems, D.D., Pres't of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy.
 Prof. G. Brown Goode, LL.D., Ass't Sec'y Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Friz W. Baldwin, Pastor Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J.
 Hon. A. B. Nettleton, Ass't Sec'y of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Grace H. Dodge, New York.
 Mr. George W. Cable, Northampton, Mass.
 Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Roxbury, Mass.
 Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., Montclair, N. J.
 Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Belmont, Mass.

Prof. Joseph Leconte, Ph.D., University of California.
 Rev. Theodore F. Wright, Pres't New Church Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha, Neb.
 Gen. A. W. Greeley, Chief of Signal Service, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. R. B. Hassell, Redfield, South Dakota.
 Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D.D., Rector St. George's Church, New York.



MR. THEODORE F. SEWARD.

It is pleasant to note, as one pays tributes of gratitude and respect to the memory of Whittier this month, that one of the last acts of a long career devoted to furthering the spirit of Christian unity was his enrollment in the new brotherhood and acceptance of a place on the advisory committee. In doing this Mr. Whittier wrote to Mr. Seward: "For years I have been desirous for a movement for uniting all Christians with no other creed or pledge than a simple recognition of Christ as our leader. I have read thy public articles on the subject with hearty approval and sympathy."

Mr. R. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill., now in his eighty-eighth year, whose identification with Western material and moral progress will perhaps never obtain as large a recognition as it deserves, some time

ago wrote as follows to the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "I wish to thank you and the REVIEW for helping me to find the little creed herein inclosed. It is the only church creed I ever saw proposed, since the great apostacy of the fourth century, that renders Christian unity even a hopeful probability on earth. It represents Christ and the Christ-words and his kingdom on earth, as He is reported to have represented Himself, in his own commanded words, and not as others, whether apostles or churchmen, saints or sinners, have chosen to represent Him. I therefore hastened at once gladly to subscribe to it, or to direct my writer to do it, as I cannot see to read or write myself. I sent it down to our picture-framer's to put the finest frame and glass around it in town, to hang up in my library, where all others can see to read it if I cannot. . . . When I first read this little creed I wrote to the friend who helped me to it that it was the first sound of the trumpet of the Christ-word for the resurrection of the dead that I had ever heard—our dead churchmen and laymen—dead and buried fifteen hundred years ago under huge piles of old books, creeds and documents, all of which Christ had either discarded by His baptism or had never heard of."

Mr. Seward has begun the publication of a small quarterly entitled "Christian Unity," which is to serve as the organ of the brotherhood. The first number reprints the REVIEW OF REVIEWS' group of articles which appeared last February under the title of "The Laymen's Movement," and it contains many evidences that the plan of the brotherhood has vitality enough to live and flourish.

AS TO MR. SEWARD HIMSELF.

The question being asked of Mr. Seward how it happened that he, being a layman, has been led to devote himself to this religious work, he replied:

"My entire life has been a preparation for it. Here are the lessons which I was providentially set to learn in the school of experience. My native village (Florida, Orange County, N. Y.) was the scene of a bitter feud between its churches, the old school and the new school, Presbyterian. No one understood (as no human being can understand) the doctrinal distinctions over which they were quarreling, and thus I was led even in my childhood to realize the folly and wickedness of such controversies.

"My profession—music—incidentally continued my theological education in the same direction. As organist of churches belonging to different denominations, I could not but see the real union in essentials beneath the variance in non-essentials. Suffering all my life from insomnia and nervous weakness, the spiritual gradually came to take precedence over the material in my mind. And, finally, working twelve years for an unpopular cause in my own profession (introducing the English Tonic Sol-fa into America),

having to overcome public inertia, professional prejudice and the opposition of vested interests, gave me a special training in the methods of propagandism."

THE BROTHERHOOD'S PLEDGE.

It may be well for the benefit of those who have not seen Mr. Seward's articles to reprint the pledge. It is as follows:

I hereby agree to accept the creed promulgated by the Founder of Christianity—love to God and love to man—as the rule of my life. I also agree to recognize as fellow-Christians and members of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity all who accept this creed and Jesus Christ as their leader.

I join this brotherhood with the hope that such a voluntary association and fellowship with Christians of every faith will deepen my spiritual life and bring me into more helpful relations with my fellow-men.

Promising to accept Jesus Christ as my leader means that I intend to study His character with a desire to be imbued with His Spirit, to imitate His example and to be guided by His precepts.

A SUNDAY TO PROCLAIM UNITY.

The Christian Unity Brotherhood has decided to urge upon the ministers of all denominations in the United States that upon the last Sunday in October, the 30th, they preach a sermon upon the idea of the brotherhood and co-operation of all Christian people: and the 21st verse of the 17th chapter of the Gospel of John has been designated as a text. It is proposed that at some point in the sermon the following question be discussed: "Cannot a universal Christian brotherhood be founded or organized on the basis of love to God and love to man under the leadership of Jesus Christ, leaving the more definite parts of the creed to the denomination, the Church, or the individual?" More explicit information regarding this Christian Brotherhood Sunday may be obtained by addressing Mr. Theodore F. Seward, at 19 Park Place, New York.

It would seem to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS not inappropriate that besides the idea of a brotherhood united by acceptance of a common pledge or creed, these Christian Unity sermons might in some cases be made also to touch upon the question of practical co-operation among Christian people and the well-disposed of all shades of belief, for the moral and social improvement of their own neighborhoods. Mr. Seward has expressed the following opinion: "Competitive Christian effort can be exchanged for co-operative Christian effort in a single year if a few earnest people will take up the question with a vigorous combination of faith and works." October, 1892, is the month which rounds out the four hundred years that have passed since Columbus added America to Christendom. It will be a good time to impress the idea of the essential brotherhood in Christian belief and in co-operative good works that should pervade the land.

IV. THE MUNICIPAL IDEA OF THE CHURCH.

BY REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D.

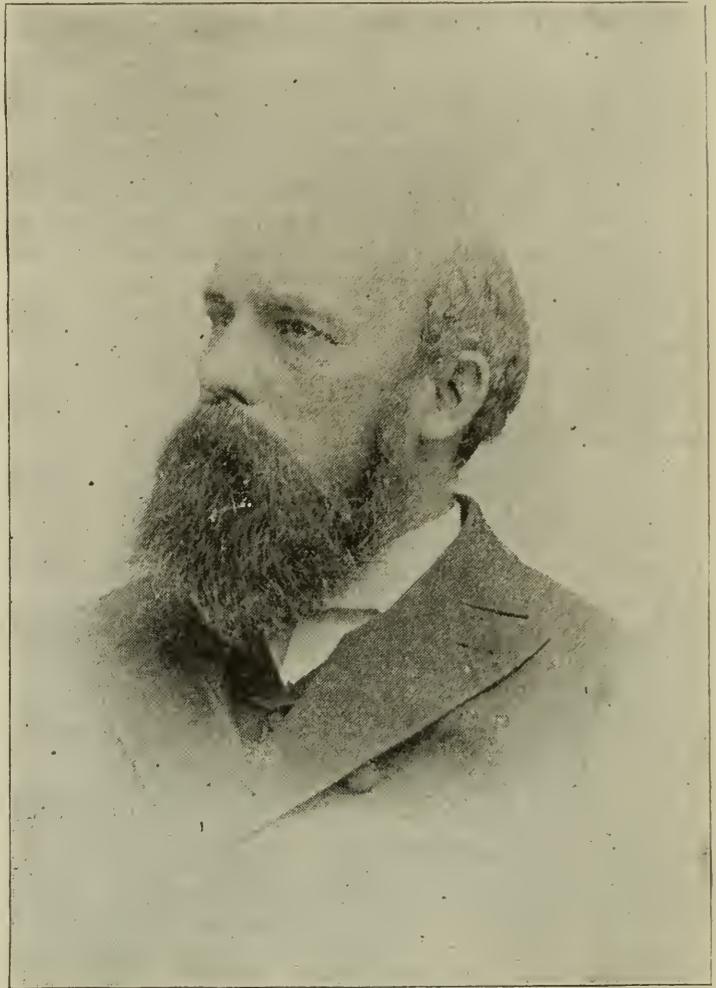
THE trouble about Christian Union is in the application of principles to which everybody agrees. Theoretically we are all united now. We can get together in union meetings and talk beautifully about our love for one another; we are all ready to affirm that our differences are about non-essentials; but when we go out into our field of labor we crowd one another to the wall and cut one another's throats, ecclesiastically, with very little compunction. We are like that New England philosopher who was "in favor of the prohibitory law, but agin its enforcement." We are enthusiastic in our devotion to principles which we are quite unwilling to apply.

It is easy to show where the shoe pinches. In the rural communities which are stationary or decaying we feel the pressure first. When I lived in New England, I supposed that the overchurching of old towns was peculiar to that region; but I find worse conditions in Ohio than I ever saw in Massachusetts. The rural communities here are decaying, just as in Massachusetts; the country villages are depopulated by the growth of the cities, and in nearly all these old towns there is a ridiculous excess of church organization. It is not at all uncommon to find six churches in a population of one thousand people—most of them dying of gangrene or anemia; and although the breath of life seems to be in them we find that the respiration is mainly artificial—that it is sustained by a vigorous working of the bellows with home missionary money contributed by the city churches. In most of these stationary or decadent communities one or two churches could be fairly maintained, and one or two would be far more useful than five or six. Manifestly, this is the first place to apply the principles of Christian union, but it is the last place, I fear, in which they will be applied. The outlook in this direction is not very cheering. The rural Ephraim is pretty firmly joined to his sectarian idols.

In the new towns of the frontiers the need of the enforcement of this principle is also manifest. The strife of the different home missionary agents for possession of these new communities has sometimes led to very unseemly exhibitions; but there has been, I am told, some mitigation of this curse. Attempts have been made to introduce a little Christianity into this business of planting churches. There are those who have been bold enough to say that Christian churches, situated in the same community, are neighbors, and that the law which bids us love our neighbors as ourselves is binding upon them. It has even been intimated that there is no good reason why the agent of a home missionary society, engaged in pushing the interests of his denomination in the new communities, should not be a Christian gentleman—observing in his conduct the laws of courtesy and

comity to which other gentlemen are amenable. Such considerations have, I am told, been prevailing increasingly on the frontiers. The outlook in that direction is more cheering.

In the cities, the work of propagandism goes on without much reference to Christian principles. Each



REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D.

denomination pushes its own enterprises with small regard for the welfare of the enterprises of its neighbors. The law that prevails is the survival of the strongest. Mr. Fiske says that this is not the law of civilization; that it only rules among brutes and barbarians; that as tribes emerge into civilization they cast off the brute inheritance and govern themselves by a higher law—the law of sympathy and co-operation. But the sectarians still trust in the law that rules over the lower kingdoms of nature. I have been told by a pious and devoted denominationalist, when urging consultation and Christian consideration in the planting of new enterprises in cities, that competition was the right principle for church extension; that it was idle and even mischievous to try to regulate such matters by considerations of comity; that the only sensible way was the way of the most; let each denomination rush into every promising field,

and push its enterprises with all its might and let the strongest win. Not many are ready to avow this principle, but the great majority act upon it. Is it not strange that in a day when evolutionists repudiate this law of strife as ethically defective, and when political economists clearly recognize the waste and destruction of unchecked competition, our denominational propagandists should still be leaning upon it as the regulative principle of their work?

These are the three places in which the sectarian scandal is most injurious, and the realization of the principles of Christian union is most difficult. And what are the remedies for this state of things?

It may help a little toward better conduct to reflect that what we call Christian *union* is, in substance, nothing but the application to ecclesiastical life of the Christian law. The simple question is, "Will you, as churchmen, as denominationalists, govern yourselves in all your relations to one another by the law of Christ? Will you love your neighbors as yourselves? Will you accept this as the rule of your life: 'Doing nothing through faction or vain-glory, but in lowliness of mind, each counting others better than himself; not looking each of you to his own things, but also to the things of others?'" If you will not accept and obey this law as the law of the relation of your churches to one another, what right have you to profess or call yourselves Christians? And if you will accept and obey this law, all your sectarian scandals will speedily disappear."

Another step toward the realization of this good end is a vigorous protest against the cant of Christian union as uttered by people who do not mean to behave like Christians. For my own part I am done with swapping pious sentiment on this subject with people who go out of the union meetings and push their sectarian projects on the basis of a cut-throat competition. Let us beware of this leaven of the Pharisees which is hypocrisy.

A more fundamental, and perhaps a more practical, remedy is the enforcement of a new theory of the Church. We may say that theories are of small consequence; but it may be well to remember that it was a theory of the State that bombarded Fort Sumter, and a theory of this nation that triumphed at Appomattox. If the right theory of the Church can only be clearly discerned by all Christian people, we should, I believe, find ourselves in the open path to a substantial and practical unity.

What is the right theory of the Church? Where shall we look for the authoritative statement? I am not inclined to think that the New Testament gives us stereotyped forms, whether of doctrine, or of ritual, or of polity. I should not expect to find in the Acts of the Apostles or in the Epistles of Paul any formulated scheme for the organization and government of the Church. The New Testament gives us constructive ideas and principles, and leaves each generation free to work them out in its own way. The spirit is constant, but the form constantly changes.

The constructive idea of Christian polity, as it is outlined in the New Testament, is the idea of the

municipal Church. So, at any rate, I read the New Testament. The Church in any community included all the Christian people in that community. In any town or city there was but one Church. The Church at Antioch, the Church at Jerusalem, the Church at Corinth, the Church at Ephesus, are constantly brought to our notice by the New Testament writers. There is no intimation that any of these churches was gathered in a single congregation; there are several indications that this could not have been the case. Probably there were in some of these cities several congregations, but there was only one Church. It may be that there was considerable variety of ritual, and that different intellectual conceptions of the Gospel prevailed in different congregations. Each of these congregations had its own officers, teachers, leaders, but all the congregations were united in the one Church. This municipal Church recognized itself, I suppose, as responsible for the Christianization of its municipality; all the congregations were for this purpose one body; and over this body some kind of supervision was exercised, sometimes by a board of elders, sometimes by a chief pastor or superintendent appointed for this purpose.

The municipal Church differs widely, it will be seen, from the national sect, composed of all the people in any State or nation who think the same thing or pray in the same form, or baptize in the same way, and of no others; and which includes, in any community, only a fraction of the Christian population; it differs widely also from the Congregational Church, which consists of a single local congregation. The municipal Church embraces all the Christian disciples of the municipality. It is founded upon the idea that the primary business of the Christians in any community is to Christianize that community; that their obligation to co-operate for this purpose is a great deal stronger than the obligation of any of them to co-operate with other congregations in distant cities for the propagation of a few theological or ritualistic fads of their own; and that their primary Christian duty is not done until they are firmly and compactly banded together for the systematic and thorough evangelization of their own community.

Now, I believe, for my own part, that if there is one central and constructive idea of polity in the New Testament this is the one, and I am persuaded that we shall never attain unto any sensible or successful Christian union until we have clearly comprehended this idea and heartily adopted it.

Just how we are to effect this consolidation of the Christian forces in any community is a secondary question. It might be done by choosing a Board of Superintendents, consisting of one representative of each denomination, and committing the supervision of the work to them. It might be done by selecting some one man, beloved and trusted by all, as chief pastor or bishop, and giving him the oversight of the work, with such a board as I have suggested, for his council.

Possibly this would meet the demand of our more liberal Episcopal brethren for the attainment of unity

through Episcopal supervision. If the liberty of the Municipal Church to choose its own superintendent could be conceded, the crux of sectarianism might be solved.

Under this order, each congregation would be free to develop its life in its own way; it might teach Calvinism or Arminianism; it might worship with a Prayer Book, or by the formless rites of the Quakers; it might sing the Psalms of David or the songs of Sankey; but it would recognize the other congregations round about it as members of the one Church; it would be in constant conference with them, and it would co-operate with them in supplying the neglected fields in caring for the outcasts and in building up the Kingdom. No new enterprises would be started except by approval of the Advisory Board and the Superintendent: the shameful waste and scandal of sectarian competitions would be avoided, and the work carried forward with unity and efficiency.

There would be no reason why the churches of each denomination should not continue to contribute to the missionary boards of their several bodies, and to

maintain their State and National organizations. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the existence of the municipal Church would tend to develop a municipal consciousness—that the bonds of fellowship binding Christians of the same community together would grow stronger and stronger.

One great reason why the problem of municipal reform is so difficult is found in the fact that there is among the good people of the city so little unity. The organization of the municipal Church is what is needed to develop and foster this unity. It must be fundamentally a religious unity; there is no other sufficient bond.

The plan, I need hardly say, is just as applicable to small towns as to large ones, to new communities as to old ones. The Christians in the decaying towns and in the frontier "cities" need nothing so much as to recognize the fact that there can be but one Christian Church in any community. When they get that idea into their heads they will be able to see that it is poor economy for one small family to keep up half a dozen kitchen fires.

V. PROGRESS OF THE "CIVIC CENTRE" MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

IT is gratifying to be able to report that the Civic Centre movement, as described by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last winter and so fully elaborated in Mr. Stead's address upon the "Civic Church of Newcastle," has been making steady progress. The object which Mr. Stead has at heart and which he has urged at public meetings in a score or more of the large commercial and manufacturing towns of England, is admirably applicable to the United States. There are, indeed, reasons why the plan should be more easily inaugurated here than in England. The publication in the American REVIEW OF REVIEWS of Mr. Stead's Newcastle address has already had the effect to aid in the promotion of kindred movements in a number of American cities. Thus, initial steps have been taken in Philadelphia, in Oakland, Cal., in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. It is due to those of our readers who have expressed their interest in the general plan that we should make some further report upon its progress in England. Of the Newcastle Centre it may be merely remarked that it holds steadfastly upon its way with prospects of great usefulness.

THE BRIGHTON CENTRE.

The Brighton Centre is organized upon a very broad basis, and has begun its work most hopefully. Moreover, it has gone about its business in precisely the manner Mr. Stead most cordially desired. Although the movement had its initiation in an address made at Brighton by Mr. Stead, it was obvious to

him that its success must depend wholly upon the Brighton people themselves, and that its prospects of usefulness would be far better if it were regarded as a purely indigenous undertaking and not as a movement instituted expressly by Mr. Stead and his particular friends and disciples. The *Co-operative News*, published at Brighton, contains in a recent issue an article by Mr. Alfred Hood, which gives a good account of this "New Civic Centre." We cannot render our readers a better service than to quote a page from his description:

At Brighton, after Mr. Stead's visit, the committee met to discuss what should be done. It was said, over and over again, that there was no need to follow any particular man, and that there was no need to adopt the programme of any one person. It was felt, indeed, that the people of Brighton ought to know best what are the needs of Brighton, and that therefore they had better formulate their own scheme. Early in the present year, therefore, the band of men and women who were called together last December formed what is now known as "The Civic Centre:" and, in February, 1892, they issued a circular letter, in which it was stated that: In a town like Brighton, where there are so many churches and philanthropic societies, all seeking in various ways to overthrow wrong, to exalt right, to help the weak, to guide the strong, and to build up a nobler manhood and womanhood, it is felt that much energy would be saved and more good accomplished if all those who seek righteousness could be brought into closer touch with each other. To this end it is desired that a "Civic Centre," a kind of "telephonic

exchange," should be *developed*, irrespective of class, or creed, or party, which should include, as far as possible, representatives of every society in the town which seeks for the betterment of mankind.

Thus it will be seen that the Civic Centre of Brighton is wider in its basis than the Civic Church of Newcastle; and as it already has a large number of working men and women within it, and hopes to have still more, its minimum annual subscription is fixed at one shilling, whereas that of the religious conference in the north is fixed at half a crown. The Brighton Civic Centre desires, moreover, not only to have representatives of the various societies of the town, but, as far as possible, to have elected delegates. At its last meeting, therefore, it was unanimously resolved to invite every trades union and friendly society to send two delegates as their representatives, so that these various bodies of working people shall be kept in touch with the work of this central committee, or "telephonic exchange." It may here be added that the Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society has nominated its president and vice-presidents as delegates, and that Mr. G. J. Holyoake has been elected as a vice-president of the Civic Centre.

THE PROGRAMME.

But a difficulty very soon arose. Before people would join this "Civic Centre," they wanted to know what it was for, and what it meant to do. There has, therefore, been issued the following programme, with the full understanding that it only indicates the kind of work which it desires to see carried out, and with no intention of tying its own hands:

1. Decrease of public houses and enforcement of the laws concerning the liquor traffic.
2. Enforcement of the laws against gambling, especially against juvenile gambling.
3. Better lighting of back streets and slums.
4. Improved dwellings of artisans.
5. Increase of public bath accommodation and the establishment of wash-houses.
6. Increase of technical and moral education.
7. To secure shorter hours of labor where needful, and seats in shops for assistants.
8. The establishment of free news rooms.
9. Gymnasiums and swimming accommodation for boys and girls.
10. Provision of more open spaces and of playgrounds for children.
11. The election of suitable persons for public bodies.
12. Strengthening the hands of the vigilance committee.
13. To secure shelters for flymen.

Some one may say: A very good programme—a good baker's dozen! But how will it get carried out? To this I would answer: "Where there's a will, there's a way," and the Civic Centre has the will, and doubtless will find the way. But it is not the object of the Centre to do the work of any other society, or for any other society. Its business is to urge all public bodies, and all public men and women, to work harder, and especially more faithfully for the well-being of their fellow-citizens. Its business is to strengthen the hands of all real workers for the good of man, to bring them into closer sympathy with each other, and to foster true union and co-operation.

Already the Civic Centre has held fourteen meetings this year, including committee meetings and the public meeting in the Pavilion, which it called to advocate the establishment of free news rooms in various parts of the town.

It so happens that the fourth item in the above programme was really the first to engage the attention of the

Civic Centre. The Corporation of Brighton, having condemned certain areas in the town, has bought land where artisans' dwellings are to be erected for the people thus displaced by the demolition of their insanitary houses, and it was felt here was an opportunity not to be lost of urging the Town Council to build the new artisans' buildings itself, and to keep them as town property. In this way it was hoped that the people might get better houses at lower rentals than if the work were done by speculative builders; and further, that the town would keep control over the buildings, and prevent overcrowding.

HOW TO WORK THE PROGRAMME.

The Civic Centre is not without hope that the eleventh item in its programme, which deals with the election of suitable persons on public bodies, will eventually give it power to carry out all the other items in due course. Being a central committee, formed irrespective of class, or creed, or party, or sex, and thus incorporating into its ranks men and women of resolution, who are determined that something shall be done, as much as possible shall be done, for the good of the people, the Brighton Civic Centre will not rest content till those, if any such exist, who stand in the way of the public good shall be compelled by public opinion to stand aside and make room for better men, who will join heartily with them in making the lives of the people healthier, purer, more full of joy. And, finally, this new Civic Centre hopes that before long similar public bodies will arise in every town of the kingdom, and be the means of elevating and blessing the whole nation.

ACTIVE WORK BEGUN.

Already the Brighton Civic Centre has taken active steps toward the accomplishment of several desirable ends. The fact that it comprises not only representatives of the religious bodies of Brighton, but also of the trades unions and other civil bodies and associations, gives its expressions of opinion in practical affairs a great weight. It has, in the first place, undertaken to secure a better administration of the liquor-selling laws and ordinances and to diminish somewhat the number of drinking places by securing the abrogation of licenses in the case of liquor dealers against whom any misconduct has been reported. It has also undertaken to secure for Brighton a series of free public news and reading rooms, such as one finds in a considerable number of English cities. In both of these practical steps it has proceeded with such prestige, and with such good judgment and moderation of tone, as to insure almost certain success. There can be but little doubt of the great and progressive usefulness of the Brighton Civic Centre.

THE MANCHESTER SOCIAL CRUSADE.

In February Mr. Stead addressed at Manchester the Congregational clergymen and laity of that city, Salford, and the general region. As a consequence there has been initiated a movement entitled "The Social Crusade." As yet it is too soon to secure a report of the practical work achieved by this organization, but its constitution may well furnish hints for those in our American cities who may be proposing some similar kind of undertaking. The constitution is as follows:

I.—TITLE.—"The Christian Social Crusade of Manchester and Salford."

II.—OBJECTS.—To obtain information as to the moral and social condition of the people in Manchester and Salford.

To devise schemes for the removal of moral and social evils, and for the promotion of purer and more satisfactory conditions and modes of social life, as part of the duty of Christians in relation to their fellow-citizens.

To develop and direct the interest of Christian people in regard to the moral aspects of the actual social life of the people.

III. MEMBERSHIP.—Subscribers of 2s. 6d. per annum who are willing to co-operate in the crusade.

IV. OFFICERS.—President, treasurer, convener, minute secretary, statistics secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary.

V. MEETINGS.—Monthly, of all members.

VI. COMMITTEES.—A. *Information Committees*. 1. Public house committee. 2. Gambling committee. 3. Brothels' committee. 4. Temperance organizations' committee. 5. Wholesome recreation committee. 6. Ragged schools, lads and girls clubs' committee. 7. Homes, refugees, etc., committee. 8. Public worship and Sunday school attendance committee. B. *Executive Committees*. 1. Temperance legislation committee. 2. Gambling suppression committee. 3. Social purity committee. 4. Coffee rooms, "Tee-to-tums," etc., committee. 5. Popular entertainments' committee. 6. Labor bureau. 7. Recruiting committee. 8. Electoral vigilance committee. Each committee to consist of six members and a secretary and convener.

THE MOVEMENT AT ROCHDALE.

As recently as the 10th of September Mr. Stead has been called to the famous manufacturing town of Rochdale to address a series of meetings held to get into operation a movement to secure the general co-operation of all the good forces and agencies of the city for the municipal well-being. The first meeting was held on Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Rochdale, Mr. Stead making an address upon his view of the Church in Rochdale and what it might do and accomplish. This conference was one for free discussion. In the evening a great public meeting was held, presided over by Archdeacon Wilson, to discuss the question, "How to bring about true co-operation among the churches in Rochdale." The following resolutions were adopted :

First resolution : "That it is desirable that members of the various churches in Rochdale should work heartily together in social and moral reforms and in all that concerns the public welfare, and, in particular, in promoting temperance, purely in public and private life, the health and recreation of the people, and in saving and elevating the most neglected and helpless class."

Second resolution : "That as this result is most likely to be attained by the formation of a Christian Conference for the discussion of questions of practical religion and civic life, and for giving expression to Christian opinion thereon, this meeting resolves : 'That such a conference be formed in Rochdale, and that it shall meet at least three times annually, and shall be composed of persons of both sexes who wish to combine for the foregoing objects.'"

3. "That . . . be appointed as secretaries to issue invitations to all ministers of religion, members of the Town Council, guardians of the poor, leaders of labor organizations and others known to be interested in social and

moral questions, and make the necessary arrangements for the first meeting."

There were also several meetings the following day devoted to similar themes. The result will undoubtedly be a broad and strong practical movement in the town famous for its pioneer work in the cause of distributive co-operation.

IN LIVERPOOL, CARDIFF AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. Stead also accepted invitations to address conferences in Liverpool in September, the movement having already made a beginning there, with an altogether hopeful outlook. There is no city in Great Britain in which such an organization might expect to find a wider scope and more inviting field than Cardiff, and we are informed that the constitution and working programme of the "Cardiff Union Council" was adopted in May. It was not expected that a great deal of active work should begin until the autumn. In the important town of Swansea also the movement was initiated in the month of May, and in Birkenhead, Chatham, Burnley, Walsall and numerous other towns, something has been accomplished.

THE GLASGOW SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

A movement, wholly similar in its scope, has been undertaken in Glasgow under the most influential auspices, both religious and civic, as the following quotation will show :

The work in Glasgow began in a conference held in the Hutchesons' Hall, 2 John street, on December 4, the Lord Provost presiding. It was summoned by the Presbytery Committee, but the following public bodies appointed representatives : Established Church Presbytery, Free Church Presbytery, United Presbyterian Church, Episcopal Church, Barony Parochial Board, City Parochial Board, Govan Combination Parochial Board, Merchants' House, Trades' House, Landlords' Association, House Factories' Association, Trades' Council, Charity Organization Society, Social Union, Ruskin Society.

The following subjects were submitted for discussion, placed in the order of urgency :

1. The organization of labor centres, where work may be provided for all who are willing to work.
2. The housing of the poor, and practical suggestions for the improvement of their dwellings.
3. How to provide rational and pleasant recreation for the citizens generally, and especially for those with slender means.
4. The condition of the class guilty of minor offences, in relation to short terms of imprisonment.
5. The vagrant class : How to put down vagrancy and rescue the children of vagrants.

Several of the committees appointed at that meeting have already submitted reports, which are full of significance, and which show great courage in the innovations they suggest. Those who may have read an article of mine in the *Century Magazine*, some two or three years ago, describing the social activities of the municipal government of Glasgow, will not be surprised by the recommendations these committees have now made of a series of labor bureaus and a

series of municipal recreation and amusement centres, to be distributed through the crowded localities of the town.

Without entering into any detailed account of this new Glasgow movement, which I hope at another time to describe at length, I may simply say that it seems altogether likely to result in the accomplishment of reforms which should attract the attention of

crowded industrial centres in all parts of the world. The idea of a federation of all the institutions and agencies which have at heart the religious and moral improvement, the physical and educational advancement, and the innocent recreation and amusement of town populations, is too valuable to be allowed to remain untested in any modern English-speaking community.

VI. THE REUNION CONFERENCE AT GRINDELWALD.

THE readers of this magazine were apprised early in the season of the plans which had been devised by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn, general editor of the *Review of the Churches* (London) for a series of inter-denominational religious conferences under a pleasant vacation environment at Grindelwald in Switzerland. The plans partook at once of the nature of co-operative holiday sojourning and of serious discussions designed to bring into closer harmony all branches of Protestant Christianity in Great Britain. The programmes provided for a large number of addresses and discussions in July, a comparative suspension of effort in August, and a renewal of active sessions in September.

The great feature of the July meetings consisted of a presentation and discussion of the question upon what basis it might be possible to secure some kind of an ecclesiastical union between the Church of England and the leading bodies of English Nonconformists. Besides this discussion, there were important special addresses, followed by brief debate. One of these was the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes' fine address upon "National Christianity," a portion of which we reprint in this number of the REVIEW. Another was a noteworthy paper upon the Reformation from the Congregational standpoint, presented by the Rev. Dr. Mackennal, a well-known Congregational leader and thinker. The Rev. W. Hay M. H. Aitken, a learned clergyman of the Established Church, led an important discussion by presenting a paper upon "Points of Contact in Opposing Views on Eschatological Subjects." These addresses are published in the *Review of the Churches* for August 15.

The whole tone of the discussions was most encouraging to those who hope that it may yet be possible for the Established Church and the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists to find a basis for fusion into a truly National Church. The Rev. Canon Fremantle and the Rev. Mr. Aitken, who were the most prominent representatives of the Church of England, among the Grindelwald speakers, were quite as full of the spirit of concession as were any of the representatives of Nonconformity. The Rev. Mr. Aitken presented the plan set forth by the Anglican bishops in the famous "Lambeth Pro-

posals" with great persuasiveness. The Lambeth Proposals, as our American readers may not all understand, are an address drawn up by a conference of the ecclesiastical leaders of the Church of England, setting forth a plan upon which from their point of view a reunion of English Protestantism might be accomplished. There is nothing whatever in the Lambeth Proposals which need offend any Nonconformist, except possibly the retention of the order of bishops. Upon this point Mr. Aitken is reported by the *Review of the Churches* to have made the following very interesting remarks:

TWO VIEWS OF THE EPISCOPAL OFFICE.

Among Churchmen two prominent views were taken as to the episcopal office. Some regarded the bishops as the direct successors of the Apostles, armed with all those supreme prerogatives of Church government which belonged to them. Others regarded them as ministers of the Church occupying a position of precedence, and therefore of authority, but not regarding them in the full sense of the word as a distinct order, but rather as a class of ministers who, by the good providence of God, had been pushed into a position of eminence, and whose position of eminence worked for the good of the Church. If such varied views could obtain among those already members of the episcopal community the acceptance of the historic episcopate in some modified form would not necessarily imply upon the part of intelligent Nonconformists the acceptance of any particular theory respecting it. Prominent Nonconformists had told him that they would meet them half way, barring the theory of Apostolical succession. But there were scores of Churchmen themselves who did not believe in the theory. There were numbers who did, of course; but he ventured to say that the majority of clergymen did not. That being so, the presence of such a theory among them, and its interpretation of the episcopal office in the light of that theory, need be no stumbling-block to reunion.

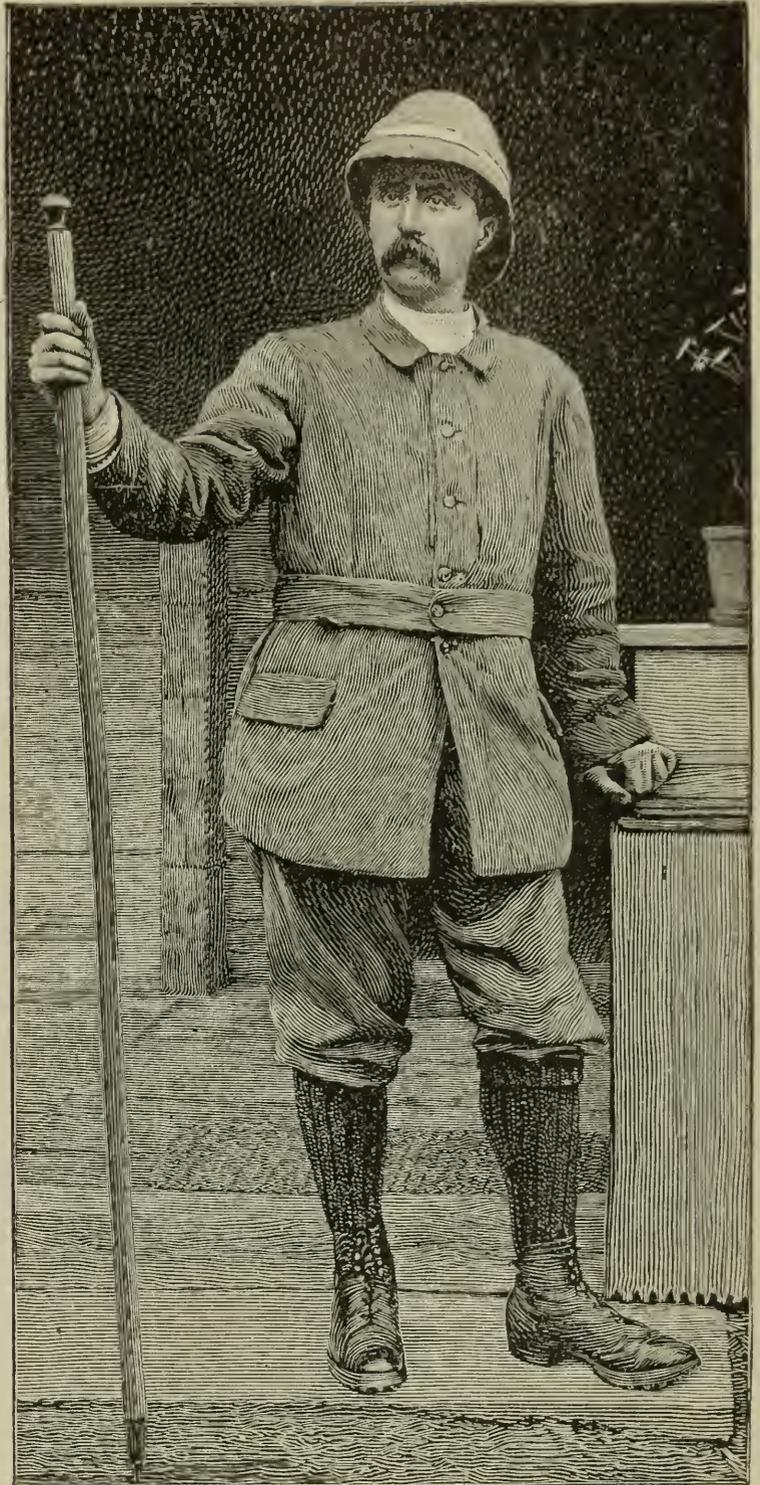
A PROPOSED BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

As a principle he thought they might lay down that where two classes of persons endeavored to approach each other with the view of union, in whatever particular, there is a conscientious conviction on one side, and no conscientious conviction on the other, there should be a disposition to yield on the side where a conscientious conviction is not involved and no disposition to yield so far as to involve a breach of conscientious obligation on the

part of that side where a conscientious conviction lies. The question was raised as regards Churchmen: Do you regard the historic episcopate as a matter of conscience?" and they would reply, "We do." If they, on the other hand, asked the Nonconformists, "Do you regard the total severance of all connection with episcopal authority as a matter of conscience?" and they replied, "Yes, we do," then reunion was hopeless. If it was a matter of conscience on one side to retain the bishops' authority, and on the other not to recognize their authority, then they must give up the case. But if the reply of the Nonconformists was this: "We do not regard it as a matter of conscience; we have our history—you have yours; we have gone on very well without bishops, but we want to approach you—you have approached us; if it is a matter of conscience with you that this order must be retained, it is a matter of conscience with us not to assign to that order what it has no right to claim; but if you do not demand of us, by accepting any formulas, that we shall recognize your position, but simply demand that we shall bring ourselves into contact with this institution, it is not a matter of conscience to have nothing to do with the laying on of hands for those who occupy the position indicated by the term bishop"—if this was the reply, and it was not a matter of conscience, then according to the principle he had endeavored to lay down, they who were not under an obligation of conscience ought to be ready to meet the concessions of those who were under an obligation of conscience. They might retort that that would be a one-sided bargain; but would it?

THE CATHOLICITY OF THE LAMBETH PROPOSALS.

The document issued by the bishops filled him with amazement when he considered the qualities of a bishop. It was said that the first great requirement for an occupant of the episcopal bench was caution. When the bishops looked down from the heights of Lambeth Palace upon a divided country, Christian warring against Christian, and hearing the cry of England's disunion ringing up into the ears of the Almighty, weaker spirits among them would have said, "We must be conservative, we must stand up for our position; pædo-baptism, for instance, we must put our foot down there!"—but there was not a word about it! He wished them to consider all the points which the prelates—these cautious men—had waived in the intensity of their desire to co-operate in the promotion of Christian union. They had waived all claim for the extension of the Anglican system into the various denominations by which the Anglican system was surrounded. Fifty years ago an archbishop's hair would have stood on end at such a proposal! They made no claim to interfere with any methods employed by their co-religionists. If they liked a liturgical service they could have one; if not, they could do without. When they considered that in the time of Charles II that ruinous expulsion from the Church of a number of clergymen who became Nonconformist ministers was all about a miserable question of wearing a rag of surplice, and remembered now that the bishops with one voice were prepared to lay aside all such considerations, could they regard that as a small matter or as yielding nothing? The Thirty-nine Articles again—which some of them were so fond of and which some were not so fond of—were no longer to be an indispensable condition of reunion—and a very good thing, too! But it must have cost the bishops no small twinge and pang to suggest Home Reunion apart from the Thirty-nine Articles. Then that wonderful composition—which he would like to see relegated to the British Museum—the Athanasian Creed, was gone. They might have said, "We must



DR. HENRY S. LUNN AT GRINDELWALD.

insist upon the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed," but they said nothing at all. It was clear from what he had said that great concessions had been made, the spirit of charity had been exhibited, the right hand of fellowship had been stretched forth, and the question now was:

ARE NONCONFORMISTS WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS;

willing to grasp the hand that had been extended so that actual organic union might be restored to their divided land? It being a principle with Churchmen that the historic episcopate should continue, was it a matter of principle and conviction with the Nonconformists present and throughout the land to have nothing in the world to do with it? He was hopeful that the answer would be: "No, it is not a matter of principle, but it is a matter of

conscience to see that our liberties are not interfered with. If there was any inherent indisposition on the ground of principle to have anything to do with the episcopal office, was it possible to assume this position: "If there be anything in episcopacy by all means let us have the benefit of it, and if there be nothing in episcopacy by all means let us avoid allowing it to be a bar to the re-



REV. CANON FREMANTLE.

union of Christian bodies?" How could they work that out?

DR. MACKENNAL'S REPLY TO MR. AITKEN.

The Rev. Dr. Mackennal opened the discussion on Mr. Aitken's address with an acknowledgment of the large spirit of catholicity which breathed through the Lambeth Proposals of the Church of England bishops. He had been struck with the marvelous spirit of generosity and of self-abnegation which characterized the various articles. The bishops had made four principal affirmations, the first three of which Dr. Mackennal regarded as model statements tending toward complete unity. These three enjoin, first, the acceptance of the Bible; second, the earliest and most universally accepted creeds of all Christian churches and, third, the generally accepted Christian sacraments. But Dr. Mackennal objected to the fourth affirmation of the bishops, which held to the historical episcopate as a necessary article of faith. He felt that the bishops were exalting a non-essential matter

to a place of equal rank with the great fundamentals of Christian faith and church organization.

CANON FREMANTLE'S PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The Rev. Canon Fremantle dwelt especially upon the necessity for union in the practical mission of the Church in the world, and deplored the too great prominence that public worship has had accorded to it in the life and functions of organized Christianity. His views are reported as follows:

"Unless they got over that narrow idea which confined the Church to public worship and its adjuncts, and took in the broad view of Christianity as embracing the life of mankind as a whole, they were put into a forced position in seeking for reunion; and reunion, if attained, might prove to be the greatest curse they could have. Our Saviour did not redeem men simply that they might worship together publicly and have a few adjuncts of beneficence connected with it, but He redeemed the whole estate of man in all its branches. He did not merely form an organization for public worship, and yet the whole of that discussion had been upon organization for public worship. He did not want in any degree to put any slight upon public worship or upon its ministers, but to exalt the one function of public worship and call that the Church, and to call those who conducted public worship ministers to the exclusion of all the rest was to pervert Christianity.

THE PRIESTHOOD OF ALL BELIEVERS.

The Reformation was Luther's great affirmation of justification by faith and the universal priesthood of all believers. He held that he who judged rightly was the minister of God. Tyndal, the great reformer, who had been too greatly neglected, held in the most distinct manner that the king's law was God's law, and that when men went to the judge to have it administered they went to God. So in every part of human society, where two or three were gathered together in the name of Christ, not only for prayer, but for life of every kind, there was Christ in the midst of them. Until they admitted that they were in danger of making public ceremonial of supreme importance, and giving birth to all the unreality, hypocrisy and the evils which our Saviour denounced. If they could agree to live the Christian life together, to make the whole body of the people altogether Christian, and to keep their minds fixed on that great end, all those questions of Apostolical succession, the laying on of hands, baptism, and so forth, would seem—he did not say unimportant, but in a secondary or third grade.

HOW TO ATTAIN REAL UNION.

In order to do that they must fix their minds steadily upon those great social questions which awaited settlement, and recognize in it common service on behalf of Christ. The saddest conceivable spectacle was that of men refusing to take part in social movements because they were not connected with their own places of worship. Personally, he would be quite prepared to go on as at present if men would all agree to work together. The liberty of the pulpit he considered an essential matter, and if they could have some council in the different parishes where they could focus all Christian effort it would be a good thing. But little was required beyond those two points. In the second place, all such matters as they had been discussing should be placed in the second rank. Righteousness, truth, faith and episcopal succession must not all be placed in the same line. No, faith and righteousness first; those were the things by which they were saved, and which

Christ came to bring about. Human arrangements must come afterward, however sacred they might be. Lastly, all these things could not be done without great self-sacrifice. They must follow Jesus Christ, who sacrificed Himself. From the moment when Christ declared that ceremonial could not be put in the same rank as righteousness and faith, He was rejected by the Pharisees. It was an excellent thing to wash the hands before dinner, but if such an act was demanded as a part of religious teaching, away with it! It might be so with those who took the same line of action; but let them place the essentials first, and the other matters could be settled afterward.

VIEWS OF THE EDITOR OF THE "CONTEMPORARY."

There followed a speech by Mr. William Percy Bunting, editor of the *Contemporary Review*, who is one of the most active Methodist laymen in Great Britain. He brought the disputed issue of the episcopacy to a practical point by asking Mr. Aitken if Anglican bishops under the terms of the Lambeth Proposals would or would not accept as true bishops in a scheme of reunion the Methodist superintendents in the United States commonly designated as bishops, and a like order in England, if the Wesleyan Methodists of that country should decide to follow the American branch of Methodism in instituting such a body. "I am very glad," said Mr. Bunting, "that the Lambeth Conference puts its faith in the historic episcopate instead of attempting to define a bishop—to show exactly how he should be appointed, what powers he must have, how long he must remain in a diocese, and how long he should continue to hold the episcopal office. Instead of attempting to define all these things, it made a frank appeal to history, and I am quite content to accept it." Mr. Bunting proceeded to express the conception of an evolution in religion, as in politics, that was working from within and that would eventually bring about the federation of the churches, just as the development of modern political ideas is tending toward larger political unities and understandings among the peoples and nations of the world.

CANON FREMANTLE'S SUMMING UP.

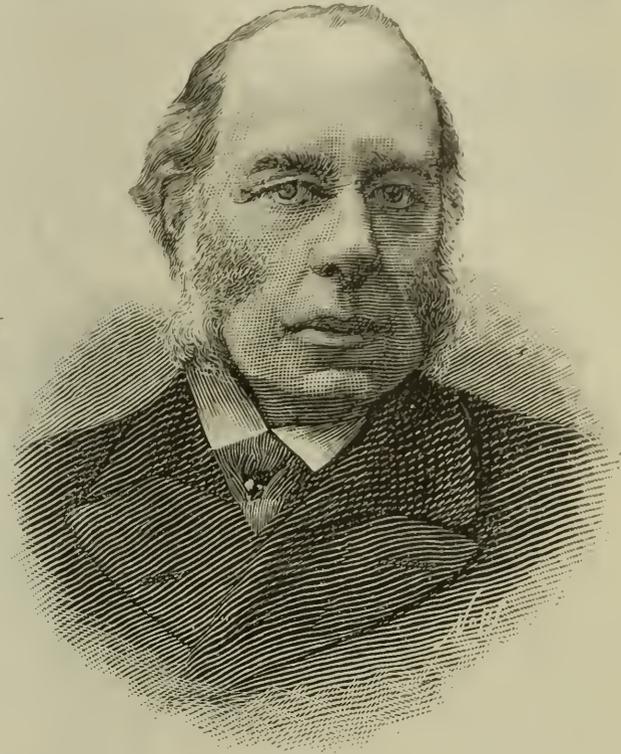
We may well conclude this brief report of the Grindelwald Conference by quoting from two accounts of it subsequently written by the Rev. Canon Fremantle and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. Canon Fremantle writes as follows in the *Review of the Churches*:

SOMETHING DONE.

These gatherings in Switzerland have shown that Christian unity, at least for purposes of friendly conference, is a reality, and can stand the strain even of the most burning questions. It is probable that, if they are carried on again in some place as accessible as Grindelwald or more so, the numbers who will take part in them will become excessive. Is it necessary, it may be asked, to go to Switzerland? May we not meet with still greater effect at home? Or, if the holidays abroad are so important an element, might not the home meeting take place at some other time in the year? The Church Congress has shown that this is possible for Episcopalians, with the most salutary result. Why should not the Church Congress open its doors to Nonconformists? Or why should not a Christian Congress take place from time to time in one of the great English towns? It would seem, from our experience

at Grindelwald, that we are ripe for this; and the effect of such a congress, if successful, would be incalculable.

Another practical inquiry which is forced upon me is this: Is it not possible to begin some common Christian work at once? I would not suggest common worship first, but social work undertaken in common. It is not easy;



MR. W. PERCY BUNTING,
Editor of the *Contemporary Review*.

for almost every work of charity has been overlaid by denominationalism. But is there no privileged locality where Christian visitation—the relief of poverty, the better housing of the poor, the promotion of temperance and other kindred works—can be carried on in common by all who will set their hands to them in Christ's name? One such experiment successfully carried out would be the best outcome of our conferences. It would serve as a model for other localities, and each step thus taken would lead men to trust each other more, and to aim at further progress, in unity, with results for which we silently pray, but of which the hope baffles sober expression.

A larger view must be taken of the Church, as a society existing not primarily for public worship and doctrinal teaching, but for the conduct of life in its widest sense. If we come to admit that the family, the social, municipal and political life, the lay and practical life, lived out in the Christian spirit, are most really Church life, the common effort after these, and the building up of the kingdom and righteousness of God, may gradually lessen our denominational differences till they drop away as a mere anachronism.

HUGH PRICE HUGHES' SUMMING UP.

And in his own paper, the *Methodist Times*, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes expresses the following hopeful views:

It has been proved that the ecclesiastical differences between Anglicans and Dissenters are not so vital and insurmountable as to forbid the hope of ultimate reunion. The attitude of the Anglican divines, and especially of Mr. Hay Aitken, was most gracious and conciliatory. They made, even at that stage, concessions so enormous



Mr. Horton. Mrs. Hughes. Hugh Price Hughes. Dr. Lunn. Rev. J. B. Heard. Mr. Battersby. Mr. Buckland. Rev. H. Stead.
 Dr. Glover. Rev. Hay Aitken. Dr. Mackennal. Canon Fremantle. Mr. Bunting. Sister Katherine.

SPEAKERS AT "THE REVIEW OF THE CHURCHES" REUNION CONFERENCE, GRINDELWALD.

that if their predecessors at the Savoy Conference, in the reign of Charles II, had displayed similar reasonableness Dissent would never have assumed vast proportions in this country. Churchmen have set an example which we Nonconformists, in the name of Jesus Christ and in harmony with His prayer, are bound to follow. Our leaders have never yet realized what vast and unprecedented concessions the Lambeth Manifesto of the Anglican bishops expresses or wishes. Happily, nothing was said by any of the representatives of important Dissenting communities which would justify the dread that nothing could be done. Congregationalism is obviously further from Episcopalianism than either Presbyterianism or our own connectionalism; and yet the best representatives of Congregationalism, partly in public and partly in private, admitted that the tentative overtures of Mr. Hay Aitken

furnished a sufficient basis for preliminary conferences. It may take thirty years to consummate an organic reunion of the great British Churches, but the ice is broken, and it is demonstrated that there is nothing in our divergent creeds to hinder further prayer, inquiry and consultation. For a long time to come these *pourparlers* must be informal and unofficial, but they will be none the less practical and useful on that account.

Dr. Lunn has won the approbation and thanks of generous men in all English denominations for the remarkably successful manner in which he has arranged and carried out the Grindelwald Conferences. His success this year must unquestionably lead to efforts even more ambitious and yet more fruitful in the years to come.

VII. THE MEANING OF NATIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

BY REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

[FROM A SPEECH AT THE GRINDELWALD CONFERENCE.]

NATIONAL righteousness, we are all agreed, is a moral impossibility except on a Christian basis. I hold, according to the fine saying of Lafates, that for every State in Europe there are only two alternatives—Christianity or despair. Those of us who do not believe in the establishment and endowment of any Church by the State are as firmly convinced as any one on the other side that there must be a national recognition of God and national righteousness upon a positively Christian basis. Many of us Nonconformists are very largely to blame for the misconceptions which have arisen with respect to our views. I believe strongly myself, and I do not hesitate to say here what I have said elsewhere, that the most awful mistake the religious Nonconformists of England made was when they accepted a secular platform for national education, at the suggestion of Joseph Chamberlain and other clever men who knew nothing about evangelical Christianity. A few years ago when the question of national education came to the front I made a personal and public appeal to Dr. Dale, Mr. Guinness Rogers and Mr. Charles Williams, of Accrington, three of the most prominent representatives of Nonconformity, to repudiate the secular platform of the Birmingham League, and although these brethren, owing to stress of political circumstances, did not see their way to respond then, as a matter of fact to-day all the great Nonconformist bodies of England have now by express vote at their assemblies repudiated the secular position altogether; and that is an approximation toward the religious conception of the State full of significance to those who weigh it.

THE SECULAR DOCTRINE A DOCTRINE OF DESPAIR.

The secular doctrine of the State which then existed in certain quarters is a doctrine of despair. It arose from the fact that there was so much bitterness

introduced in religious matters that some imagined they could get rid of all by ignoring Christianity and God in public life. I entirely agree with Mazzini that the attempt of any State to ignore the existence of God is an unspeakable folly, and cannot lead to anything but national disaster. We have had an illustration of this in one of our Australian colonies, where it was impossible to teach reading, writing and arithmetic without also teaching a little morality to the children—to tell the truth, to be honest, to be pure in life, and so on. But what motive were they to use? The Christian motives being excluded, they were obliged to issue an ethical text book for boys and girls, in which they accepted John Stuart Mill's utilitarianism as the basis of moral conduct. Afraid of exciting religious susceptibilities, they said: "You must tell the truth because it means the greatest good to the greatest number." It simply means, if you reject Christ you must accept Mill, and I am not prepared to accept that.

THE APPEAL TO THE FOUNDERS OF NONCONFORMITY.

Some years ago Dr. Fairbairn bore very strong testimony to the fact that although some modern Nonconformists, under circumstances which have been already hinted at, were prepared to argue that the State should be purely secular, our Protestant forefathers all believed in national Christianity. Last autumn I stood on Plymouth Rock, and I cannot express the emotion with which I did so. When the Pilgrim Fathers crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* it was not for the purpose of establishing a secular State. In their pamphlets, manifestoes, public discourses, and in every way in their power they asserted as positively as any Churchman could that religion must be recognized by the State, and that men in public as well as private must obey Christian principles. I can imagine the contempt with which such

a sturdy Independent like Oliver Cromwell would have confronted the theory which has prevailed to some extent in Europe since the French Revolution, that the State can ignore religion altogether. My only complaint is that Oliver Cromwell seems to go to the Old rather than the New Testament for his conception of the particular way in which the State should obey the law of God. I mention these things in order to assert very strongly the fact that if some of us are opposed on conscientious grounds to the establishment and endowment of religions by the State, it is not in the least degree because we are so intensely individualist that we deny the duty of the State as such to be Christian. I venture to say that personally I entirely agree with the principle which Mr. Gladstone laid down in that essay which Macaulay made famous, that it is as much the duty of the State in its corporate capacity to be Christian as it is of the individual members who form that State.

I am well aware that many take the old view, but I should have no difficulty in producing such evidence as I have to-night in favor of the other to which we adhere. What the Duke of Wellington called our marching orders—"Go ye into all nations and make disciples of all nations"—was intended to be as true of nations in their corporate unity as of the individuals who compose those nations. But holding that view, which is, I presume, opposed to the convictions entertained by those who think that as a consequence of it religion should be recognized by the State, as it has been in many countries since the time of Constantine—although holding that very strongly, we are of opinion that the establishment and endowment of a particular Church is not the most effectual way of securing the end we all have in view—the making of the State, as such, Christian. My own conviction, with which many will not agree, is that the plan tried by Constantine is historically a failure. In many parts of the world it has made the Church worldly without making the world Christian; and I argue further, if a particular State establishes and endows a Christian Church, it no more makes that State Christian in itself and by itself than that a drunkard or a scoundrel, by building a church and paying great respect to its minister, would become a Christian. St. John said, "He that doeth righteousness is righteous," and that is true of the State as well as of the individual.

HOW THEN DOES THE STATE BECOME CHRISTIAN?

I argue it becomes Christian not by paying a great deal of public money to any particular Church, nor by recognizing it politically, but first of all by making Christian laws.

CHRISTIAN LEGISLATION THE FIRST CONDITION.

The Christianity of a State must be determined not by the way in which it treats a particular body of Christians, but by the way in which it acts. I look to the statute book of any State to see whether it is Christian or not; and I hope you will not be horrified when I express my personal conviction that the world has not yet seen a Christian State. Well, that is my

opinion; and it will be a happy day when we have a State the statute book of which is absolutely Christian from first to last, a State the laws of which are all favorable to virtue and unfavorable to vice. Is there any one here who will argue that the statute book of England will bear that label at the present time, when there is a public house at the corner of every street, when all sorts of facilities for vice are still permitted, when nothing whatever is done to prevent the awful growing curse of gambling, when we still tolerate so much ignorance, when even our efforts to prevent physical vice are so slight, when pauperism exists to the degree to which it exists in our own land, and when we so often go to war? I hold that the real Christianity of a State is to be determined by its attitude to the great social scourges of intemperance, impurity, gambling, crime, ignorance, disease, pauperism, and war. A State which does not in all legitimate ways discourage every one of these great evils is not a Christian State, however much money it may give to the Church, and whatever professional or perfunctory respect its prominent representatives may pay to officers of any Christian Church. "By their fruits ye shall know them." "He that doeth righteousness is righteous." It is the duty of every State that desires to be called Christian to enact laws which promote the physical, mental, and moral welfare of the people.

CHRISTIAN POLICY AT HOME AND ABROAD THE SECOND CONDITION.

My other test of a Christian nation is the observation of a Christian policy at home and abroad. A Christian policy at home is a policy of justice, of humanity, of tender and Christ-like care for the unprivileged, the friendless, the lonely and the destitute, so that so far as so great a result can be accomplished by law—and I am well aware of the limitations of law—the laws should be altogether favorable to a social condition in which every human being shall have the best opportunity we can give him to reach his highest moral and intellectual development. My second and yet more decisive test of a Christian State is the foreign policy it adopts. If any State professes to be a Christian State it is bound to adopt a policy of peace. Jesus Christ was pre-eminently the friend of peace. I confess personally that I believe nothing is more scandalous in the condition of the civilized world than the fact that we Christians have been so much divided that we tolerate six millions of armed men on this very continent. I remember saying years ago to the late Cardinal Manning that if every minister of religion in Europe, from the Pope down to myself, would agree to go into their pulpits on a given Sunday and declare, every one of them, that they would stand no more nonsense on this subject, and that not one single drop of innocent human blood should ever again be shed in Europe, we might defy all the kings and politicians and statesmen in the world. He agreed, and said he would communicate our conversation to the Pope. I have not yet heard the result of the communication, but I am not with-

out hope that so humane a Pope as Leo XIII would sympathize greatly with the proposal to substitute, at least in Europe, rational arbitration for the brutality of the sword.

AN OVERTURE FROM AMERICA.

I wish especially to take this opportunity of informing those who do not yet know it that a very remarkable overture came to our own government, from the President of the United States twelve months ago, proposing that the British Empire should make with the United States of America, not a treaty of arbitration to deal with one special case, as Lord Salisbury had so happily and wisely done, but a permanent treaty of arbitration binding both sections of the English-speaking world, so that if any difficulty arises the whole matter shall be referred to an impartial tribunal before any hot blood is aroused. I cannot conceive anything more for the glory of God and for the benefit of man than such a position as that. After we have done that we may not despair of persuading the French and Germans to take a similar course.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

I hold very strongly with Joseph Mazzini that it is the duty of good men to capture the Foreign Office. Supposing we succeeded in that, and had a Foreign Minister who made it his first business to promote peace, we could do a thousand times more than all the peace societies in the world. I do not despair on the point. The little Republic which gives us such hospitable entertainment has set us a noble example, and if in our greater affairs we succeeded in imbuing the Foreign Office with the peace principles of Jesus Christ, so that whenever our Foreign Minister spoke to foreign lands on our behalf he would speak as Christ would have done, it is almost impossible to estimate the benefits which would accrue.

THESE RESULTS INDEPENDENT OF STATE CHURCHISM.

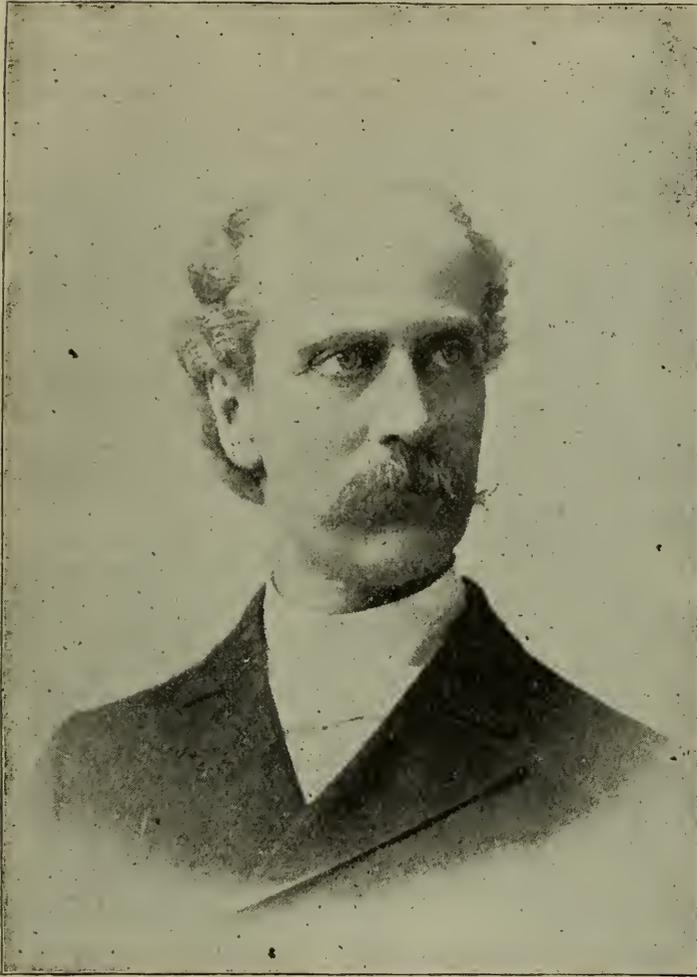
Now all I have been saying has nothing to do with the establishment or endowment of any Church. All this might be done with the utmost ease if there was no Established Church anywhere. It would be quite as possible in Canada, or Australia, or the United States of America, where there is no Established Church, as in our own country. While I wish to pay all respect to those who believe in Establishment, I want also to comfort them, in view of the possibility which certainly lies before us of disestablishment in Wales, by assuring them that all those things for which they are mainly concerned would not and could not be lost. The mere profession of Christianity by the State, as many States have professed it since the time of Constantine, is not necessary to national Christianity; indeed, my personal conviction is that it has had the opposite effect of fostering opinions which prevent them from realizing that they are Christian only in name. That is why I deprecate calling any land a Christian land,

for if we once admit in the face of Oriental nations, in the face of the opium traffic and the drinking customs which we tolerate, we have made a fatal admission. As men and women loyal to Jesus Christ, we must acknowledge that our country is not what Christ would have it be, and never will be until we cease to quarrel with ourselves, and unanimously quarrel with the devil. My point is that the establishment of a national Church is not the only, or the necessary, or the best way of promoting national Christianity, and has no vital relationship whatever to the real Christianity which consists in Christian legislation and policy. Moreover, it is useless to deny the fact that the political privileges of one particular Church are a perpetual hindrance to co-operation with other churches in making our common country truly Christian. If some things should be lost by what seems to many of us to be the inevitable course of events, we should at least gain this—it would be much more possible to co-operate, not only in Grindelwald, but at home. My main point is to insist that Liberationists as well as State Churchmen are intensely anxious that the nation in its collective capacity should be really Christian, and I sincerely believe that by trying to grasp that fact we shall do as much to promote the unity and the spirituality of the churches as by limiting our discussions to those vital and spiritual truths of the Christian faith in which we all more or less agree. That is why I look with hope to this gathering. It is not the vital doctrines of Christianity that keep us apart, but subsidiary points, and if people removed the prejudice, ill will, pain and suspicion occasioned by divisions of this sort, they would probably have done more than could be done in any other way to restore the shattered unity of Christendom.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION NATIONAL AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALISTIC.

I hold as strongly as any State Churchman—and I believe the majority of Nonconformists agree with me—that we are bound to obey Christ in public life and in politics as much as in private and prayer meetings. I believe personally that it is impossible to speak too strongly of the mischief wrought by unnecessary divisions. They have greatly impeded reunion; and I also believe they have to a great extent narrowed the scope and extent of the Christian programme. Our mission is not mainly to the individual. No one believes our mission is to the individual more than I do. I hold strongly with the great American, Bushnell, that "the soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul." Unless the individual is truly regenerated by the supernatural power of Jesus Christ we cannot make any effective progress. But our mission is not only to the individual; our mission is to the nation as well, and through the nation to the entire human race. We have by the grace of God to regenerate individual souls; that is the beginning, but that is not the end. The end, having done that, is to reconstruct society according to the mind of Christ.

VIII. THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.



REV. JOHN H. BARROWS, D.D.,
Chairman Committee on Religious Congresses.

OF all the signs and prognostics that make up the world's hopeful outlook, by far the most dazzling and extraordinary is the plan of a Universal Congress of Religions, to be held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago next year. The idea has been growing constantly, both in the minds of the projectors and in the imaginations and hearts of the religious and ethical leaders of all lands and faiths, ever since it was first suggested. It is now far beyond the stage merely of a beautiful conception, and has become an assured fact. There was the necessity first of a cordial co-operation in our own country on the part of religious leaders of every denomination. And when all the great prelates of the Catholic Church with most sincere cordiality joined hands with the denominational leaders of every shade of Protestantism, and with the rabbis of the Jewish Church as well, there was practical certainty that the project could not come short of a very substantial success. To many minds the strangest novelty in this whole magnificent proceeding was the attitude and tone of the leaders of the most unimpeachable Protestant orthodoxy. There was eagerness and enthusiasm in the responses with which they welcomed the idea of

a parliament of religions and promised their co-operation. Their recognition of elements of great worth and high truth in all the chief cults of mankind, and their feeling that it would be profitable for Christians to fraternize with Mohammedans, with Hindus, with Brahmins, and with Confucians in a great Congress designed to emphasize the things common to all religions, would have been simply incomprehensible twenty-five years ago. What this change involves, one may hardly dare to imagine. But that it involves no sacrifices of essential beliefs, and that it seems to be fraught with such results as a great broadening of the sense of the brotherhood of mankind, may surely be asserted.

The religious congresses at Chicago, viewed as a series, are to comprise, first, a great parliament of all religions; second, a congress composed of representatives of all branches of Christendom, including namely, the Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and all denominations of Protestantism; and, third, some twenty-five or thirty special congresses of different churches. Thus, there will be a world's Catholic congress, a world's Presbyterian congress, an ecumenical Methodist congress, and so on through the list of important denominations, and there will be a great congress of missionary organizations, a special congress of women's missionary societies, a meeting of the International Evangelical Alliance, and, in short, such a succession of great assemblages representing religious bodies and movements as has never before entered into the minds of men as a possibility. The best of it all is that these magnificent projects are not simply ambitious schemes upon paper, which are likely to end in small and non-representative results, but that every one of them is already so organized, under efficient local committees with world-wide advisory connections, as to make conspicuous success a certainty beyond any reasonable question. Here, then, we are to find the new spirit of denominational co-operation, as against the old divisive spirit of religious competition and antagonism, exemplified in a manner that gives a better and brighter outlook for the twentieth century than aught else that could possibly be named.

Great as will be the material evidences of the world's progress at the Chicago Fair, and imposing as will be the long array of scientific, educational and other general congresses, these religious gatherings culminating in the parliament of all religions will be the very crowning feature and the most important and abiding achievement of all. The theme appeals so powerfully to the imagination that it cannot easily be dismissed when one enters upon it. The great efficiency with which the Rev. Dr. Barrows, in his capacity as chairman of the general committee on religious congresses, has prosecuted the undertaking already supplies us with a large amount of material and information as to the happy reception in all parts

of the world of the main idea and as to the manner in which it can be carried out. But the REVIEW OF REVIEWS could perhaps make no better use of the space it may devote to this subject than to publish a translation (for which it is indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Barrows) of an article which has recently appeared in the *Revue de Belgique*, Brussels, from the pen of the distinguished Count d'Alviella.

COUNT D'ALVIELLA ON THE CHICAGO PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

1. Religious bodies have often held assemblies for regulating points of discipline and questions of dogma. Such have been the grand councils of Buddhists and of Christians, such are the assemblies of synods, the conferences, conventions, ecclesiastical congresses, which, availing themselves of the increased facilities for communication assemble, annually, now in one city, now in another, especially in the heart of Protestant countries.

Controversial reunions have also occurred where theologians of opposing faiths have tried to convince each other and to gain for their respective tenets new adherents from their auditors, particularly the temporal authorities which convened them.

Such was the famous dispute of Elijah and Baal on Mount Carmel, when the adversaries argued with thunderbolts; such have been the edifying controversies between Brahminists and Buddhists so frequently invoked in the works of the latter; the oratorical tournaments between Pagans and Christians, between monks and rabbis, the colloquies between Catholics and Protestants, immediately after the Reformation. Except in the golden legends it is rare that these discussions have led to the conversion of any one, although each party has invariably claimed the victory. If they have sometimes resulted in an official decision, it is because these judges sought a pretext to justify an intervention decided upon in advance, and dictated by reasons of State.

Our century has seen, for the first time, different religions allowing themselves to be represented by their leader in assemblies which pursue a philanthropic or general ethical aim—peace and temperance congresses, associations for social reform, public morality, organizations for relieving distress, etc. Doubtless these objects interest current theology but indirectly. It was much, however, to have led men to unite in view of a common action who have hitherto denounced and anathematized each other.

It was reserved for Americans to go one step farther in taking the initiative of a congress to which are invited those of every faith, all sects, all spirits sympathetic with religious progress, not to plead the superiority of their respective theology, but to seek and set forth the principles common to all religions.

The significance of such an attempt cannot be too much insisted upon. In opposition to sectarian points of view which identify religion with the doctrines of one or another particular form of worship, it implies: 1. That religious sentiment possesses general forms, and even a sphere of action independent of any particular theology. 2. That men belonging to churches the most diverse can and should come to an understanding with each other in order to realize this programme common to all religions.

The initiative of the project is due to the organizers of the special congresses which the different sects of the United States propose to hold at Chicago during the World's Exposition. The directors of the exposition

called a simultaneous meeting of Baptists, Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Jews, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, Quakers, Swedenborgians, Unitarians and Universalists, to confer regarding the material organization of their respective bodies. From this reunion a permanent committee was constituted under the leadership of a Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. John Henry Barrows. The plan of an Ecumenical Council of Religions was formulated, which should include the representatives of all the grand historic religions, with a view of bringing out the harmony and religious unity of humanity, as well as the moral and spiritual factors of human progress.

This committee enlarged its numbers by adding to itself an advisory council, consisting of eminent persons chosen from among the different denominations of the United States and the Old World; at the same time addressing to all religious organizations a circular wherein the nature and aim of the project was set forth, and in which this appeal was made:

"Now that the nations are being brought into closer contact and friendlier relations with each other, the time is apparently ripe for new manifestations and development of religious fraternity. Humanity, though sundered by oceans and languages and widely differing forms of religion, is yet one in need, if not altogether one in hope. . . . It is proposed to contribute to those forces which shall bring about the unity of the race in the worship of God and the service of man. Let representatives from every part of the globe be interrogated and bidden to declare what they have to offer or suggest for the world's betterment, what light religion has to throw on the labor problem, the educational questions and the perplexing social conditions of our times; and what illumination it can give to subjects of vital interest that come before the other congresses of 1893."*

It is interesting to observe that among the signatures of this document are found, besides Jews and Unitarians, not only orthodox Protestants, but even Roman Catholics, even American Roman Catholics, notably Archbishop Feehan, who has accepted without a scruple a seat in this selected committee, of which a Presbyterian pastor is chairman and an Anglican Bishop vice-chairman. More than this: among the first names in the list is that of the American Cardinal Gibbons, followed closely by that of a Mussulman well known in India, Ameer-Ali, of Calcutta.

Many Buddhists of Japan have promised their co-operation, their presence, even, thus giving the finishing touch to this veritable mosaic—this unprecedented tentative of religious syncretism. †

The president of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition has already published his first report on the preparatory work of this congress, in which he says: "It is our expectation that the Parliament of Religions will be the most important, commanding and influential, as surely it will be the most phenomenal fact of the Columbian Exposition. The spirit of fraternity is growing among nations and among the churches of Christendom. If, in 1893, not only Catholics and Protestants, Jews and representatives of the Greek Church, but Buddhists, Brahmins, Confucians, Parsees and Mohammedans shall sit together in frank and friendly confer-

* Preliminary Address, by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, chairman.

† I can but regret that, with an emphasis somewhat local, the word Parliament should have been substituted for Congress. A parliament suggests a hall where one imposes the decisions of the majority; a congress calls up the idea of an assembly where one tries to find a common ground by agreement and good will of all.

ence over the greatest things of our common spiritual and moral life, this one fact will impart to the Columbian Exposition a great celebrity and importance.

He then publishes extracts from letters of sympathy and acceptance which have been received, signed, for the most part by names well known in America, England, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, India and in Japan. Among others those of Gladstone, Whittier, Tennyson and Edwin Arnold. Cardinal Gibbons writes: "I deem the movement you are engaged in promoting worthy of all encouragement and praise. . . . I rejoice to learn that the project for a religious congress has already won the sympathies and enlisted the active co-operation of those in the front rank of human thought and progress, even in other lands than ours. If conducted with moderation and good will, such a congress may result, by the blessing of Divine Providence, in benefits more far-reaching than the most sanguine could dare to hope for." Ameer-Ali, after having expressed the desire to be in Chicago in 1893, in order to participate in the greatest achievement of the century, adds: "You have my most cordial sympathy in the great work of bringing together, on a common humanitarian platform, the representatives of all important moral creeds. I regard your programme as marking an epoch in the history of religious development."

"I sympathize with the spirit of your circular," writes the president of the Anglo-American College at Constantinople, "and I have no doubt that such a congress will impress the world with the fact that there is a unity in religion broader and deeper than has ever been generally recognized. The more I am brought into contact with many different faiths the more am I impressed with the thought that there is a God to whom we are responsible for our actions; that to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God, is essentially the foundation of religion." "Such a reunion," writes T. F. Seward, "would never have been possible until the present day, and it now marks a distinct epoch in the evolution of the race." The Methodist Bishop John H. Vincent, wishes that, after a two hours' session of denominational sections there should be a reunion of the whole, to recognize their general relations with humanity. "This would be," he adds, "the most magnificent spectacle the world has ever seen." "I do not doubt," writes Professor Simon, of Edinburgh, "that the idea of the congress will greatly promote that brotherhood of the nations for which so many of the best men of the race are longing and working. While sitting last year on the shore of your wonderful lake, I fell into dreaming of the day when the English-speaking branches of the human race should be federated. Your dream includes mine—is grander. May it be much more than a dream, and that soon." Rev. William C. Gannett, pastor of an important Unitarian congregation, says: "Your plan will summon the most truly Ecumenical Council of Religion that the world has ever seen or dreamed of. Whoever cares for freedom, fellowship and character in religion must needs wish the beautiful hope success, and be glad to do anything he can to further it."

"Among the many noteworthy features of this century," writes the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, D.D., "none impress me more than the heightened interest in religion among the English-speaking race. . . . To bring these activities into friendly relation to each other; to keep them to a truer interpretation of their meaning and impart to them a fresh impulse for the common service of man in common love to God—this is, indeed, a worthy aim, and I rejoice with all my soul that your vast plan has awakened so much sympathy among the churches."

Among the universities of the United States which have sent sympathetic responses should be mentioned those of Minnesota, Michigan, Washington, Lake Forest, etc. According to Dr. Peabody, of Harvard University, "Nothing can contribute so largely to the honor of religion, to the establishment of Christian faith, as a mutually good understanding among those of every name who believe in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

President William C. Roberts, of the Lake Forest University, values the rich materials which this congress will furnish to those engaged in preparing a Philosophy of Religion, and the Rev. J. E. Rankin, president of Howard University at Washington, cries with enthusiasm: "It is as though the Babel tongues of the world were coming back to speak the one dialect of heaven. The conception is worthy of the age in which we live, of the Continent which Columbus discovered—nay, better, of Him who would draw all men to Himself." Finally, Dr. Francis E. Clark, about to make a tour of the world, lends himself to the promotion of the plan in Europe, Asia and Australia.

The various letters given in this report have this point in common: they all insist upon the novelty and importance of the congress. The writers all see in this project the manifestation of a growing sympathy between different sects, and all express the hope that from it may result a more intimate fellowship among religious people to the profit of justice and mortality.

It must be admitted that there are traces of American rhetoric in some of these responses. But the general accord of sentiment is none the less a remarkable and significant symptom.

Doubtless the greatest difficulties are yet to be met, and the critical hour has not yet struck. It is one thing to obtain the adhesion of generous men, belonging to most opposed forms of worship, to this grand plan, and quite another to bring these same persons to discuss the delicate problems of faith without mutual irritation, to find a common ground where religion shall have a field outside of denominational divergence.

Nevertheless, the fact that such an idea should arise, should receive organization, and secure so large a number of avowed sympathizers in churches the most diverse, will suffice, whatever may follow, to make of this attempt, as its promoters have well expressed, a sign of the times, and a new point of departure in the development of religious evolution.

The adhesions mentioned above are an accomplished fact. Now, consciously or unconsciously, they contain certain large consequences for the nature and rôle of religion.

If a religious congress is judged to be possible, beside and apart from sectarian congresses, which are to be held at Chicago, it must be admitted that the themes with which it shall be occupied have in themselves distinct existence—of importance, superior, even, to those with which the latter will deal.

There is, then, a religion which is the religion, *par excellence*, and which is superior to any particular religion whatsoever. This universal religion includes the beliefs common to all churches—faith in God, in moral recompense, in the imperative character of duty; its observances consist in love toward God and man, in the practice of morality, in united efforts for perfecting individuals and ameliorating their social relations. All known religions tend to blend in this vast synthesis, at once divine and human; they are no longer anything but sects, rites, local and transitory forms of the Church Universal, and

their respective value, as one of the most esteemed leaders of an orthodox faith said recently, is measured by the degree with which they favor the progress of humanity.*

Doubtless it is all in good faith that the promoters of the congress declare that their object is not "to create the temper of indifferentism in regard to the important peculiarities distinguishing the religions of the world, but rather in bringing together in frank and friendly conference the most eminent men of different faiths, strong in their personal convictions, who will strive to see and show what are the supreme truths and what light religion has to throw on the great problems of the age."

Nevertheless, the affirmation that there exist in religion "supreme truths," and that these may, by mutual understanding between different sects, be considered apart from the others, implies that these *other* truths—those held exclusively by certain denominations—are *not* 'supreme,' or, at least, that they are of secondary importance compared with the first.

It is, moreover, evident that a religion which can claim at once the faith of Christians, Jews, Mohammedans and Confucians—granting the existence of such a faith—should be considered as doing away with doctrines in virtue of which these various religious groups not only contradict each other, but too often outlaw one another. I will add that this common religion, the only universal religion, is, by this very reason of its universality, the most conformed to the exigencies of human brotherhood; and it would not be difficult to show that it is also the least opposed to the pretensions of science, which tends to assure it an immense advantage in our epoch and social environment.

We are only beginning, at least, on the European Continent, to take into account the crisis into which we are precipitated by the divorce of religion and science. The scientific spirit, forced to develop itself in antagonism with dogma, once freed from the bonds in which the Church had hoped to imprison it, has affected to despise and try to uproot the religious sentiment which it considered exclusively under the features of a narrow and irrational fanaticism. But the religious sentiment, which is essentially the universal aspiration toward the ideal, has taken its revenge, like a spring kept down too tightly, and has unloosed the mystical reaction whose irresistible force is making itself felt about us in art, drama, literature, politics and philosophy, as well as in religion. This reaction is making its way, even where it has not taken the form of a return, pure and simple, to old forms of worship. It depends upon us in a measure that this reactionary movement shall become, not only an instrument of æsthetic, moral and religious revival, but a new force in the service of human progress and social pacification. For this end we should facilitate, for all religions, access to the way in which the promoters of the congress have not hesitated to enter; and it is for this reason that I feel that these pioneers of a new Reformation have a right to all our sympathies as to all our encouragement. While elsewhere one sees men fold their arms and shut their eyes,

* "The service of humanity in the most exalted sphere of life and activity is the sovereign touchstone of the value of the churches."—Mr. John Clifford, President of the Baptist Union: *Religious Systems of the World*: London, 1890.

they, with the practical American spirit, have put themselves resolutely to work.

Now let us not deceive ourselves between the two great problems which hold within themselves the support or decadence of our civilization—the social question and the religious question; the relations are closer than our shortsighted economists or even our State Socialists imagine.

It is no longer possible to escape from this double enigma. Either we must solve it rationally or the Sphinx will devour us.

The assurances of co-operation which Dr. Barrows is constantly receiving from cultured representatives of the ancient religions of Japan, China, India and Persia, as well as from all parts of Christendom, would of themselves make an interesting volume. Perhaps no man in the world is so situated as to have a better knowledge of the mind and spirit of men of all religions than the Rev. Dr. George Washburn, president of Roberts College, the American institution that has made so proud a record on the shore of the Bosphorus, near Constantinople. Dr. Washburn, who is now in active service as the Eastern agent of the Chicago committee, and who is distributing the committee's preliminary address in different languages among the leaders of various Oriental creeds and cults, wrote as follows when he first learned of the parliament:

"It will be something to bring together Catholics, Jews and Protestants of different denominations, but the congress should also include representatives of the Eastern Churches, Mohammedans and the Indian and Chinese religions. It will be very difficult to induce really representative men to go to Chicago and take part in this congress; for you must have able men, pious men, who have full faith in their own religion, and are yet broad enough to confer with 'infidels.' You also want men who know English. For the Eastern churches it may not be difficult, but I fancy you will have to find your Mohammedan representatives in India. An Armenian might be found here; for the Greek Church there is this difficulty, that there is no one Greek Church. The Russian Church is, of course, much the most important. Perhaps some one might be sent from St. Petersburg, and in addition some one from Athens and Constantinople. I sympathize with the spirit of your circular; and I have no doubt that such a congress, meeting in the right spirit, would impress the world with the fact that there is a unity in religion, broader and deeper than has ever been generally recognized. I am more and more impressed with the thought every year, as I am brought into close contact with so many different faiths, that there is a God to whom we are responsible for our actions; that to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God, is essentially the foundation of all religion. The Holy Spirit leads men of the most diverse faiths to the knowledge of our common Father."

When Dr. Washburn's view is generally comprehended the result will not be a paralysis of missionary efforts, although there may be something like a revolution in missionary methods.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES OF 1893.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS had desired to make recognition of the present month as bringing the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, by presenting a somewhat elaborate account of the plans now each day becoming more complete and perfect for the great Columbian World's Fair at Chicago. But, after all, no adequate presentation of so vast a subject can well be made in a single number of the magazine; and it is convenient to defer an account of the architectural and material aspects of this incomparable exhibition to some future number. No men more generously and fully than the projectors and organizers of these material exhibits confess that the most significant part of next year's celebration is to be conducted by the World's Fair Auxiliary, an organization having charge of the series of great World's Congresses. These gatherings are to be distributed through the entire six months of the fair, a special building is in process of erection for their accommodation, and the most elaborate plans have been made to insure their fullest success. At the head of the World's Congress Auxiliary, as its President, is the Hon. Charles C. Bonney, whose executive ability and whose breadth of culture have now become apparent to the leaders of thought, knowledge and progress in all parts of the world. We cannot more fitly, therefore, recognize the anniversary month than by presenting the plan of World's Congresses as it has now been fully outlined; and a better presentation could not possibly be made than one in Mr. Bonney's own language. At the recent Saratoga meeting of the National Educational Association Mr. Bonney made an explanation which so perfectly conveys the information we should desire to give our readers that we shall herewith reproduce its principal parts.

PRESIDENT CHARLES C. BONNEY'S ADDRESS.

It may, in a preliminary way be said, that the National Congresses of 1893 are planned to constitute a World's Summer University, in which may be studied the progress of mankind in all the departments of civilized life. They are to be arranged and conducted by the World's Congress Auxiliary in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. That the exhibit of human achievements in material forms will be a magnificent success is already known throughout the world.

But what is the World's Congress Auxiliary? What is its relation to the World's Columbian Exposition? What is its relation to the Government of the United States? What is the scope of the World's Congress Scheme? What has actually been done in the execution of that scheme? What still remains to be ac-

complished, and by what means does the auxiliary expect to attain the desired results?

The word has become familiar with the idea of international exhibitions, and the tremendous influence which they have exerted in advancing the civilization of the age is universally recognized. The exposition at London in 1851, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1889, confessedly marked new eras in human progress.

"The spiritualization of thought" in France, wrought by the magic power of the last exposition at Paris, is of such a remarkable character that it has justly excited the surprise and admiration of those who watch with solicitude the important events of the age.

It is safe to say that no recent event has excited more widespread wonder than the selection of Chicago, the youngest great city of the globe, as the site for the proposed Quadri-Centennial Celebration of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. We naturally look to the older centres of civilization for the highest displays of human genius and aspiration; and it almost seems as though some mighty and mysterious power must have intervened to so change the common course of events.

As soon as the location of the exposition was fixed at Chicago, it was felt that no merely material exhibit would answer the demands of the time. The intellectual and moral forces of the nineteenth century have become so potent and active that there at once arose a demand for their proper presentation in connection with the proposed exposition.

A formal proposal of a series of World's Congresses soon followed, and the evolution of that proposal has steadily proceeded until the present time. The primary idea of the project was that many of the leaders of human progress will naturally come to the exposition of 1893, and that it is due to them that some arrangements be made under which those of similar tastes and callings from different countries may have the acquaintance of each other, and engage in friendly conference on matters of common concern.

This primary idea developed into the secondary thought, that to increase the benefits of such acquaintance and conference, and to enlarge the attendance at the exposition, a reasonable effort should be made to induce a general attendance of those who have taken an active part in any of the great fields of human endeavor.

This secondary idea speedily developed into a third; that instead of leaving the intellectual and moral administration of 1893 to occupy a merely incidental relation to the material exhibit, a proper organization should be effected, an adequate and comprehensive plan devised, and a persistent and well-directed effort made to crown the exposition of 1893 by a

proper presentation of the achievements of human genius in a series of great assemblies to which the chief apostles of progress in all countries should be invited, and by the formation of a series of world-wide fraternities to promote the future welfare of mankind.

With these ideas, a committee was formed to make the preliminary arrangements. The general proposal was received with so much favor that the necessity for a separate and relatively independent organization soon became manifest, and the World's Congress Auxiliary was accordingly organized. It consists of the usual general officers; a local membership divided into various committees of organization and direction; advisory councils to assist these committees, and general honorary and corresponding members. The Committees of Organization are necessarily local, to enable them to attend the committee meetings and execute the details of the necessary arrangements. The Advisory Councils constitute the non-resident branches of the various committees. The members of such councils are selected from different countries throughout the world; and such members are expected to co-operate actively, by means of correspondence, with the committee to which they are adjoined. The general honorary and corresponding members constitute what may be called the Advisory Council of the whole Auxiliary.

Although originally authorized and supported by the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition and subsequently by the government of the United States, the World's Congress Auxiliary has, nevertheless, always had the independent control and conduct of its own work.

The Auxiliary was, soon after it entered upon the execution of its plans, formally recognized by the government of the United States. The original announcement of the World's Congress scheme was sent with the President's invitation and other documents to foreign nations. An act of Congress was passed making an appropriation for the support of the Auxiliary, recognizing it as the proper agency to conduct the proposed series of international congresses. Subsequently the Senate of the United States, in acting on a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, formally declared that the World's Congress Auxiliary so represents the Government of the United States in respect to such international congresses, that any further action on the part of the President of the United States, or of Congress, is unnecessary. In pursuance of the action thus taken, the foreign ministers of the United States have been instructed to invite the governments of the countries to which they are respectively accredited to select and appoint delegates to all or any of the proposed World's Congresses, in addition to the representatives who are expected from the various institutions and societies throughout the world.

The organization for the proposed World's Congresses has been developed to meet the needs presented from time to time. The committees are not of any fixed number. Each committee is formed according to the circumstances of the case, and an addi-

tion to its membership may be made for cause at any time. While the committees of organization are generally of small numbers, the advisory councils may consist of any convenient number, located as they are or may be, in all parts of the world. No committee has been appointed except when the occasion for it arose. If the committees are numerous the demand has made them so.



HON. CHARLES C. BONNEY,
President of World's Fair Auxiliary.

The idea of a series of separate and disconnected conventions of various learned societies has never been entertained by the Auxiliary. On the contrary, the leading idea from the beginning has been to bring the highest and best representatives of all the departments of human progress together in a series of harmoniously arranged and closely connected conventions, to occupy the whole six months of the Exposition season of 1893. It is obvious that if a large number of independent organizations should attempt to meet in Chicago next year, and each hold its own separate convention, it would be impossible to provide adequate places of meeting, and the value of the proceedings would be seriously impaired by the repetitions and duplications which would be inevitable. For this and other reasons it was very early determined that all the learned institutions and societies which should respond to the invitation to participate in the World's Congresses of 1893 should be asked to merge their papers and discussions in appropriate

World's Congresses, in which all should have just recognition. At the same time it was seen that such societies should be afforded an opportunity to transact any necessary business without holding an additional meeting at any other time and place. Arrangements will therefore be made for brief sessions to enable the various existing organizations to transact such business.

It is also expected that arrangements will be effected to secure the publication of the proceedings of the whole series of World's Congresses; their distribution by the government of the United States to foreign governments, libraries and other institutions, and a supply of the proceedings of all or any of the congresses at cost, to all persons who may desire to obtain the same.

The World's Congress work, as thus far organized, consists of seventeen departments, subdivided into more than one hundred general divisions, in each of which a congress will be held. Each of the sciences, for example, has its appropriate division, and will of course have its own congress. The popular sessions for the presentation of subjects, in which large numbers of persons will be interested, will be held in one or both of the large audience rooms, while the meetings of the chapters or sections of a division will be held in the smaller rooms, which will doubtless be sufficient to accommodate those who will attend.

But how will the various congresses be constituted, and under what regulations will the proceedings be arranged? The first public official act of each committee is to issue its preliminary address to be sent to persons interested throughout the world, to inform them of the general plans and purposes of the proposed congress, and to invite their suggestions of persons, themes and modes of proceeding to be utilized in forming the programme of the congress.

The World's Congress Auxiliary expressly disclaims the idea of organizing and conducting a series of World's Congresses without the co-operation of persons interested in all countries. The Auxiliary, therefore, defers the formation of any programme until such persons shall have had opportunity to furnish the desired suggestions. With such opportunity the managing committees will form the appropriate programmes, and with due advice from the advisory councilors will finally settle and promulgate them.

The World's Congresses of 1893 will not seek to do everything. If they should attempt to do this, confusion and failure would result. Their work will be limited to certain specific objects, which are believed to be capable of attainment. They will endeavor to present in every department a Summary of Progress down to the date of the Columbian Exposition. They will also endeavor to present in a graphic and comprehensive manner the Pending Problems of Progress; the difficulties which impede their solution, and the means by which those difficulties may be removed. It is obvious that there will not be time nor opportunity for any prolonged debate over any of the great themes which will be presented in any of the proposed congresses. The papers for the con-

gresses of 1893 are not to be submitted to the passing decision of those who may happen to attend, but to the deliberate judgment of the enlightened world. Themes will not be selected to suit particular persons, but, the proper subjects having been chosen, the persons believed to be the best fitted to make adequate presentation of them will then be chosen. It is expected that each selected writer will be given at least half a year for the preparation of the paper assigned to him. The regulations in regard to papers and discussions will all be fixed with reference to the proposed publication, and not merely with reference to the oral presentation during the congress. The Auxiliary Committees will trust their advisory councilors throughout the world to give them good advice in relation to themes, persons and modes of proceeding; and hope that, on the other hand, it will be believed that they are both willing and able to follow the good advice so to be given.

Very obviously, a well-considered World's Congress scheme would not only embrace but largely depend upon the co-operation of existing societies and institutions of the various participating countries; and it was, therefore, provided that such societies and institutions be not only invited generally to attend and participate in the various congresses, but that they also be asked to appoint committees of co-operation to represent their respective organizations, and take an active part in connection with the committees and advisory councils in arranging plans for the various conventions to be held. By such committees of co-operation existing organizations may not only have proper recognition, but may also be given opportunities to participate more actively than would otherwise be practicable in the arrangements in which they are concerned.

The administration of the several congresses will be such as to present to the attending participants the largest practicable number of leaders in the department. Distinguished representatives will be invited to preside at different sessions, or at different parts of the same session, of a given congress. While controversial debate will be excluded, arrangements will be made for remarks by eminent specialists in elucidation of a subject which shall have been presented. The utmost pains will be taken to economize the time at disposal and secure the most useful and lasting results. The aim will be to make such a presentation of the actual state of education, literature, science, art, government, agriculture and the other departments of progress in the different countries of the world as will be a worthy and enduring memorial of the exposition of 1893.

But of all the benefits which are expected to flow from the World's Congresses of 1893, none can exceed the advantage of mutual acquaintance and the establishment of friendly relations among the leaders of mankind from various countries. For such acquaintance and relation will be sure to promote the peace of nations and the general welfare of all people by making moral and intellectual forces dominant throughout the world.

GENERAL PROGRAMME OF THE SERIES OF WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

In order that our readers may see in detail the scope of these great congresses, Mr. Bonney has sent us the last revision of the list, giving, so far as now determined, the dates that will be observed. It should simply be noted by way of preface that each of the seventeen main divisions specified below is so broad in its scope as to comprise a varied programme of congresses of its own, and that there will be in all more than one hundred great assemblages, many of which will be still further differentiated into special sectional gatherings.

THE PROGRAMME.

Department of Woman's Progress.—General congress of representative women of all countries commencing May 15.

Department of the Public Press.—Including the general divisions of the daily press, weeklies and magazines, the religious press, trade journals, etc. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing May 22.

Department of Medicine.—Including the general divisions of general medicine and surgery, homœopathic medicine and surgery, eclectic medicine and surgery, medical jurisprudence, medico-climatology, dentistry, pharmacy. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing May 29, excepting dentistry and pharmacy, transferred for special cause to the week commencing August 14. Public health will precede the agricultural congresses in October, and has been made a separate department on account of its interstate and international relations.

Department of Temperance.—Including the general divisions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Catholic temperance societies, the National Temperance Society, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Templars of Honor and Temperance, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., the Law and Order Leagues, Vegetarian Societies and like organizations. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing June 5.

Department of Moral and Social Reform.—Including the general divisions of philanthropy, prevention, charity and reform, as represented by the national conference of charities and correction, women's exchanges, lodging houses, newsboys' and bootblacks' homes, humane societies, provident associations, industrial schools, children's missions, children's aid societies, day nurseries, relief societies, orphan asylums, homes for old people, asylums for incurables, hospitals, little sisters of the poor, fresh-air work, soup houses, penal institutions, woman's refugees, Houses of the Good Shepherd, reform schools, the Salvation Army and the like. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing June 12.

Department of Commerce and Finance.—Including the general divisions of banking and finance, boards of trade, stocks and bonds, water commerce, railway commerce, insurance, building associations, mercantile business, etc. The congresses of this department will commence on June 19.

Department of Music.—Including the general divisions of orchestral art, choral music and training, songs of the people, organ and church music, musical art and literature, musical criticism and history, opera houses and music halls. The congresses of this department will be

held during the week commencing July 3. The congress of the general division of public instruction in music will be transferred from the department of education to the department of music for the obvious mutual advantage both of musical education and musical art.

Department of Literature.—Including the general divisions of libraries, history, philology, authors, folklore and copyright. The congresses of this department will commence on July 10.

Department of Education.—Including the general divisions of higher education, public instruction, the kindergarten, manual and art training, business and commercial education, instruction of the deaf, education of the blind, representative youth of public schools, college and university students, college fraternities, psychology physical culture, domestic and economic education, agricultural education, authors and publishers. The general division of public instruction in music is transferred to the department of musical art. The congresses of these general divisions will commence on July 17, and will be followed by the World's General Educational Congress, in which all the departments of education will be properly represented.

Department of Engineering.—Including the general divisions of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, metallurgical engineering, electrical engineering, military engineering, marine and naval engineering, aerial navigation, engineering education. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing on Monday, July 31.

Department of Art.—Including the general divisions of architecture, painting, sculpture, decorative art, and photographic art. The congresses of this department will be held in parallel with those of the department of engineering, the places of meeting being adequate as mentioned below.

Department of Government.—Including the general divisions of jurisprudence and law reform, political and economic reform, city government, executive administration, intellectual property, arbitration and peace. The general division of jurisprudence and law reform will include the laws of nations, expatriation, naturalization and extradition, international privileges of citizenship, the administration of justice, etc. The general division of political and economic reform will include political economy, economic science, profit-sharing, social science, the single tax and other theories, public revenues, statistics, weights and measures and coinage, postal service, suffrage in republics, kingdoms and empires, civil service reform, etc. The general division of city government will include public service, public works, police protection, public revenues and expenditures and other important subjects. The general division of executive administration will include the nature, office and application of executive power in municipal, State and national government. The general division of intellectual property will include trademarks and patents, both national and international. The subject of copyright has been transferred from the department of government to the department of literature. The general division of arbitration and peace will include the establishment of permanent international courts of justice, the substitution of arbitration for war, the establishment of courts of conciliation and arbitration for the voluntary settlement of private controversies, etc. The congresses of this division will commence on August 7.

General Department.—In this department are included congresses not properly belonging to any other department; and also congresses which for any special cause could not be held in their appropriate places in any of the

other departments, among which are the Dental Congress, the Pharmaceutical Congress, the Horticultural Congress, and the Chess and Checker Congress. The congresses of this department will commence on August 14.

Science and Philosophy.—Including the general divisions of general physics, astronomy, meteorology, geology, geography, chemistry, electricity, botany, zoology, microscopy, anthropology, ethnology, archæology, Indian ethnology, African ethnology, psychical science and philosophy. The congresses of this department will commence on Monday, August 21.

Labor.—Including the general divisions of the historic development of labor, labor organizations, conflicts of labor and capital, labor economics and legislation, woman's work and wages, child labor, education, public opinion and progress. The congresses of this department will be held in the last days of August and the first days of September, closing on Labor Day, Monday, September 4.

Department of Religion.—Including to this date, and subject to pending additions, the following general divisions: Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Christian Evangelical Association, Evangelical Church, Friends, Jews, Lutheran General Council, Lutheran General Synod, Lutheran Synodical Conference, Methodist Episcopal, New Jerusalem, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Church of North America, Dutch Reformed Church, Reformed Episcopal, Swedish Evangelical, United Brethren, Unitarian, Universalist, Missions, Evangelical Alliance, Society of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Brotherhood of Christian Unity. The Catholic Congress will commence Tuesday, September 5. The World's Parliament of Religions will commence on Monday, September 11. The Denominational Congresses will commence on Thursday, September 21. The Missionary Congresses will commence Thursday, September 28, and will be followed by the congresses of the Evangelical Alliance and other bodies named.

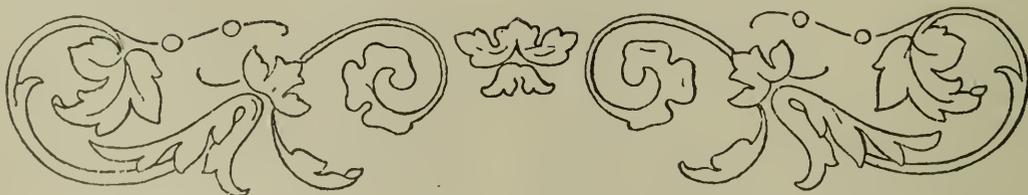
Department of Sunday Rest.—Including the general divisions of the physiological relations, the economic and business relations, the governmental and political relations, the social and moral relations, and the religious relations of the weekly rest day. These congresses will be held immediately after those of the religious societies above named.

Department of Public Health.—Including the general divisions of sanitary legislation, public health authorities, governmental administration in relation to epidemics and contagions, food inspection and other food problems. The congresses of this department will follow that of the Department of Sunday Rest, and the exact date will be announced hereafter.

Department of Agriculture.—Including the general divisions of farm culture and cereal industry, animal industry, agricultural organizations and governmental departments of agriculture, agricultural education and experiments, and horticulture, the latter of which has been transferred to the general department as above noted. The congresses of this department are assigned to commence on Monday, October 16.

WHERE THE CONGRESSES WILL BE HELD.

The World's Congresses of 1893 will be held in the Permanent Memorial Art Palace, erected on the Lake Front Park, through the co-operation of the Art Institute of Chicago, the city of Chicago, and the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition. This "World's Congress Art Palace" will have two large audience rooms arranged to seat about three thousand persons each, and more than twenty smaller rooms, which will accommodate from three hundred to seven hundred persons each. Meetings of such a character as to draw a large popular audience will be held in the main audience rooms, while meetings of chapters or sections of different congresses for the discussion of subjects of a more limited interest will be held in the smaller rooms. It will thus be possible to have two congresses and twenty sectional meetings in session at the same time, and to have three times that number of meetings within a single day. It is not anticipated that so many meetings in a single day will be required in any department of the World's Congress work, even though arrangements are in progress for more than one hundred congresses of the general divisions of the various departments in which the World's Congress work has been organized.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

HOME RULE AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

TWO political articles which seem to have attracted rather particular attention in England this month deal with the question of Home Rule in a somewhat drastic and militant style. The first is by Mr. Frederic Harrison, and is entitled "How to Drive Home Rule Home." It is the opening paper in the *Fortnightly*. The second is by Albert Shaw, editor of the *American Review of Reviews*, and is the opening paper in the *Contemporary*. It is entitled "An American View of Home Rule and Federation." Mr. Harrison is a Home Ruler of the most pronounced type, and advocates the immediate passage of a Home Rule bill by the use of the *cloture* in the House of Commons and by the process of packing the House of Lords with new Liberal peers. Mr. Shaw's article describes the recent Republican and Democratic conventions for the benefit of English readers, and holds up before the British eye a picture of the practical equality of American citizens throughout the States, and of the sister States themselves, in our great federated republic, in order to show by contrast how reasonable is the claim of Ireland for a Home Rule analogous to that enjoyed by an American State, and how important it is for the permanent integrity of the British Empire that its great outlying English-speaking dependencies should be made part of a federated imperial structure. Mr. Stead sums up both of these articles—together with two in the *Nineteenth Century* discussing somewhat similar subjects; and although his comments and quotations are quite strictly from the British point of view, it may interest our American readers to reproduce them precisely as he has chosen to make them for the readers of the English edition of the *Review*.

A New Policy of "Thorough."

It used to be said long ago that Mr. Frederic Harrison would never be happy until he had got the guillotine established as a going concern in his back garden. That was so long ago, and Mr. Harrison has been so quiet for so many years, that the old joke lost much of its point.

THE GUILLOTINE IN THE BACK GARDEN.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for September, however, an article signed by Mr. Frederic Harrison, under the title of "How to Push Home Rule Home," recalls the memory of the time when the guillotine joke was invented. Mr. Harrison is one of the most incisive and slashing writers of English now living, and in this article in the *Fortnightly*, he has put forth all his strength. It is a characteristic performance, full of go, dash, audacity—and nonsense. It is magnificent, but it is not politics. I should like to see Mr. Morley's face when he reads these pages, or to hear what

Mr. Gladstone thinks of the heroics of his literary henchman. As an exercise it is interesting; as a contribution to serious politics it can hardly be said to have any influence. The article would not have been so absurd—might, indeed, not have been absurd at all—if the result of the general election had been what it was hoped it would be. As it is, it is about as rational as a demonstration of the ease with which the French could invade England, provided the Channel were suddenly to be converted into *terra-firma*.

WHAT IS MR. HARRISON'S "NATION?"

The gist of Mr. Harrison's article, which he expresses with all the splendid vigor which is his special characteristic as a writer, is that the Government, by the aid of its majority of forty, should rush the Home Rule bill through the House of Commons, and if the House of Commons dared to throw it out, Mr. Gladstone and the nation are to thunder at the House of Lords. "The nation"—that is the term Mr. Harrison uses—but what nation? To ask that question is to pierce with a needle the inflated windbag of Mr. Harrison's rhetoric. Mr. Harrison is not so careless a writer as to use the term nation as a description of the people of the three or four nationalities who make up the United Kingdom. The only nation strong enough to end the House of Lords, or to thunder at the doors of the Upper Chamber, is the English nation. What, then, is the sense of proclaiming this nonsensical, this tremendous attack upon the House of Lords for voting in accordance with the declared wishes of the majority of the English electors, who, after all, we suppose, may be taken as representing the nation?

THE BOTTOM FACT OF THE VALUATION.

The simple fact is—and the sooner we face it the better—that it is no use talking of crusading against the House of Lords until the House of Commons puts itself in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the English people. If Mr. Gladstone had a majority of forty, or any majority at all from England, there might be some sense, although even then there would not be very much, in Mr. Harrison's swagger. But when every one knows, and no one better than Mr. Harrison himself, that England has returned a solid majority of seventy-one members who are pledged to defend the Union and support the House of Lords in throwing out the Home Rule bill, is it not child's play to mount the high horse and talk as Mr. Harrison does of making a clean sweep of the Upper Chamber?

NO MAJORITY FOR COLONIAL HOME RULE.

Mr. Harrison's article is very interesting, and even amusing reading; but any attempt to put it into practice would leave Mr. Gladstone without any majority

in the House of Commons. For Mr. Harrison is an enthusiastic advocate of what may be called Colonial Home Rule, and Colonial Home Rule is the one thing which the present majority will never give to Ireland. If Mr. Harrison could convert the British electorate to what he considers the saving faith of the Positivist prophet, and convince them that the Empire is an evil thing, the dismemberment of which is one of the highest and holiest duties in which its citizens can be engaged, well and good! But the British electorate has not yet been converted to that saving faith, and any attempt to pass a Home Rule bill on Mr. Harrison's lines would end not the House of Lords, but the Gladstone administration, as soon as the proposal was clearly before the House. For Mr. Harrison contemplates the ultimate exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, their immediate reduction by one-third, and he would deny to the Imperial advisers of the Crown any right to veto Irish legislation. Nothing short of Canadian or Australian Home Rule will content Mr. Harrison, but as neither Australia nor Canada contribute a penny-piece to the Imperial exchequer, and as one of the indispensable conditions of any Home Rule bill is that Ireland should continue to contribute to the Imperial exchequer as many millions per annum as may be amicably agreed upon as just in the Imperial Parliament, Colonial Home Rule can never be applied to Ireland.

THE A B C OF THE QUESTION.

All this is the very A B C of the question. Mr. Harrison says that the question of Home Rule has been finally and irrevocably settled. Never has there been in English history any political issue which has been so exhaustively fought out in the three corners of the kingdom. The whole adult male population have had the issue driven upon their minds, explained, argued out and illustrated *ad usque nauseam*.

So he says. But there is one among the adult male population who does not seem to have mastered even the elementary facts of the situation, and that one person is none other than Mr. Frederic Harrison himself.

WHAT MR. HARRISON SAYS.

Having said this much by way of introduction, now let Mr. Harrison speak for himself. He begins by declaring that at last we have got down to a genuine Democratic Republic; the principle of Home Rule is finally and irrevocably settled, and we must no longer parley with those who choose to talk nonsense. The nation having, with infinite toil, decided a direct issue, will not stand any trifling. It must be distinctly understood that the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the Peers will be followed by a bill for the superannuation of the House of Lords. The Upper Chamber, if it makes itself an insufferable nuisance, will crumble up like matchboard.

As a last resource, Mr. Gladstone could march a regiment of Life Guards into the House to take their seats as peers on the ministerial side. The Crown would hesitate to sanction so violent a measure; but

if the Crown were to hesitate, the Crown itself would be instantly menaced by public opinion. But the primary difficulty will not lie in the House of Lords, but in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone must take example from the London County Council, and use the cloture as the French Revolutionists used the guillotine, which went always.

THE GAG FOR THE COMMONS.

Here is Mr. Harrison's new policy of Thorough:

"Give fair time to consider the new bill; six weeks ought to suffice. Give one full debate on principle—say four nights of six or seven hours each. Divide, and suffer no second debate on principle. In committee allow two or three weeks as a maximum, using the cloture every hour; and if amendments multiply obstructively, cloture them. It was done for coercion, and it should be done for Home Rule—*fas est et ab hoste doceri*. Only it should be done far more drastically—fairly, honestly, but rigidly. Let it be understood that a fixed time—say three weeks as a maximum—be allowed for committee. It will be necessary to fix a time limit for speeches in committee. One debate, limited to two nights, for bill as finally drafted. In this way it would pass before Easter. The conditions of dispatch are these: rigid time limits for debates and separate speeches; constant, hourly resort to cloture; no compromising or mangling of the original scheme, but the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. Make it part of the Liberal programme that rejection of the bill will be instantly followed by a movement for the suppression of the Upper Chamber. Send the bill back after rejection, without debate, and with new terms after each rejection. If need be strike out of the bill, after repeated rejection, such clauses as may be specially designed for the advantage of their friends. Make it clear that the *ultima ratio*, the creation of Peers, remains.

THE CROWN TO MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

There may be difficulties in the way, possibly in very high places; but Mr. Harrison is prepared to trample as with hobnailed boot upon all obstacles which impede the execution of his programme:

"We must one day get rid of the whole of the idiotic gold stick and court dress business—send them to Madame Tussaud's wax-work show; we must get rid of the whole of the courtier's fanfaronade—and with these we must be freed from the interminable prolixity of the various stages, and the intricate pedantry of legislative process which invites obstruction and encourages chatter."

FIVE HUNDRED SWEEPS FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is to be compelled to surrender its veto in practice, and if the Crown will not elevate five hundred sweeps to the Peerage in case of need, the House of Commons must be prepared to refuse supplies and arrest the machinery of government. And all this, be it remembered, in face of a solid English majority in the House of Commons in favor of the House of Lords.

The rest of Mr. Harrison's article is taken up with declamation as to the absolute necessity of conceding almost everything Mr. Redmond demanded. He thinks that the right of the Imperial Parliament to pass an act to abrogate any particular act, legislative or administrative, of the Irish Parliament is quite sufficient security to provide for any emergency, or to fully protect any subject of the Queen.

FREE SHOOTING FOR ULSTER.

As for the difficulties in Ireland, if Ulster objects, Mr. Harrison would remind that turbulent and braggart minority that there is in the Castle archives the famous order, "Do not hesitate to shoot!" Liberals, he says, will live to repent it if, having their heel placed on the Unionist neck, they take it up for mere howling until the work is done.

There! There is the policy of Thorough laid down by a swaggerer who is more like Bobadil than Strafford. Seriously speaking, if Mr. Harrison had been hired by Mr. Chamberlain to produce a pamphlet that would do the maximum amount of mischief to the Liberal cause, he could not have given him on any number of printed pages better value for his money than this deplorable outburst in the *Fortnightly Review*.

How to Save the Empire—An American Prescription.

Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor of the *American Review of Reviews*, has a paper in the *Contemporary Review* for September, which affords much food for thought. For Dr. Shaw, being asked by Mr. Bunting to set forth in plain terms what is the American view of Home Rule and Federation, has done so in a way which will make most Britishers gasp. But it will do them good. It is an excellent thing to have so much plain truth bluntly stated. I wish I could quote the whole of this admirable paper; but I must confine myself to a few extracts, which, however, give a fair idea of the very drastic and unsparing criticisms of this American observer.

POOR JOHN BULL!

Dr. Shaw gives John Bull a piece of his mind without mincing his words. He says:

"I confess that if I were an Englishman I should not take much pride in the so-called 'Empire' as it now exists; and I am very sure that any American if he were a British subject in any part of the Empire outside of the United Kingdom would think that the huge affair was on very pernicious lines. Your colonial and imperial system, measured by its easy possibilities, has been the most colossal of failures. And now, when the first step toward clearing the situation for entrance upon a large and worthy imperial policy is so simple, so safe and so obvious, in its principles, the whole world looks on in amazement at the silly sophistries and the dense stupidities that do serve as arguments against allowing the Irish people to manage purely Irish affairs in Ireland."

GO TO SCHOOL AT UNCLE SAM'S.

Dr. Shaw contrasts with the fatuous stupidity of the Britisher the far-seeing sagacity of the statesmen who founded the American Commonwealth. They based their union upon Home Rule, which is the secret of their cohesion.

"The accident of territorial contiguity, let it be observed, is not the cement that binds together the parts of the American Republic. The cement is a product arising out of the intense affinity of the three principles of (1) perfect Home Rule in all matters of local concern; (2) perfect and indissoluble union in affairs of general or imperial concern; and (3) a universality of citizenship. The original States kept no hegemony, and manifested neither jealousy nor sense of superiority toward their colonies. When the test of war came the seceding States were conquered and the Union was preserved. The British, or any European government, would have held the subjugated region under military occupation, with some kind of colonial status, for at least a century. The region would have been Irelandized under coercion acts and military occupation. But Americans had faith enough in the principles of Federation and Home Rule to restore the recreant States, almost before the smoke had cleared from the battle-fields, to full authority as sovereign members of the Union."

AND GIVE HIM THE CONTRACT TO SAVE YOU!

Dr. Shaw is an intrepid man. He sees what ought to be done and how it ought to be done. He says:

"If Americans were to take the contract for reorganizing your British Empire they would lose no time in telegraphing for the strong men of both Canadian parties; for Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Hofmeyr and the other empire builders of South Africa; for the experienced and staunch politicians of the Australian States, and for Englishmen everywhere who were actually engaged in maintaining British supremacy. After a conference they would draw up certain tentative proposals and call an Imperial Convention to draft a final scheme of Federation. This scheme should provide for a true Imperial Parliament to take over from the existing local parliament of the United Kingdom all imperial business. It would place the navy, the army and the postal service upon an imperial basis. It would establish absolute free trade between all parts of the Empire, although it might allow certain parts to maintain differential tariffs against non-British countries. It would allow Ireland Home Rule as a matter of course—subject *not* to the United Kingdom, but to the British Empire."

SUPPOSE HE ANNEXES IRELAND!

As we shall not give Americans the contract to save the Empire, Dr. Shaw warns us that under our blind statesmanship—

"Ireland itself might falter in its loyalty at some time of crisis. We do not want Ireland, yet obviously we could make her very comfortable and happy as a State in our Union. And in the nature of the thing it is not easy to see why the American flag might not

float over the Emerald Island with as much propriety as the British flag in territories contiguous to our border. Moreover, there might be much moral justification for our reception of Ireland in the fact that we should at once give that community a place in a rational system of political organization, and promote its general welfare and progress; whereas, without Home Rule, it must remain in a distraught condition. Our mission in Ireland would be the same as England professes in Egypt—to pacify, restore and bless. But we could have no object in undertaking this necessarily expensive annexation of Ireland, except the welfare of humanity and the progress of the English-speaking communities of the world.”

THE UNION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

Dr. Shaw does not conclude, however, without saying a kindly word of brotherly sympathy. We may, be, and no doubt are, both fools and blind; but we are English-speaking men for all that. So he tells us—

“Blood is thicker than water. Most Americans are of British origin, and they are devotedly attached to ideas and possessions that are our common heritage. They rejoice in the exploits of a broad-visioned kinsman like Mr. Cecil Rhodes. They have the kindest interest in the development of the English civilization of the Australian continent. They do not wish to see the dismemberment of the British Empire, and they would respect and admire the statesmanship of a leader in England who should attempt the real knitting together of that Empire. With such an Empire they would have no occasion for controversy. The frictions that have endangered the relations of Great Britain and America in recent years have grown out of the mischievously anomalous political situation of Canada. A unified Imperial economic system might soon lead to a reciprocity treaty between the two English-speaking federations that would hasten the advent of the universal Free Trade that all intelligent Protectionists anticipate and desire.”

So far Dr. Shaw. Now do not let any proud, impatient Briton sniff or storm or venture to ignore the significance of this very plain warning. It is but the latest repetition of the Cassandra-like prediction: “We must federate or perish.” And the first step to the only possible federation is Home Rule!

Some British Suggestions.

In the preceding article I have summarized what Dr. Shaw has to say on this question from the American standpoint. In the *Nineteenth Century* for September, a New Zealander and an Englishman give their ideas on the same subject.

A CHANCE FOR CANADA.

Sir Julius Vogel comes forward to suggest that Canada should take the initiative in summoning a congress of the self-governing colonies in order to elaborate a scheme for laying the foundations of a “Zollverein of the British Dominions.” There are great and obvious difficulties which Sir Julius Vogel fully recognizes, but he thinks that he can get round them by making the imposition of a bounty of 10 per cent. on all goods produced in the British Possessions on

articles similar to those produced in the United Kingdom, *i. e.*, he would give a 10 per cent. bounty to the colonial producer of wool, grain, butter, cheese and meat; but in order to meet the suggestion that this is subsidizing colonial producers in order to compete with English farmers in the English markets, Sir Julius says: “It is fair to consider that they are prejudiced to the total extent of the bonuses paid on these articles, and we suggest that such payment should be made, the total amount to be divided among all the producers in such manner as may be found most satisfactory.”

He thinks that the bounty would amount to over five and a quarter millions to-day, and that it would rise to over £8,000,000, one-third of which should be paid by the British Possessions, and two-thirds by the United Kingdom.

TO FREE TRADE VIA BOUNTIES.

By this means he thinks the way would be paved toward universal freedom of trade beyond all ports of the British dominions. He says:

We now come to the conditions which should accompany the agreement to make the payments recommended. We suggest as follows:

1. The British Possessions agree to impose an extra *ad valorem* import duty of ten per cent. on all foreign commodities of the same character as those imported from the United Kingdom.

2. Any of the bonuses described shall cease to be paid six months after the United Kingdom declares a ten per cent. differential duty on any of the commodities subject to such bonuses coming from foreign countries. Thus, for example, whenever the increased production of the British Possessions made it safe to place a ten per cent. duty on grain from foreign countries the proposed bonus on grain would cease.

3. On three years' notice (issued not sooner than seven years from the date of the bonuses coming into operation, and not later than eighteen years) that the United Kingdom will impose not less than a ten per cent. duty on all foreign commodities, the British Possessions and the United Kingdom will agree to an exchange, free of customs duties, of all commodities of their own production or manufacture. The British Possessions are also to impose a duty on foreign commodities of not less than ten per cent., but to be at liberty as well as the United Kingdom to make the duty on foreign commodities larger than ten per cent.

With these exceptions, if any, within twenty-one years—probably much earlier—there would be a complete Zollverein within the British dominions. It may be added that the various customs departments would have no difficulty whatever in carrying out the details of the scheme.

It cannot be denied that, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, these provisions will confer prodigious benefits. They will largely increase the demand for the manufactures of the model country; they will give an impetus to British trade and British shipping at a time when both are threatened by the increasing hostility of foreign countries. The power to go be-

yond the 10 per cent. duties will be a formidable weapon in the way of repressing foreign unfriendliness—a weapon the want of which the ablest statesmen have lamented.

Canada and Imperial Federation.

In his article, "Canada and Imperial Federation," which has first place in the initial number of the new Canadian monthly, *The Lake Magazine*, Mr. J. Castell Hopkins argues for a closer union between the Dominion and the rest of the British Empire. He believes that independence for Canada is a "dangerous dream," and annexation with the United States a "disgraceful impossibility."

WHAT INDEPENDENCE FOR CANADA WOULD MEAN.

"Independence for Canada means dependence upon the United States; diplomatic weakness abroad; inability to protect our rights and privileges; the necessity of an enormous expenditure upon defensive armament; increased debt and a steadily growing taxation as a consequence of added burdens; loss of possible trade preferences in the British market, or chance of a treaty with the United States short of commercial annexation; provincial difficulties without any increased federal power; all combined with the constant scheming of American politicians, railway and commercial interests, desiring, and very naturally, to obtain possession of so valuable a territory, so important an addition to their material estate, and such magnificent fisheries as Canada possesses upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. It involves a similar declaration of independence by Australia; the loss to England of her coaling stations, harbors and fortresses and the command of the sea; the destruction of her prestige and the possible loss of India; in short, the disruption and destruction of the British Empire.

ANNEXATION NOT TO BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

"Annexation is hardly worthy of discussion. No nation has voluntarily surrendered its name and institutions of freedom for any consideration which could be presented. The United States had a cause and reason for separation from England—we have none. If in any degree the American people seem better off than the Canadian, and it is merely an appearance due to a larger population and greater cities, it should be remembered that the United States has one hundred years the start of Canada, and never had to compete with a great nation twelve times its size upon its southern frontier. Had Mexico been another United States, I doubt whether that present degree of apparent prosperity would have ever been attained. But our people are built of better stuff than even our neighbors to the south, worthy as they are of admiration, and no fear may be felt that annexation will ever come up for serious consideration by the nation. If it should, the crushing which Commercial Union has received at the polls would be but a bagatelle in comparison to its fate."

WHAT IMPERIAL FEDERATION WOULD INVOLVE.

Mr. Hopkins comes out strongly for the other alternative, that of Imperial Federation. He summarized as follows the most important of the matters which this closer union would involve:

"1. The abrogation of all treaties interfering in any way with the domestic affairs of the British Empire, or imposing limitations upon its internal trade.

"2. Any Imperial penny post, or, at any rate, a cheaper system than that now existing.

"3. The adoption, throughout the self-governing portion of the Empire, of identical laws upon such subjects as patents, copyrights, marriage, etc.

"4. The fixing of some general standard for the conferring of university degrees, and the similar recognition of professional qualifications.

5. The development of some careful scheme by which a portion of the people of England, now living 311 persons to the square mile, may be removed to Canada or Australia, where only one person to the square mile at present exists.

"6. The imposition of a small duty by Great Britain upon foreign goods in return for a distinct preference, in all Colonial and Indian markets.

"7. A contribution granted by each self-governing portion of the Empire toward its naval defense in return for the above trade discrimination, and for a certain share in molding the foreign policy of the British Realm.

"8. The establishment of fast steamship lines, notably between Canada and Australia and England, together with a cable system which will unite the whole Empire in close electric communication.

"9. The holding of Imperial conferences at not very long intervals for the discussion of these various problems and their presentation to the parliaments of the Empire, with a view to the solution of the question along the lines of gradual growth.

"10. Evolution, not revolution, or a steady growth toward closer union; not a sudden straining of the present constitutional structure—the probable development of these Imperial consultation into some form of an Imperial Council."

Canada's Political Future.

In the *Lake Magazine* for September, Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, contends for a fair and rational consideration by the Canadian people of the subject of Canada's political future. He insists that in the discussion of the question every man, whether government official or private citizen, shall have an unqualified right to freely express his opinion, and he criticises Sir Oliver Mowat for removing Mr. Elgin Myers from office because that gentleman ventured to assert his opinion that Canada's most advantageous arrangement would be a union with the United States government. He lays down the principle that, while it is the undoubted duty of every official to expose any attempt by insurrection to hand over Canada to any foreign government, that such official nevertheless is always at liberty to express his

opinion as to the course which he considers would best advance Canada's interests.

There are, according to the writer, four alternatives, any one of which Canada may adopt for her future regulation. It may, first, remain as it is, a colonial possession of Great Britain; second, establish a direct political alliance with Great Britain; third, consummate a political union with the United States; and, fourth, establish an independent nationality.

While the writer does not commit himself to any of the four alternatives, and strenuously denies that he is in favor of a political union between Canada and the United States, he nevertheless states fairly and strongly in the following paragraphs the line of argument for the advocates of this scheme:

"Why must we seek alliances with European countries, when we have the full outlines of a most perfect civilization on our own Continent? Why do you seek to impose upon Canadians the burden of maintaining a standing army simply to take a hand in the selfish game of European diplomacy! Besides us on this Continent is a nation that within the compass of a little more than a century has outstripped in population, in accumulated wealth and internal resources the greatest of European nations. She stands without a rival in industrial progress. Every citizen is a wage-earner and a producer, while every nation in Europe is supporting hundreds of thousands of men in idleness so far as productive returns are concerned, solely as a national police and a necessary safeguard against invasion and conquest. In America standing armies are needless, because we are not concerned in the wastes and burdens which afflicted the military-ridden nations of modern Europe. Besides us and sharing the Continent with us is a nation speaking the same language, sprung from the same race and animated by the same impulse as ourselves.

"The United States was once a colony like ourselves and derived its origin from the same cradle. With its enormous progress it must in time have established an independent nationality in any case. Under normal conditions the communities which now constitute Canada would have been linked with the communities which now form the United States. Unfortunately, incidents occurred more than a century ago which caused them to separate from the mother-land in anger and by force. We in Canada represent, for the most part, the descendants of those who preferred to stand by the Empire. But history has decided that the resisting colonists were justified, and time has demonstrated that as descendants of the great Anglo-Saxon race they had the capacity for self-government and the power to achieve the most wonderful national progress the world has ever seen. Time has mellowed the old animosities and completely changed the conditions under which our ancestors separated from theirs. Why should we longer remain apart? Our interests are identical. Why should we form an alliance with less than forty millions of people in a country several thousands of miles away, and with national interests distinctly diverse, when we can form an alliance with over sixty millions at our own doors with common national interests."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S FORECAST OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

THE *North American Review* publishes a forecast by Justin McCarthy, M.P., of the probable course of action which Mr. Gladstone's new ministry will take.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOME RULE.

It is to be presumed that when Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill passes the House it will be rejected by the Lords, on the ground that Great Britain having elected a Conservative majority, the will of the country is evidently opposed to the measure.

What will Mr. Gladstone then do?

There are two things which Mr. Gladstone could then do. He could appeal to the country against the House of Lords, which Mr. McCarthy thinks he will scarcely do, and he can threaten the House of Lords with the creation of a sufficient number of peers to enable him to pass the measure—a menace which might at once bring the Lords to terms. But as the same bill cannot be introduced twice in one session of Parliament, what will be done if this measure is rejected?

TWO OTHER REFORMS.

There are two other reforms which the Liberal party is exceedingly anxious to push through. One is the "One Man, One Vote" reform, whereby each man shall have one vote and no more, instead of the present system by which a man is allowed to vote in as many places as he holds property. The other reform is the complete reorganization of the complex registration system, for as the case now stands "although a voter may be perfectly entitled to his vote, he has to fight his corner and prove his case at every annual registration, or he loses his vote—if any one objects to having his vote recorded." Some of the extreme Liberals, such as Mr. Labouchere, think that Mr. Gladstone's wisest plan would be to introduce these two reforms first as preliminaries to the Home Rule bill. But Mr. McCarthy considers that such a programme is impossible, because of the pledges which Mr. Gladstone has made to make Home Rule the first object of his attention. According to Mr. McCarthy the Premier will probably act in one of two ways: Either he will himself "introduce a Home Rule scheme on one day, and others of his colleagues will introduce a One Man, One Vote bill and a reformed registration bill the same day or the day after," or he will introduce his Home Rule bill in the first session, and then upon its repeal by the House of Lords, he will call another session immediately and again present his bill. The effect of the first plan, Mr. McCarthy thinks, would be to get the two subsidiary reforms passed, the House of Lords not daring to refuse these important measures in one session, and as soon as these minor reforms go into effect the greater reform will be a matter of certainty. The second plan might have the effect of so arousing the country, after the first refusal of the Home Rule bill, that the House of Lords would not dare to jeopardize its own safety by making a second refusal.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

THREE papers on the Homestead strike appear in the *North American Review* for August.

The Cause of the Trouble.

The first is by Representative William C. Oates, chairman of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the troubles between the Carnegie Company and their employees, who considers the subject from the point of view of the legislator. He attributes the strike indirectly to our Protective Tariff law, which has, he declares, by encouraging the investment of capital in the manufacture of iron and steel, caused overproduction of these products and a consequent reduction in the wages of the laborers in this industry.

Mr. Oates lays the blame for the conflict directly upon the "stern," "brusque" and "uncompromising" Mr. Frick, and is persuaded that if the company had approached its employees in a less autocratic way an agreement would have been reached, and all the trouble which followed would thus have been avoided. From his knowledge of the case, he is inclined to suspect "that Mr. Frick, like many other manufacturers, is not infatuated with labor organizations, and hence is opposed to the Amalgamated Association and its methods, and had no very great desire to contract with his workmen through that organization."

While conceding that the company had a legal right to put Pinkerton men into the works at Homestead as guards, Mr. Oates thinks that the introduction of these outside forces was the greatest mistake it could have made. It precipitated a conflict, which he feels sure would have been prevented if Mr. Frick had first appealed to the county and State authority for protection. Mr. Oates holds to the view that Congress has not the power to interfere by legislation in labor troubles such as were recently witnessed at Homestead. He believes, however, that Congress "can contribute much toward allaying agitation by repealing class legislation and greatly restricting foreign immigration."

A Constitutional View of the Affair.

Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, in the second paper, takes a constitutional view of the Homestead strike. He sums up the various points in the case of Carnegie versus Homestead Strikers, as follows:

First, That the owners of the mills had a perfect legal right to employ any necessary number of men to defend their property.

Secondly, That all the acts of the Pinkerton men at Homestead were lawful; and that, as watchmen, they had a right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegie Company in order to protect life and property, whether they were or were not deputized by the Sheriff of Allegheny County; and that the agency had the right to ship arms for such purposes from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead; and that, in view of the attack on the barges, the watchmen had the right to bear arms and defend themselves; and that all their acts in firing in

self-defense from the barges after the attack on them were legally justifiable under the laws of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania.

Thirdly, That the killing of Klein by one or more of the riotous strikers was a murder.

Fourthly, That all who stood by, sympathizing with and encouraging the strikers, or not exerting themselves to prevent the strikers who were armed from firing on the barges, were accessories to the murder.

Having thus stated the law in the case, Mr. Curtis next proceeds to discuss what he considers to be the duty of the legislative power in the States of the Union in reference to strikes: "The first duty of the legislative power is to emancipate the individual workman from the tyranny of his class. Unless this be done, capitalists can afford no aid to the solution of any labor problem whatever. Of what avail is it that a mill owner or a railroad company is willing to make fair terms with workmen if the state of things is such that they cannot employ whom they please, on such terms as will be agreed to by the men who want employment? It is only by making the individual laborer a perfectly free man that society can do its duty to him and to those who wish to buy his labor for a price that he is willing to take, and which is for the interest of those who are dependent upon him to have him take."

Until these doctrines are accepted and carried out in legislation, Mr. Curtis maintains that there can be no successful reconciliation between the interests of capital and the interests of labor. He holds that associations of workmen transcend their legitimate power when they organize for purposes other than of discussing the subject of wages with their employers, of obtaining and diffusing information about the price of labor in different places, and of mutual associations in times of sickness. He declares that the corporate body of a trade union should not be permitted to bind their members to quit work as a body, when ordered to do so by the governing authority of the association; and moreover that the coercion of non-union men, however tempted and in whatever it ends, should be made a crime and should be punished with severity.

Master Workman Powderly's Version.

The Knight's of Labor view is presented by Master Workman Powderly, who stands uncompromisingly by the Homestead strikers. He says: "The principle involved in the Homestead trouble is the same as that by which the founders of this republic were governed in rebelling against the British Government. To have accepted decisions, decrees and laws without question, and without a voice in their making, would have stamped the colonists as slaves. To accept, without inquiring the why or wherefore, such terms and wages as the Carnegie Steel Company saw fit to offer would stamp the brand of inferiority upon the workmen of Homestead. Independence is worth as much to the workingman as it can be to the employer. The right to sell his labor in the highest

market is as dear to the workman as the right of the manufacturer to sell the product of that labor can possibly be to the latter. It is folly to assert that the workman has no right to a voice in determining what the minimum rate of compensation shall be. If the manufacturer is permitted to invade the market place and undersell competitors, a reduction in the wages of his employees must inevitably follow. It was to protect the manufacturer as well as the workman that the Amalgamated Association insisted on a minimum rate of pay. The fixing of that rate imposed no hardship on the manufacturer; it gave no competitor the advantage over him, for the majority of mills were operated under the Amalgamated scale, and this of itself fixed a rate below which manufacturers would not sell. The minimum rate was therefore as advantageous to the manufacturer as to the workman in the steel trade. The question at issue between the Carnegie Steel Company and the steel workers does not so much concern the price as the right to a voice in fixing that price.

"The corporation, composed of many men, is an association of capital which delegates its authority to an agent whose duty it is to deal with the workmen and make terms with them. The Amalgamated Association, and all other bodies of organized workmen, stand in the same relation to the men as the corporation does to the capitalists whose money is invested. One invests money, that is, his capital; the other invests his labor, which to him is not only his capital but his all. That the workman should have the same right to be heard through his legitimately appointed agent, the officer of the labor organization, that the corporation has to be heard through the superintendent or agent, is but equity. This is the bone of contention at Homestead, and in fact everywhere else where a labor organization attempts to guard the rights of its members."

Mr. Powderly makes the statement "that every law, every right, every concession that the workmen now enjoy has come to them through the labor organization." What the laboring man demands at the present time, says Mr. Powderly speaking for his organization, "is the enactment of laws providing for the arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of arbitration."

"It should be a law in every State that in disputed cases the employer should be obliged to select two arbitrators and the employees two, these four to select the fifth; this arbitration commission to have access to all books, papers and facts bearing on the question at issue from both sides. It goes without saying that the commission should be made up of reasonable, well-disposed men, and that publicity would not be given to such information as they might become possessed of."

"An established board of arbitration, appointed by a governor or other authority, is simply no board of arbitration at all, for the reason that the workmen would have no voice in its selection, and the other side, having all the money and influence, would be tempted to 'fix' such a board preparatory to engag-

ing in a controversy with workingmen. For either side to refuse to appoint its arbitrators should be held to be cause for their appointment by the Governor of the State. No strike or lockout should be entered upon before the decision of the board of arbitrators. Provisions for appeal from the decision of the arbitrators should be made in order to prevent intimidation or money from influencing the board."

Naturally Mr. Powderly objects to the introduction of armed forces, such as Pinkerton detective agencies arm and equip. He ends his article with the exclamation, "What the law will not do for men they must do for themselves, and by the light of the blazing guns at Homestead it was written that arbitration must take the place of 'Pinkerton.'!"

The Lesson of the Strike.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black, taking the Homestead affair as his text, draws from it a lesson which he presents in the *Forum* for September, as a remedy for labor troubles. He takes the position that the rapid concentration of capital in centers going forward, on the one hand, and of working men, on the other, has changed the conditions which existed when the present laws were enacted and that this change calls for a readjustment by law of the relations between corporations and their employees. "Capital massed on one side and men massed on the other make a situation to which neither the common law nor the statute law of our foregoers is at all adequate. The principles of those laws are as applicable and as effectual to-day as ever, but they need elaboration and the support of new machinery. A dispute between an employer and eighteen thousand men—the number said to be in the service of the Carnegie companies—who with their families make sixty or seventy thousand souls, cannot be satisfactorily disposed of by ordinary judicial procedure. While executives, courts, and juries are confessedly unable or unwilling to cope with unlawful combinations of capital, how can we expect them to deal promptly, successfully and justly with vast multitudes of aggrieved laborers, too often technically at fault." The State defends itself against unlawful combinations of capital, adds Mr. Black, with writs and bills in equity, and against the disorders of which workingmen have been guilty, with its rifles. "Why not," he asks, "the writs in both or the rifles in both? Why this summary suppression here, and the tender toleration there?"

In order that labor and capital may treat on something like equal terms, Mr. Black suggests that laws be enacted by our various States, providing for the incorporation of labor bodies, as for instance of the "Amalgamated Association," which shall have power to make contracts with capitalist corporations, to sue and to collect damages. As means whereby to pay the damages for the breaches of its contract, Mr. Black suggests that there should be inserted in the charter of this labor corporation a provision "requiring that a sufficient percentage of its whole earnings should be withheld from distribution and invested in public securities, never to be distributed or

expended except for that purpose." Obviously the membership would be fitful and shifting, but not more so, it is held, than the stockholders of other corporations.

"But the State has not discharged its duty," continues Mr. Black, "by merely granting a charter to a labor corporation, with even the most careful and elaborate provisions for its safe management. It must also provide for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the aggregations of men on the other hand. It must do this not only in justice to the parties immediately concerned, but in justice to itself. Provisions for arbitration, provisions for speedy litigation in default of arbitration, provisions for preserving conditions against radical changes while the legal settlement is in progress, provisions against call-outs, lock-outs, and strikes in the interim, and above all, provisions against evictions of workmen and the introduction of armed forces—these are the outlines which the wisdom of a legislature bent upon a fair solution of the most difficult problem and the removal of the gravest danger of modern times might be expected to fill in with details that would not defeat the object in view.

"The labor corporation suggested would be that perfection of organization which would best serve the rights and interests of all concerned. It would bring to the front the best character and the highest talents on the labor side, and the responsible manufacturing or mining corporation would be able to buy its labor from an equally responsible corporation having it to sell, and to carry on its business with an almost absolute certainty that the contracts between them would be faithfully and voluntarily observed, and, if not, would be readily enforced. This with the obligation upon each not to strike or to lock out or to evict until a question properly raised and pending should be judicially determined, would probably save the public from these gigantic disturbances, which shake the whole State and therefore sternly demand the public intervention of the State for their suppression."

A Capitalist's Sympathetic View of the Strike.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, contributes to his magazine a most impressive paper on the Homestead strike. The weight of the writer's words is especially great, from the fact that he himself is a prominent exponent of the monied class, which he criticises with such remarkable freedom and vigor.

In discussing the exciting cause of the Homestead outbreak, Mr. Walker speaks as follows concerning the Pinkerton system: "Lovers of the Republic may well tremble at this exhibition, so closely resembling the evil days when rich Romans surrounded themselves by hired bands of fighting bullies. True, our modern rich man does not parade the streets surrounded by his gladiators. He sits in a secret office, removed from danger, and in communication with the telegraph wires, orders his army concentrated from many States by rapid transit and moves it unexpectedly upon his private foes. There is lacking

that personal courage which gave a half-way excuse to the Roman, who, sword in hand, shared the dangers of the fight. But the risk to the Republic is all the greater from these modern methods. For if a man may hire 300 poor devils ready to shoot down their brothers in misery, there is no reason why he may not hire 10,000."

As to the "divine right" of property and the necessity of "intelligence to direct," Mr. Walker avers that there is another side which the workmen cannot be blamed for taking. He agrees with them that they, the immediate producers of our wealth, have intelligence among them and are quite as well endowed by nature with the qualities to command, as are those who have come forward under an uneven and solecistic social régime. He calls attention to the palpable fact that the workman has never really possessed the power of his vote. "Every one knows that this has been true; that the labor vote has never been a unit; that its purchasability has been one of the well-understood factors in ward politics; that there has been no combination, no united effort, no intelligent direction, no willingness to submit to leadership, and that there is to-day no probability of the vote of these people being cast at an early election for the objects in which they are so deeply concerned. The issues that are before the public in either of the great political parties for whose candidates the votes will be cast are very largely those which concern the peoples of means and influence." Mr. Walker emphasizes the huge majority of strength with the labor class, not only in regard to votes, but in physical strength—a preponderance which renders possible at any moment a cataclysm by the side of which the Homestead riot would be trivial.

How are we to remedy this state of affairs? The editor of the *Cosmopolitan* sees relief in several general directions. "Lighten the burdens of taxation upon the poor, by letting those whose wealth is protected by the State chiefly furnish the means of subsistence for the State, at the same time offering a discouragement to the amassing of great wealth. The well-known expedient of income tax would be a step in this direction. Take out of the control of private individuals the power to amass great fortunes at the expense of the public, through the management of functions like railway, express and telegraph, which are purely of a public character. Establish a system of currency, self-regulated by means of postal-savings banks; tax highly the unimproved properties which are held for the purposes of speculation. Finally, let it be a recognized principle that when men employ many laborers their business ceases to be purely a private affair, but concerns the State, and that disputes between proprietor and workmen must be submitted, not to the brute force of so many Pinkerton mercenaries, but to arbitration."

Compulsory Arbitration Necessary.

"The Editor's Table" of the *New England Magazine* is taken up this month with a discussion of the strike bearing the unmistakable ear marks of Mr. Edwin D. Mead, whose comments in that periodical

two years ago upon the New York Central strike attracted much attention.

Mr. Mead is severe in his denunciation of "Pinker-tonism," the death blow to which he thinks has been dealt by the conflict at Homestead. He declares that "it is insufferable and a thing not to be endured in the Democracy, that any men or any companies of men, for whatever purposes incorporated, should have the power of organizing and arming military and police forces of their own to act in the settlement of affairs, in which they are thus interested parties, and shoot men when and how they may direct. The State in which such things are possible, or are apologized for, is, we say, but the parody of a Democracy; and if a savage massacre and rout of the unfortunate Pinkerton men of Homestead is the means of waking the country up to the seriousness and true significance of this whole question, the violence and the bloodshed will not have been in vain."

The tragical affair at Homestead has also done much, Mr. Mead thinks, to hasten the day of compulsory arbitration, and a more efficient supervision of industries by the State. Of the conditions which render necessary some form of enforced settlement of troubles between corporations and laborers he says: "Not only every railroad, but every great industry and enterprise in the country is in a measure a public concern, becoming more and more so in the proportion in which it becomes great; nothing of importance, nothing at all, is a matter simply between wage payer and wage earner. An immense industry like that represented by the Carnegie Company becomes a matter of public concern in almost as great measure as even a great railroad; and it is the more amenable to the State for its just and proper conduct, and the State is under the greater obligation to exercise a firm control over its proceedings and policy, by so much as it is chiefly made profitable—our protectionist brethren themselves like to say possible—by the privileges conferred upon it by the State through its protective laws. But this is only an emphatic illustration of the right and of the need of compulsory arbitration before State boards, in such collisions between wage payers and wage earners as are likely to threaten the public peace or endanger the welfare of a busy community."

Mr. Mead censures the politicians who are seeking to make the strike and its accompanying disorders appear as results of our present tariff system, stoutly maintaining that the strike had no bearing on the tariff, and that "protection" is a distinct issue from that involved in the trouble at Homestead, and in the interest of right and justice should be considered separately.

In the Homestead case he finds two distinct questions involved. "First, whether monied corporations may decline to arbitrate with organized labor, or take arrogant and arbitrary attitudes with a view to breaking the organizations and compelling workmen to deal with them individually—whether, in a word, amalgamated iron shall not have the same rights in court as amalgamated gold; and, second, the question

whether, if collision comes and soldiers are necessary, they shall be marshalled by the corporation, be its hirelings, and get out their guns at its discretion, or be managed by an important third party called the State.

"The American workingmen," concludes Mr. Mead, "are not anarchists, the men of the American labor unions are not anarchists, the sooner all good people take the fact peaceably to heart, the better. Even Mr. Pinkerton confessed his faith to the Congressional Committee the other day that the labor unions are made up, with but the slightest exceptions, of most sober and law-abiding men. The sheriff of Pittsburgh might quite safely have sworn in a thousand of these strikers as policemen—he could have found none better. Not one brick of the Carnegie property was damaged through all the tumult. Not one of the thousands of striking men, we are authoritatively told, was found drunk. Of what company of four thousand bankers or railroad magnates, suddenly thrown into a month's idleness at New York or Newport could as much be said? Great collisions and excitements, like the recent one at Homestead, will usually bring a turbulent minority into lawless proceedings of some sort. It will not be strange if more than once, while passion rages, non-union men are violently interfered with; and shot and shell may be necessary to teach that this also—like the corporation's private army—cannot be permitted in this free republic; there is no more place for the despotism of amalgamated iron than for the despotism of amalgamated gold. But the American workingmen, we say, are not anarchists. There is no class to which the paralysis of industry brings such quick and serious suffering; there is no class which pays so high a price for social disorder and bad government; there is no class whose circumstances so imperatively command patience and forbid foolishness. When, therefore, we find impatience and tumult and madness in their midst, with thousands of them taking great risks together—of loss of place and sustenance, of loss of home—out of a sense, right or wrong, of injustice, it would seem to be time for all of us to seriously study the situation."

GENERAL WALKER'S PLAN OF RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

THE subject of immigration is discussed in the *Yale Review* by Gen. Francis A. Walker, who is convinced that if the standard of wages of laboring men is to be maintained at the present level, the time has come for the enactment of more stringent immigration laws. This is the kind of law General Walker would enact if he were President, Senate and House of Representatives: "The United States should make proclamation to all the world that, having given a shelter and a home during the past ten years to five and a quarter millions of strangers from other lands, they deem it only fair and right, and not at all inconsistent with a general purpose of hospitality and fraternity, that they should, for the ten years next ensuing, give themselves a rest; that, in pursuance

of this object, a deposit of one hundred dollars will be required from every alien entering our ports after January 1, 1893; that, in case any person making such deposit shall depart out of the country within three years after the time of such payment, the amount shall be refunded to him; that, at the expiration of such term of three years, the amount of the deposit shall be repaid to every person then remaining in the country, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that he is at the time a law-abiding and self-supporting citizen; that no power of attorney given, or assignment made, prior to the day when such payment by law becomes due, shall have any effect to authorize and enable any other person than the immigrant himself to receive such refund, or any part of it; and that no part thereof shall be subject to attachment to satisfy any debt contracted prior to such date. The law should expire by limitation January 1, 1903."

Such a measure, General Walker believes, would at once cut off nine-tenths of the immigration, which would otherwise take place during the next ten years, and would put a stop to the system now in full blast of the wholesale manufacture of European immigration; but would not prevent many thousands of Swedes, Norwegians, Germans and men of other nationalities coming here at their own expense, and would not prevent tens of thousands sending back to the old country for relatives left behind.

General Walker is strongly of the opinion that the money test provision in his law would prove far more effective than a test of education, which would obviously be difficult to enforce, and would not keep out the undesirable anarchists and criminal class.

THE ILLICIT USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

PROF. J. J. MCCOOK, who has given special study to the questions of pauperism, drunkenness and crime in this country, opens the current number of *The Forum* with an article on venal voting. His information on this subject relates especially to four voting districts in Connecticut—two rural towns and two city wards—and is drawn from "books which have been actually used in campaigns by town committeemen," and from check lists and statements furnished by active politicians.

Professor McCook finds that in the two rural districts he has investigated, in the one 9.08 per cent. and in the other 20.09 per cent of the total number of voters are venal. By venal, it should be stated here, is meant "any person who expects, or who is known to have expected money or other valuable consideration either to 'turn out for his own side' or vote for the other." In the only city ward for which he has data of the percentage of venality, over nine out of every hundred voters are found to be "commercial." The percentage of venal voters who are of American stock is found to be much higher in the rural districts than in the cities. In the two rural towns referred to 59.08 per cent. and 84.08 per cent. respectively of the total of venals are found to be Americans. Professor McCook sums up the result of his investiga-

tion in these three voting districts of Connecticut as follows: "From these it appears that out of several thousand voters, taken not far from equally from city and country, one hundred and thirteen out of every thousand were venal. And of these venal, five hundred and fifty-six in every (assumed) thousand were of American stock; one hundred and seventy-three Irish of the second generation, one hundred and thirty-six Irish born; twenty-eight Germans second generation, fifty-three German born; three are English second generation, six English born; six Scotch second generation, three Scotch born; six colored; six French Canadian second generation, nine French Canadian first generation; and six of other foreign birth. It further appears that out of every (assumed) thousand of intemperate voters, five hundred and forty were venal; in every thousand drunkards, seven hundred and ninety were venal; in every thousand shiftless, all were venal; in every thousand total abstainers, three hundred and forty-two were venal; while in every thousand temperate voters, forty-five only were venal. This latter is again a case where the actual numbers represented on the side of the total abstainers may be so small as to give misleading percentages. The final fact is, however, liable to no such correction. Out of every thousand voters known to have been arrested or imprisoned—chiefly for drunkenness and its attendant crimes—seven hundred and eighty-eight were venal."

Professor McCook estimates that there are twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-four purchasable voters in Connecticut.

Publicity as a Cure.

In the same number of *The Forum* Mr. Herbert Welsh recommends publicity as a cure for the undue and the illicit use of money in elections. After reviewing the methods that have been employed in recent presidential elections, he says: "The general remedy, which must be urged with painful reiteration, is the creation of a public interest in public affairs and of that sense of individual responsibility for their right management which makes every man a politician in the true and good sense of that word. The moment that public sentiment demands higher ethical standards in political life, then will they be applied and then will political acts be judged by them. At once the greatest and hardest work in the long struggle for sound administration is to get the good people interested in it and willing to labor for it personally. The specific remedy for the serious abuse existing in the irresponsible and fraud-concealing methods pursued by political campaign committees will be found in the enactment of laws in all the States, possibly also of a Federal law, requiring political committees to publish at the conclusion of a campaign full statements, duly attested before a notary, giving an account of all money received and disbursed by them in the prosecution of their work. It is not sufficient to make such a requirement of a candidate, as is done by the New York law; it should be required of committees, for with these the main danger

lurks. Michigan has such a law, which is part of that State's new and excellent ballot-reform laws. Massachusetts, thanks to the untiring devotion and ability of her strong band of reformers, after several futile attempts, obtained an excellent law during the past winter. This went into operation August 1, 1892."

REPRESENTATIVE HARTER'S PLAN FOR CONDUCTING THE CAMPAIGN.

BELIEVING that the time has come when some radical reforms in the present "perfunctory" and "antiquated" methods of directing national political campaigns can be made to advantage, Representative Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, outlines in *The Forum* a plan of procedure for the Democratic party, which if adopted, he thinks, will work marvelous results, if for no other reason than on account of its "transparent fairness." Simply stated, his suggestion is "to take from the work usually done by the National Committee that part which can be done much more easily and directly, and with far greater results, and places it where it belongs; that is, with the State and other local committees.

"As we believe in local government, in home rule in State and Nation in political affairs, we should apply it to our campaign management. This would not involve anything like close connection between the National Committee and the various State committees and give them entire control of their own territory. The work then of the National Committee would be simplified by being made largely advisory, and in the end it would become more vigorous and efficient; while the work of the State committees, acting independently and practically, as if it were a State and not a National election, would be immensely more effective than it has been in the past half-dozen presidential struggles. The National Committee would still find enough to do, and could perform its work thoroughly and promptly. Securing from the State Committees complete poll lists of Republican and Independent voters, it could supply each of them for three or four months with a leading Democratic weekly paper of national reputation, and occasionally reach them with an extra document or publication of brevity and force. These poll lists, worked in this way, would prove the richest political soil in which to plant and cultivate truth, and a most satisfactory crop could be gathered from it in November. If properly developed, this alone would produce and supply enough extra votes for us to secure overwhelming Democratic success next fall."

IN THE "Gatherer" of *Cassell's Family Magazine*, there are often very interesting items of information about new discoveries and inventions. This month we are told of a French baron who has discovered that, by floating a net a thousand yards square with a mesh of five centimetres outside a breakwater, the waves are kept down as effectually as by floating or by oil.

RABBI SCHINDLER DEFINES NATIONALISM.

IN the September *New England Magazine*, Rabbi Schindler asks himself the question, "What is Nationalism?" and proceeds to answer it for the benefit of the unwitting public.

"To begin with, Nationalism is not an endeavor to upset the existing order of things with one turn; it is the endeavor to evolve a new order of things in a quiet, logical and legitimate manner. Nationalism is not the *shibboleth* of a secret society, of a few disgruntled persons who wish to bring the rest of humanity down to their own level, because they cannot lift themselves up to theirs; it is an irresistible current into which the rising tide of civilization is carrying the whole human race. Nationalism is not a Utopia which has its existence merely in the fertile imagination of a novel writer; its finishing touches are neither the big city umbrella nor the sermon by telephone. Nationalism is not alone the *possibility*, it is the *reality* of the future, the logical consequence of the inventions of the nineteenth century. Its details can as little be apprehended by us as could the details of our cars propelled by steam or electricity be apprehended by people who lived a hundred years ago."

Nationalism, says the rabbi, is not anarchy and communism, but their antipodes. It is not socialism, but strives to do for the nation what Socialism would do for the world, until such time as national boundaries may be stepped over. The writer goes into the philosophy of his subject to the great disadvantage of individualism, the opposite pole of his creed. On the idea of individualism Rabbi Schindler heaps all the blame of our existing social evils, the responsibility of every injustice in our social fabric:

"The aim and end of Nationalism is to make every member of the nation an official, and to burden the government with the care of the production, manufacture and distribution of all articles needed for the support of life. When nationalists are told that this is utopian and can never be accomplished, they have the right to ask: Why not? If the nation can carry our mail, why can it not carry as well and as cheaply our parcels? Why can it not carry as orderly our dispatches? Why can it not carry our persons? In Europe this part of the problem has been solved."

Rabbi Schindler does not play with the objection, so commonly made, that such a system as he proposes would create a class of corrupt officials, with all the ills that paternalism is heir to; he comes out openly in a denial that officials are corrupt as a class, and says that even if they were it would still be better to trust them than the private corporation.

As to the practical and concrete aims of Nationalism: "The nation could carry on besides the mail service, the express service, the telegraph and telephone service; the Treasury Department, which handles thousands of millions already, could be made to manage the whole banking system of the land. The State, which now supervises the insurance business, could just as well handle it. The

city, which now has its Water Department, could have also its gas and electric light departments, the possibilities of uniting a number of companies into one large concern, and the advantages thereof have been demonstrated by the amalgamation of all Boston street car companies into one."

A tax on huge inheritances, and the gradual abolition of inheritance after several generations, about complete the sum of attributes for which Nationalism stands in the mind of Rabbi Schindler.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

IF we are going to deal with old age poverty "as an isolated phenomenon," it is the opinion of the *London Quarterly*, as of Mr. Fletcher Moulton and Professor Marshall, that Mr. Booth's plan is the best yet proposed. But there are so many "buts!" Here are some of them: "The cost of the scheme, enormous as it is, ought not to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of a nation with an income of a thousand millions a year. The main questions with such a nation (after the moral one) should be: Is the end to be attained, the divorce between age and want, and the facilitating of Poor Law Reform, worth the cost? Could not the millions be used to better purpose in preventing than in palliating pauperism? Are the means proposed the most effectual ones? And are the means proportioned, or, as would seem at first sight, greatly disproportioned, to the end in view? Would it not be practically impossible, whatever might be the circumstances of the nation, to diminish, much less to abolish, the endowment when once made? Would there not be a continual temptation to increase it at the cost of the wealthier part of the community? Would not rival Chancellors of the Exchequer seek popularity for their party by transferring the burden from the many to the few, and would not the multitude be sure to demand more pension, and at an earlier age, when once relieved, apparently, from the necessity of contributing their full share of the cost? In the long run, as before observed, it would be impossible for the many to profit at the expense of the few; but the run might be a very long one, and exhausting, if not ruinous, to all concerned. Moreover, the incipient communism to which this bold proposal unintentionally points might be infectious in a high degree."

Another View.

The same subject is treated by Mr. J. G. Brooks in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, in an article which, dated from Berlin, concludes with the somewhat unnecessary warning: "May the English advocates of old age pensions at least not imitate the reckless haste with which the German government hurried, with far too scanty data, from the accident insurance to that of old age and invalidity."

To a large extent the article is historical and expository. The writer has opinions of his own, nevertheless. He speaks of "the complicated and fussy mechanism of the German system" in one place, and in another says: "The stoutest advocates of the Ger-

man old age pensions admit that the great mass of the laborers are, if not sullenly hostile, absolutely careless of this form of State insurance. If Mr. Chamberlain's plan is tried, it will follow quickly that compulsion will be found necessary even for the beginning of success."

LIMITS OF INSURANCE.

Mr. Brooks holds that no principle is more distinctly ethical than insurance, which in six European countries has become a powerful political factor.

"The pith of the question, as it is the pith of the difficulty, is the wholly practical issue of political feasibility. Can the principle of insurance be applied by the State to such vast groups? All private insurance has found limits beyond which its group could not be managed. In the 'Centralized Friendly Societies' the group may reach such irresponsible dimensions that malingering becomes a distinct danger. Other societies have found the limit with women. A French insurance society against hail is now struggling in the Dordogne with the same problem. The State, with vastly lessened motive for sharp, minute, sleepless supervision, has to deal with groups and conditions incomparably more difficult. German experience is now by far the most considerable; and yet, for this form of insurance with which England is now concerned, the German experience has far more of warning than of encouragement."

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES FOUND WANTING.

The writer, *en route* to the above conclusions, has a tilt at the friendly societies:

"To those born with a little property, to the skilled and to the strong, the self-help societies in every form have been an unmeasured good; but to the skillless, the stupid, the weak, to those families in which sickness has been constant, such associations have neither brought advantage nor are they likely to do this. The new trades unionism is just trying its uncertain hand with the unskilled, but has as yet given too scant evidence as to its ability. The older unionism has a membership of some 750,000. If it be once conceded that the masses are to be insured, few would trust to this source. The Friendly Societies have a commanding record. If we include, besides the Affiliated Orders, the Railway and Mining Associations, collecting societies like the Victoria Legal, we have the imposing result of more than five million persons who are of their free choice insured against sickness.

"DIE WAFFEN NIEDER!"—The title of Baroness Bertha von Suttner's famous novel is also the title of an interesting German magazine, started in February under the editorship of the Baroness, to give expression to and to promote "the most beautiful idea of our dying nineteenth century," namely, the peace-idea. It gives articles and poems for and against war by well-known writers of different nationalities, and among the greetings to the editor are some from Ruggero Boaghi and the Bishop of Durham.

A CHINAMAN ON OUR TREATMENT OF CHINA.

YUNG KIUNG YEN, a prominent Episcopal minister of China, states with much force, in the *Forum*, his country's grievances against the United States. His chief complaint against us is that while professedly on terms of peace, we have enacted laws—notably the one-thousand-dollar qualification law—against China without consulting with that government. “If,” he says, “America thinks that the influx of Chinese is ruinous to the country, the only proper course for her is to take counsel with China in the matter; for as long as there is intercourse between the two nations it stands to reason that neither should take any action affecting the name or interest of the other without consulting the other. The statement is abroad that ‘the United States has become the advocate of the principle of international arbitration, and stands to the world to-day as the chief representative of the idea.’ Is this true only when she is in trouble with a really strong nation, and does she forget this idea when dealing with a weaker opponent? Mutual consultation on this emigrant question, as in all others, is the more rightful because it was the United States that first asked for commercial intercourse, not China. It was President Tyler, not H. M. Tau-kwong, who made the advance; and even at this day Chinese officials often say that it is foreigners who want to trade, and that China has everything and needs nothing from them. Again, citizens of the United States first encouraged the Chinese to immigrate.”

Yung Kiung Yen does not pretend to know the true reason for our hostility to the Chinese, but he says: “Of this I am convinced, that opposition from whatever reason is made prominent by race prejudice and by the question being dragged into politics; for as regards labor, I have read that ‘the number of Chinese employed in cheap labor is comparatively small,’ and that Italians, Hungarians and Norwegians receive less pay than Chinamen do. As to the charge that the Chinese who go to the United States belong to low types of character, though it is greatly exaggerated, the same may be urged against others to an equal or greater degree and with less force to the Chinese, inasmuch as they live by themselves and have no opportunity to corrupt the morals of the country. The statement about food and clothing, etc., is puerile, not to say that what is imported for them pays a large duty to the government, and that Americans in China do exactly the same thing. The danger of another ‘negro problem’ is fanciful, because the Chinese here do not intend to become citizens. Against this dark side, if it can be called a dark side, I may say that they are industrious and inoffensive, willing to take up the work refused by white laborers. If they had a free field they would develop American manufactures and increase American commerce.”

The writer urges the adoption of an entirely new treaty between America and China, based on grounds of reciprocity, in accordance with the following sug-

gestions: “Americans in China should relinquish their privilege of carrying on a river and coast trade, whether by steamers, ships, or by lorchas, the privilege of establishing manufactories and that of paying only a low tariff; and the Chinese should give up the privilege of settling everywhere in America, and settle only in certain cities, corresponding in number to those in China open to American merchants, storekeepers, etc. This restricted settling would of itself stop immigration, for laborers would not go to countries where no work was to be had. Those already settled in what hereafter may be called non-treaty cities could be registered by Chinese consuls, so that no new immigrants could go there, and the leaving or the death of the old ones would close these cities to the Chinese altogether. Those who wished to enter China for travel or for education could be regulated by passports as the Chinese are in this country. I am speaking as a Christian; but non-Christians will surely have something to say on the subject of the residing of missionaries in non-treaty cities in China, which is at present allowed under the ‘favored nation’ clause, and to which the Chinese from their standpoint strongly and sincerely object. To meet concessions America ought to give some additional privileges, say in granting more treaty cities than an equal number, or in freeing certain Chinese goods of duty.”

CHINAMEN IN AMERICA.

IN the *Methodist Review* for September-October, the Rev. A. J. Hanson furnishes some statistics worth knowing, concerning the immigration of Chinese to this country. He states that long before restrictive measures were adopted, and even before the anti-Chinese agitation had reached its height, the immigration of Chinamen to America had practically ceased. “The influx fell from a total of 19,038 in 1875 to 7,011 in 1880; at which time the census showed an entire Chinese population of 105,679. There was a temporary increase of the immigration in 1881, owing to the prospect of early exclusion, but this represented a very large number who had gone home for a brief period, and whose business interests or preferences brought them back. The entire number that found admission to the country from 1820 to 1890 is variously set down at from 277,789 to 290,655, while from Europe during the same period we received 13,692,576, often in a single year nearly double the total that ever came from Asia. Probably at no one time in our history have we had more than 150,000 of these people on our shores, and that only in the early seventies, or late in the sixties, when there was an unusual demand for their services as common laborers. The demand becoming less pronounced the tide turned, and the decrease has been steady and persistent, until at this date probably not more than 75,000 Chinese remain in the country.”

The Chinaman in America, socially an alien in taste, ideas and modes of life, politically a nonentity and religiously a “heathen” is not a desirable citizen,

the Rev. Mr. Hanson thinks, and taking this view quite naturally does not regard the restrictions which we have enforced against them as too severe.

THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

M. FERDINAND DREYFUS is about to publish a critical and historical volume on the subject of "International Arbitration." Meanwhile the *Revue Bleue* of July 9 publishes a part of his concluding chapter, from which we in turn quote :

"Nations are moral persons. They are part of humanity. In this quality they assume reciprocal obligations which constitute international right. But they have also their individuality, their conscience, their personal existence. The nineteenth century is the century of nationalities. The French Revolution has proclaimed to nations the right to dispose of themselves. Scattered to the winds during the tempest, the idea has taken root and brought forth fruit. At the voice of France the nations which had fallen asleep woke up, and reclaimed the right of existence. Some of them have fallen into an eternal sleep again, like Poland, but most of them are up and alive. Greece has emerged from the war of 1823, Roumania from that of 1853 and the Treaty of Paris, Italy from the war of 1859, and Servia and Bulgaria from the Congress of Berlin. Germany, as a result of the Treaty of Prague and the events of 1866, has turned against France the liberty which the latter had given to the world.

"This waking up of the nations has disturbed the old States. England, for instance, is menaced by a possible political disruption. Ireland seems on the point of snatching a promise of emancipation from the conquering race; while the young colonies, with an avidity for autonomy, loosen more and more their ties to the metropolis.

"The federal democracies, on the other hand, have adopted the policy of resistance and centralization. In America, where the nations are young, the United States, sure of unity, are trying to attract into their orbit all the American republics, so as to make the most powerful federation that the world has ever known.

"But nations have their passions and their ambitions, and to satisfy these they equip fleets and maintain armies. They fight for commerce, and have their wars of tariffs; they fight for expansion and have their colonial wars; they fight for rivalries of *amour propre*, and have their wars of etiquette. To make men love peace more and war less, patient statisticians have drawn up the balance-sheet of war, and it is monstrous. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the budget of every nation pass to the work of death. But the last months of 1891 brought a series of declarations, ardently pacific, which the historian of arbitration should register as a symptom, perhaps as a hope, in any case as a hint, of the horror which war inspires, even to those who wage it. The officials who have the charge of foreign affairs seemed to have

agreed to say the same things and smile at the future. Nations, too, like sovereigns, are beginning to recognize the gravity of war. But modern patriotism is not always to be trusted. Let us, therefore, respect those who do not despair of humanity. Philosophers, poets, all march to the same end. The infinite diversity of their labors attests the persistence of their efforts and the tenacity of their faith. All preach the same crusade—those who speak in the name of Christianity and those who only believe in the law of progress. War is a malady from which we must recover, and these men are the missionaries of the future.

"Independence, freedom of action in their home affairs, territorial integrity, are points on which nations cannot arbitrate. But outside the rivalries of ambition, interest and *amour propre*, is the national honor placed under the guard of patriotism. It is a compound of traditions and hopes, the legacy of the past and the heritage of the future. It is the undivided capital which generations transmit to one another, which they have received from their fathers, and which they ought to leave intact to their children. As with men, nations have their conscience, where converge and mingle attachment to the native soil, the community of sentiments, manners and language, the notion of a superior Being who guides humanity. This compound of souvenirs, traditions and beliefs is the sentiment of one's country, at once human and divine, mysterious and sacred, for which men fight, suffer and die."

SAVING THE WEST OF IRELAND.

The Good Work of Mr. Balfour.

THE Rev. Mr. Verschoyle, in the *Fortnightly Review*, has a very interesting paper describing the result of his personal examination of the good work which Mr. Balfour has set on foot in the congested districts of the West of Ireland. He begins his narrative at the island of Aran, where the Rev. W. S. Green, "acting for the Congested Districts Board, is carrying out with great ability and success Mr. Balfour's policy of building up by State guidance and aid a permanent prosperity among the poverty-stricken people of the West."

The writer says that until this year the islanders were oblivious to the wealth of the deep-sea harvest at their very doors. Mr. Green set about teaching them. He subsidized seven boats from Arklow and a steamer from Galway to carry the fish, with the result that the Arklow boats made from \$2100 to \$1600 each, and even the local boats with their untrained crews cleared over \$300 each. In one night the boats took as many as 73,000 fish. This unexpected success will lead to good results next year. The herring fishery is also going to be tried, and the autumn mackerel fishing is to be taken in hand. Everywhere on the Connemara coast the fishing folk are looking up to the prosperity which lies within their reach. There is a new spirit of enterprise and hope breathed into their listless lives. Technical education has been begun, a school

has been opened to teach the children to mend nets, and a scheme of technical instruction has been carried out in all that relates to fishing and agriculture. When the first boats went out with Clifton men the priest had absolutely to compel six men to go to sea. They were so incompetent that when rough weather came on they had to be put under hatches to keep from being drowned. They succeeded, however, in making so much money that now there is no lack of volunteers. Mr. Verschoyle thinks that there should be a line of steamers subsidized, as in Norway, to call regularly at all the fishing ports. Harbors need to be improved, and the light railways extended. These light railways have educated the people in habits of steady work. The industry of curing the fish is being introduced by a Norwegian fish curer, and the fishermen are said to be fishing with a perseverance and a success not shown before. Ireland alone spends \$1,000,000 a year in importing what its own fishermen could well supply.

Mr. Balfour's relief works have, as a rule, been excellently well planned and executed. From the coast Mr. Verschoyle went inland. He is delighted with the improvement which has been made in the horses and live-stock. Mr. Verschoyle sums up the whole matter as follows: "I am convinced that the problem of Irish poverty can be solved without emigration, and that in due time it will be solved by the Congested Districts Board, if that board keeps true to the sound economic methods—the gradual and careful application of State aid, for which Mr. Balfour is responsible. Mr. Balfour's methods may be condemned by some as State Socialism; though, strange to say, his Land Purchase act, in common with his Congested Districts act (of which it is really a part), tends to develop a sane and strong individualism in those who are partakers of its benefits. But whatever objections may be made by carping critics, the facts are certain that he has opened up ever-increasing possibilities of prosperity and independence for the thousands of poverty-stricken dwellers in the islands and on the coast of the Western Ocean; and that, much more gradually it is true, but not less surely, he is doing the same for the peasantry of the inland country.

"That the development of peasant proprietorship by the Land Purchase acts has operated to improve the treatment of their farms by the people may be seen on a barren mountain estate, not far off the road to Foxford, where the tenants have bought under the Ashbourne act, and are rapidly improving their farms, the magic of poverty having made them industrious as well as contented."

MRS. E. R. PENNELL, writing in the *Chautauquan*, upon "Women as Cyclists," says: A dress for bicycling has been invented by a woman and is now made and sold by a London tailor. It is a combination of skirt and knickerbockers. But an ordinary skirt, rather skimpy and made so that it can be looped up by hooks and eyes and shortened when one is on the machine, answers the purpose as well.

CAN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BE BRIDGED?

M. FLEURY begins his paper on "The Crossing of the Channel," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August 15, with a historical survey of the various schemes broached for abridging the journey between Paris and London, and then proceeds to the discussion of the bridge projected by MM. Hienaut and Schneider. A dispassionate consideration of his facts will, we fancy, lead most people to the conclusion that no advantages likely to be derived from the completion of the work can justify the enormous sacrifice of life involved. The sinking of the caissons for the Forth Bridge (where the greatest depth was twenty-four metres) meant death for many men and ruined health for others—the breathing of compressed air necessitated by the conditions of the work leading to anæmia, congestion and paralysis. At thirty-five metres—to which depth many of the Channel caissons would have to be sunk—the human body would be subjected to a pressure three and a half times as great as it was made to bear. For depths beyond this (and between the Colbart sand and the French coast the bottom varies from fifty to fifty-five metres) special arrangements (which M. Fleury does not particularize) would have to be made. Besides this, the difficulty and danger of sinking the caissons at exactly the right spot in the restless Channel seas—which in the finest weather are scarcely ever without a swell—are almost incalculable.

For commercial purposes the present means of traffic, somewhat improved, are amply sufficient. M. Fleury does not think it probable that the cargoes which now leave Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle and Glasgow for the Continent would be sent *via* Channel Bridge or Tunnel, if completed, and failing this the new structure would not carry sufficient traffic to support it. As for the passenger traffic, it seems at least possible that ships of improved construction may provide a means of escape from seasickness. In answer to the question what better outlet can be found for French capital, M. Fleury says: "We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, it would do well to seek employment elsewhere. For the last half century accumulated capital has been spent in developing means of transport. It may be that the time has come to turn in another direction. After increasing the means of transport, it might be a good thing to increase the material to be transported by developing the production of a country, investing money in its industries, fertilizing the sterile parts of its territory, and creating in new lands markets and centres of exchange, the approach to which should be closed by no custom house. A trading station in the Soudan, a few drops of water to the stony desert of the Camarque or the Crau, a little lime on the unproductive moorlands of Brittany will do more for the riches of France than all these great and costly wonders, which captivate the imagination, flatter national vanity and exalt the reputation of famous engineers already overloaded with laurels."

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

WITH the Asiatic cholera hanging in quarantine off our coast and threatening us with an invasion, it is imperative upon everyone to acquaint himself as thoroughly as may be done with the nature of this dread disease. Much authoritative information regarding the cholera is to be found in the American medical journals for the month. In the *New York Medical Journal* for September 3, Dr. S. T. Armstrong, visiting physician to the Harlem Hospital, reviews our past experience with this disease, and states the known facts and accepted beliefs about it.

THE CHOLERA IN PAST YEARS.

The first recorded appearance of Asiatic cholera in this country was in 1832. The disease, in this year, may be said to have been pandemic, or generally prevalent, says Dr. Armstrong, and "was followed by the epidemics of 1833, 1834 and 1835, in which more or less extended territories were invaded. Immunity from the disease was enjoyed until 1849, when there was another pandemic that served to originate local epidemics in 1850 on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. In 1854 the disease was again pandemic in this country and subsequently there was no epidemic until 1866. The last epidemic was in 1873. While each of these epidemics had its *fonset origo* in India, the route that was traveled to reach America was, in the epidemics of 1832, 1849 and 1854 wholly, and in those of 1866 and 1873 partly, via Russia. So the disease in Europe is now following a path similar to that pursued in former epidemics, but with the disadvantage to threatened countries of greater and speedier facility for transmission that 'the shrinking of the earth,' as the increased means for rapid travel have been denominated, has rendered possible."

Of the nine epidemics of Asiatic cholera that have occurred in the United States, Dr. Armstrong shows that those of 1832, 1834, 1849 and 1854 entered the country by the New York quarantine and almost simultaneously via Canada or New Orleans, and that of 1866 alone through the port of New York; and on the other hand, that the disease was successfully excluded in 1855, 1856, 1867, 1873 and 1887 by all our ports. The number of deaths from cholera in New York City during four of the cholera years is given as 3,512 for 1832, 5,071 for 1849, 2,509 for 1854, and 1,210 for 1866.

THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

"It is now generally accepted," says Dr. Armstrong, "that Asiatic cholera is a specific, infectious disease that is caused by the comma bacillus of Koch. It is not contagious in the same sense as smallpox or typhus fever, but in the manner of its propagation is similar to typhoid fever. The premise of a specific infection leads to the conclusion of some definite method of introduction, and the disease is chiefly propagated by the contamination of water used for drinking, cooking and washing, by the contamination of articles of food and possibly by the superficial inhalation and subsequent swallowing of

dust containing the comma bacillus. This latter statement is based on the report of many cases of the disease the origin of which is explicable by no other tenable hypothesis."

Instructions of the New York Board of Health Relating to Cholera.

In the *Medical Record*, September 3, appear the instructions relating to the cholera, which have been issued by the New York Board of Health:

"Healthy persons 'catch' cholera by taking into their systems through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease, which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those sick with the cholera. Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore: Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk. Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhoea favor an attack of cholera. Don't drink unboiled water. Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are the safer. Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water; the more recent the safer. Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others. Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once. Personal cleanliness and cleanliness of the living and sleeping rooms and their contents, and thorough ventilation, should be rigidly enforced. Foul water-closets, sinks, Croton faucets, cellars, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the Health Board at once, and remedied."

Berlin's Cholera Regulations.

We quote from the *New York Medical Record* of the same date the set of instructions which the Ministry of Ecclesiastical, Educational and Medical Affairs in Prussia has published for the regulation of cholera in the city of Berlin, should it become epidemic there:

"1. The virus of cholera exists in the evacuations of the patients, and can be transferred with them to other persons, and can also be transported in articles of the most varied character. Such things are, for instance, linen, clothes, articles of food, water, milk, and other drinks; and if even the slightest traces of the evacuations, not perceptible to the natural senses, exist on or in them, the pestilence can spread. 2. The contagion may easily be carried, therefore, from place to place by persons who are or have been ill of cholera, or have come into contact with such, and who leave their places of residence in order, as they think, to escape the danger that threatens them there. This is all the more to be warned against, as, on the one hand, one may be already infected before departure, and, on the other, one can protect one's self better at home than when traveling, by taking the following precautions: 3. People from places where cholera exists should not be received into houses. As

soon as cases of cholera have occurred in a place, persons coming from it must be regarded as possible bearers of the germ of the disease. 4. Lead as regular a life as possible. Experience teaches that all disturbances of digestion make one specially susceptible to cholera. Be on guard, therefore, against whatever can produce such disturbances, such as excessive eating and drinking and the use of indigestible foods. Avoid especially whatever causes diarrhœa or irritates the stomach. In case of diarrhœa consult a doctor at once. 5. Eat and drink nothing coming from a house where cholera is present. Things by which the disease can easily be transmitted—for instance, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, fresh cheese—must be avoided or taken only after being boiled. Especially the drinking of unboiled milk is to be avoided. 6. All water which may be polluted by excrement, urine, kitchen refuse or other dirt, must be most rigorously avoided. Water taken from the ground under inhabited places, or from swamps, ponds, drains or rivers, is suspicious, because impurities generally flow into them. Water which may have become polluted in any way by the excrements of cholera patients is especially dangerous. Special care must be taken that water that has been used in cleaning vessels or dirty linen does not get into or near wells, or standing and running waters. The best protection against the pollution of well-water is afforded by iron-tube wells driven straight and sufficiently deep into the earth (Abyssinian wells). 7. If it is impossible to get water that is free from suspicion, it must be boiled, and only boiled water used. 8. All this applies not to drinking water alone, but also to all water used for domestic purposes, because germs of disease can be communicated to the body by water used in cleansing kitchen utensils, cleansing and cooking food, washing, bathing, etc. In general, the belief that drinking water alone is to be regarded as the bearer of the virus, and that one is completely protected if only unexceptionable water is drunk, is urgently to be warned against. 9. Every cholera patient may become the starting point for the further spread of the disease, and it is therefore advisable to send such patients to the hospitals. If this is impossible, nobody must be permitted to approach them without necessity. 10. Never enter a house with cholera in it, except at the call of duty. Never visit places where many people are assembled in cholera times. 11. Never eat, drink or smoke in rooms in which there are cholera patients. 12. As the evacuations of cholera patients are specially dangerous, clothes and linen soiled with them must either be burned at once or disinfected in the manner stated in the instructions for disinfection published simultaneously with this. 13. The most scrupulous care must be taken that cholera evacuations do not get near wells or rivers serving as sources of water supply. 14. All articles which have come into contact with patients, and which cannot be destroyed or disinfected, must be rendered harmless by means of hot steam in special disinfecting establishments, or not used for at least six days, during which they are kept

in a dry and airy place exposed as much as possible to the sun.”

GENERAL BOOTH MEDITATING A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE *Young Man* publishes an interview with General Booth on the social duties of young men; and the interviewer, in his innocence, asks what practical help can young men give to the Darkest England scheme. General Booth's answer was to the point, "Subscribe," he said. When asked whether he could not suggest any way in which those could help who had no money, the General was quite as definite. "Let them join the Salvation Army, it has created a new industry, having something like 12,000 men and women wholly employed, besides the trade employees." But if there are any young men who wanted to help outside, they might lend a hand in a new scheme which he is promoting for dealing with drunkards without taking them away from their homes. He has already had two consultations with a view to organizing a corps of young men to look after the 25,000 men whom he thinks are going down to a drunkard's grave in London alone; and the General was quite sure he could not use any young men unless they were soundly saved, yet he has some helpers in the farm colonies who are not Salvationists.

"Why then," said the interviewer, "do you not try to save them?"

The General replied, "We do very little for that class of people, they are supposed to be saved in castes, or we shall have to rise up and do something for the higher class of society. Still, I think we have gone too largely on the notion that people must come down to our platform, and understand our jerseys and amens and hallelujahs and drums and cross bearing, and if they don't we can have nothing to do with them."

"Then you are coming to regard that as a mistake?"

"Yes, I rather think it is. But whether you can do any other—that's the difficulty. After all, it is the apostolic plan—'not many rich, not many mighty, not many learned.' The early Christians were looked upon as the scum and off-scouring of the earth, but except the people came down to their level and went in with them no good was ever done. Still, my own feeling is that we might go up and get the more educated and refined people what we call 'saved;' then they would be able to understand and come down and enjoy the freedom which is realized by the poorer people.

"But mind you," he added, "I don't believe in salvation by education, or gymnastics, or picnics. A man must get saved before he can move in the right direction."

MR. BENJAMIN KIDD, in *Longman* for September, gives an interesting account of the famous family of the Aphides, which postpones its extinction by reverting to reproduction by budding with such success that the tenth brood of a single aphid would weigh as much as the whole population of China.

SHOULD CLERGYMEN GO INTO TRADE?

ONE of the best articles in the *National Review* is Mr. C. N. Barham's, entitled "Should Clergymen Take to Trade?" Mr. Barham's paper is very carefully drawn up, and contains many facts which are only vaguely known by the general public. He says that the majority of the clergy of England, both established and non-established, are miserably poor. There are no fewer than 12,000 curates in the Church of England; 2,000 benefices are worth less than \$500 a year, and 5,000 worth less than \$750. Last year 750 curates were ordained where only 470 livings were vacant, and only 65 fresh benefices were formed.

Among the Congregationalists there is only one county in England, that of Lancashire, where the minimum stipend of a minister is \$750. In Warwickshire it drops to \$300; whereas in Wales it is even lower. Among the Baptists things are even worse. Many ministers are receiving less than \$5 a week.

With these facts before him, Mr. Barham makes bold to say that as Jesus was a carpenter, the apostles were fisherman, Paul a tent maker, and the mediæval clergy were carpenters, masons, bridge builders, mechanics, architects, inventors, printers, etc., there is no reason why ministers of religion should be compelled to refrain from business.

Mr. Barham refers to the time when a country parson in England was the best rider, the best judge of horses and the most skillful dog doctor in his community; but he says: "The times have changed. Now the clergy are more pious, some of them are more learned; but, being drawn from a humbler class of society, they are less refined. Why should the new order be forbidden to follow their commercial instincts, or be prevented from reviving, with modifications, the callings which were open to their remote ancestors, the apostles, or even to their immediate predecessors, the younger brothers of lords and squires?"

"The impecuniosity of the clergy is leading to evil results. It is not at all unusual to hear of some clerical bankrupt; clergymen's compositions with creditors have become common."

Mr. Barham points out that hundreds of English clergymen are now traders because they hold shares in various commercial companies; others are allowed to sell books and denominational literature. Why should they not have an enlargement of this liberty? Many of them, indeed, have already taken French leave despite the denominational Mrs. Grundy: "A distinguished dissenting doctor of divinity was once the owner of a milk walk in North London. Something more than rumor declares that the late Mr. Spurgeon once engaged in a similar occupation—not for his own benefit, but, with that singular charity which characterized all his actions—to help two struggling women. Another minister, also a Non-conformist, is, or was until very recently, the proprietor of a cutlery establishment in one of the most important cities in the North of England. There is a clergyman who is proprietor of a public house, which, it is only right to mention, came to him through inheritance. This reminds us of the parsons

of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who not infrequently were keepers of ale houses. Some of our pastors and teachers are sleeping partners with the owners of glove shops, linen drapery establishments, grocery stores, wine merchants' businesses and other money-making concerns."

An old-fashioned Yorkshire Baptist minister preached every Sunday for fifty years and cobbled shoes throughout the week. Another, in the Eastern counties, is a her alist. A minister, not far from London, carries on a trade of a florist, growing fine roses and other things for Covent Garden. He is now comparatively wealthy. Another active pastor was for many years partner in an iron bedstead business.

These pioneers are, however, thrown into the shade by the clergyman in the Midland counties, who supplements his salary by driving a flourishing horse-dealing business: "He regularly visits the Irish and the Welsh horse fairs in behalf of his customers, and there picks up those animals which will best suit their interests and his own. In doing this he does not allow his more distinctive work to suffer; he occupies his pulpit and visits at the bedside of the dying. While faithfully discharging his sacred duties, he enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that he honorably employs his talents to prevent his friends and patrons from being victims of unprincipled horse copers."

Mr. Barham concludes that unless the clergy are allowed a free hand many of our rural districts must revert to heathenism.

THE editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* furnishes the following biographical sketch of the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, D.D., of Ohio, who died July 13, 1892: "This remarkable Welshman was born July 14, 1811, and died on his eighty-second birthday, in his native land, where he was visiting. He was a singular example of usefulness. Brought by his parents to this country seventy years ago, he studied in a log cabin school in Radnor, Ohio, a copy of Webster's spelling book, which he had bought for four pounds of butter; was converted and joined a Presbyterian church at eighteen years, and the same year was graduated at Miami University. He studied theology at Oxford, Ohio, and was ordained at twenty-five, and a year later entered on the long period of service as missionary of the American Sunday School Union, whose representative he was at the Robert Raikes centenary in 1880. He has literally founded thousands of Sunday schools in remote districts, and given the first impulse to new churches. For twelve years he was a Commissioner of the Ohio Reform School for Boys at Lancaster, and during the war did much service in connection with the Christian Commission. He was a devotedly pious man and a very effective speaker."

MISS ZIMMERN'S series of papers on "Statesmen of the Day in Europe," in the *Leisure Hour*, is devoted this month to Germany, and is illustrated with the portraits of Richter, Caprivi, Rickert and Windhorst.

CREED-MAKING IN JAPAN.

ACCORDING to the *Missionary Review* for September, the native Presbyterian Christians in Japan have taken the matter of creed revision into their own hands. The synod of the Church of Christ in Japan, composed of the various Presbyterian bodies, has refused to adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith, or any other similar doctrine; they have fallen back upon the Apostles' Creed:

"In the Confession of Faith will be observed a significant silence upon the subject of retribution and of the future state. It reads thus: 'The Lord Jesus Christ, whom we worship as God, the only begotten Son of God, for us men and for our salvation was made man and suffered. He offered up a perfect sacrifice for sin; and all who are one with Him by faith are pardoned and accounted righteous, and faith in Him working by love purifies the heart.'

"The Holy Ghost, who, with the Father and the Son, is worshiped and glorified, reveals Jesus Christ to the soul, and without His grace, man, being dead in sins, cannot enter the kingdom of God. By Him the prophets and the apostles and holy men of old were inspired, and He, speaking in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the supreme and infallible judge in all things pertaining unto faith and living.

"From these Holy Scriptures the ancient Church of Christ drew its Confession; hence we, holding the faith once delivered to the saints, join in that Confession with praise and thanksgiving."

ISLAM AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHRISTIANITY.

THE leading article of the *Arena* for the month is one by Ibn Ishak, on the future of Islam.

The writer is shocked at the skepticism and immorality which prevail in Christian countries. To him Christianity seems a failure, and unless something can be done to bring back the nations to an unquestioning belief in an over-ruling God, he sees little hope for man. He thinks that the general adoption of Islam would accomplish this end. Its effect, according to the writer, would be four-fold.

First. It would recover the fast disappearing belief in God. "Islam does not believe in the possibility of society holding together without a national recognition of the Almighty Governor of the Universe." All education starts with this controlling idea: "There are many kinds of 'ilm' or 'knowledge,' but 'ilm' in the abstract is 'to know' God."

Second. The moral nature of man would be bettered by the restraining influence of this religion. It enforces by law habits of temperance, and what is politely called the "social evil" is remedied by a candid recognition of the nature of man. Islam does not tolerate prostitution, but neither does it attempt to legislate the natural instincts out of man.

Third. It would introduce a broader and more beneficial social system.

Fourth. It would establish a common bond of

brotherhood, for it recognizes all men as children of the one Father, God.

These are the arguments by which Ibn Ishak would persuade all people to embrace the religion of the Prophet.

THE GOETHE FAMILY.

UNDER the title "Bourgeois d'Autrefois," M. Arvède Barine contributes a very readable paper to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July 1. The immortal portraits in *Dichtung und Wahrheit* have long ago made both Goethe's parents familiar figures to the reading world; but these have recently been supplemented by the private letters and other documents, published since the death of the poet's grandson, Walter von Goethe, in 1885. Several volumes have already appeared, but the "Weimar Cupboard" (whose contents, bequeathed by will to the Grand Duchess, are being edited by a committee of specialists) seems far from being exhausted as yet. The principal charm of the collection is found in the letters of the "Frau Rath," Goethe's mother. Of all the figures on whom fresh light has been thrown by this publication none appears to such advantage as she. Goethe himself certainly has not gained. "We may," says our author, "hold the theory that egotism is one of the foremost rights of genius, ingratitude one of its foremost duties, and that this is necessary that it may not be diverted from the debt it owes humanity. There is something to be said for it—so long as we insist in calling a spade a spade and do not try to cheat ourselves." Wieland, who always defended Goethe, once wrote of him to a friend: "With all his selfishness there is so little harm in him—or, rather, he is such a good fellow at bottom, and he has so powerful a mind, so fertile a talent, that I cannot help loving him." We all love him within such limits as these: we are grateful to him for having given us masterpieces of art, and not having prostituted his genius to the service of evil; but we really must not be expected to go further and extol Goethe's delicacy and sensitiveness of feeling. For the rest, more than one historian has given up the task of defending him—even in Germany!

Poor Frau Rath, light-hearted and joyous as she was by nature, suffered cruelly under the thirty-three years' separation from her son. She had always stood between him and his dry, pedantic father—she encouraged his literary gift in every possible way, and the more obstinately the Hofrath was determined to tie the boy down to the iron plan of life he had sketched out for him the more she bent all her wits to devise a means of escape. It was she who won over the stern old man to consent to his son's passing "a few weeks" at the court of Weimar—the few weeks which extended into a lifetime. How she was rewarded for all this her letters show. Goethe paid one visit to Frankfort, in company with the duke, in 1779. After that, in spite of his mother's entreaties, he always found some excuse for avoiding his native

town. She did not see him till 1792, when he passed through on his way to France.

Yet she could say of him that he had never caused her a sorrow. She never complained—one or two sentences only in her later letters show that she felt the loneliness of her old age. She died in 1808, nursed by Beltiner Brentano, who knew better how to appreciate her than the son she adored. Goethe—by her own wish—was not informed till all was over, and then he bore up with great calmness. "We may console ourselves by the thought that she had a happy old age," he writes. Apparently, he found the thought convenient.

Less painful to dwell on is a side of Goethe's life which has not hitherto been treated with the attention it deserves. He represents the coming to the front of the middle classes. Old Goethe, the worthy Frankfort burgher, kept his place and wanted to see the nobility keep theirs. He had nothing—and wished to have nothing—to do with kings and courts, and Goethe's relations with Weimar made him uneasy. He felt that his son was lowering himself into a servile hanger-on of princes, and did not live long enough to appreciate the change in the times. The real note of *Werther*, M. Barine thinks, is not so much Werther's unhappy love as the false position of the *bourgeois* young man in the midst of a society which half admires, half despises him. Goethe felt this position keenly at first, though he afterward grew out of it.

GERMAN FAUSTS SINCE GOETHE.

IN the September part of *Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte*, there is a paper by Herr Ludwig Geiger, on the German Faust Poems since 1808.

After referring to the productions of J. J. Schink (published 1782-1804), and of Chamisso (1803), Herr Geiger draws attention to the political Faust of Julius von Voss (1823). Here Faust is represented as being constantly pursued by a noble woman and rescued from many dangers—a foreshadowing of the foundation of a free state. Then there is the religious Faust of Karl von Holtei, "The Magician of the North" (1829), the production of which was prolonged to five hours' duration, owing to the failure of the machinery and other untoward circumstances, so that the only person who went away satisfied was the confectioner, who in consequence of the delay did a splendid business, and rewarded the author with an immense cake and the more encouraging words: "Write such pieces often; they are excellent."

Music played a part in Holtei's drama, but in Spohr's opera (1820), for which J. C. Bernard wrote the libretto, it naturally took the chief part. With the exception of Spohr's opera, none of the pieces referred to ever got beyond Berlin. A much greater success was achieved by Klingemann (1817), who wrote his poem with due regard to the needs and requirements of the stage. His work, which was heard at Berlin and elsewhere, is distinguished from the others in that the devil does not play an all-important part

in it. Instead, he is a stranger who only reveals himself as the devil at the end of the piece.

Grillparzer left some Faust fragments, but we have complete poems by Heine, Grabbe and Lenau. In Grabbe's conception "Don Juan and Faust" (1827), Don Juan is depicted with unmistakable sympathy. He represents the present, however, while Faust is the representative of the eternal. Lenau had much of the Faust nature. He had studied philosophy, law, medicine, etc., and in his Faust (1835-37), sought to portray his own mistakes, aspirations and loves.

As a Faust poet Heine is not to be taken too seriously. His "Dance Poem" (1851) was written at the instigation of Lumley, an Englishman, as the text or basis of a grand ballet. When he boasts of following the old legend closely and blames the faithless treatment of it by Goethe he is only mocking in true Heine vein either his patron or the earlier adapters of the legend.

Heine's Faust exorcises the devil, but receives as a companion a she-devil, Mephistophela. Through her he becomes acquainted first with the picture, then with the person, of the beautiful duchess, and is taken to her court. There he performs great charms, and makes love to the duchess, whom he recognizes as a charmer by a gold shoe, and on one occasion by her neck. He is pursued by the duke, and though he is in love with Mephistophela, hates his rival no less, but cleverly manages to avoid the snares laid for him. In order to give himself wholly to the duchess, he goes with her to the mountain on the Witches' Sabbath, but, notwithstanding all the Witches' arts, returns in sadness, and expresses his aversion to his first beloved and his longing for antique beauty. But this, again, he manages to repress, for he has set eyes on Helena. This new satisfaction, however, does not last; for while he rules with Helena on the throne of the antique beautiful, the beauty of the duchess enters his kingdom, and being thrust back by Faust, she changes everything into ruins, and Helena into a skeleton. Faust in a fury stabs the duchess, and flies with Mephistophela to the upper world again. There, instead of delighting the great with his charms, he practices quackery on the smaller fry. In this capacity he allures old and young at a shooting festival, but at last he is captured by the grace and modesty of a young girl, asks for her hand, and is accepted. Just as he is joining his marriage procession, he receives a command from Mephistophela to follow her, but he disobeys. Then all is veiled in darkness; the people rush to the church for refuge from the darkness and a sudden thunderstorm. But Faust is held back by a black hand, and is obliged to look on as the earth opens and vomits all kinds of monsters and hobgoblins, while Mephistophela, changed into a snake, strangles him in horrible embrace.

THE *Idler* Series, in which authors give an account of their first book, is devoted this month to Mr. Grant Allen. Mr. Allen's first book was "Philosophical Æsthetics," which was published in 1877. It cost \$600 to publish, and he sold three hundred copies and made a net loss of \$200 to \$250 on the transaction.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO MRS. BROWNING.

M. JOSEPH TEXTE contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August 15 a very interesting paper under the title "Aurora Leigh." The recent translation of "Aurora Leigh" by M. Albert Savine, though sufficiently inadequate, forms his text. This poem has, he says, found readers during the last two or three years, partly because of its being so little known before in France, and partly because "the work is one to which one can return again and again, and so rich in *opercus*, in acute and vigorous views of life, in beauties of all sorts, that one may, without presumption, hope to glean in it—almost *ad infinitum*."

THE EXPRESSION OF THE MODERN SPIRIT.

"But the principal reason is that, among foreign poets, there is not one who is nearer to us and our preoccupations of the moment than this Elizabeth Browning, of whom one may say, without hesitation, that she is the most philosophical poet of our epoch, while at the same time she possesses talent of the most exquisite and rarest kind. Indeed, when one reads the poem again it seems to be of yesterday, so much are questions looked at from a present-day standpoint—so much is the work, taking it as a whole, a confession of this century—so entirely is it a revelation of this 'generous, heroic, passionate' soul, as she was once called by M. Taine, this soul is 'wholly modern in her education, her pride, her audacity, by the continuous vibration of the emotional chords of her nature.' Yes, this is certainly the work into which she has put, as she says on the first page, 'her highest convictions upon life and art.' It is a philosophic and æsthetic testament. There is no book with more actuality about it. If there exists anywhere a gospel of that modern Christianity which is promised us, it is here. This, *par excellence*, is the book of the 'seekers of the future,' and it has only one fault for us in France—it is written in English and in verse. But, most certainly, there is no work which is, in a higher degree, both the self-revelation of a great soul and the poem of a century. Apart from a few details, which are purely English, 'Aurora Leigh' is the poetic evangel of contemporary idealism.

THE TRUE POSITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

"Romney Leigh, in his earlier phase, represents the movement which originated the wholesale and somewhat mechanical 'humanitarian' schemes of Owen, Fourier, Cabet and others. One of Mrs. Browning's merits—profound analyst, that she was—is to have placed in a vivid light the conventional, arbitrary, and, in short, unjustifiable element in the 'worship of humanity.' . . . Life is too short to cure the evils of generations. Granted; but the effort made now adds to the actual sum of good in existence, and will bear fruit in some future age. Perhaps so, but it would have been a poor consolation to the race of mastodons to know, before becoming fossil, that their place in life would soon be taken by elephants; they were not elephants, but mastodons, and I, who am a man like the men now living, am not like those who

will perhaps exist one day—I pity the woes of man in the agony of the present.

"This revolt of personality and the inner sense—we cannot but think so with the poet—is not egotism; it is the lawful vindication of the rights of the individual, unduly sacrificed to those of the race. What! to count our personality for nothing, sacrifice our desires, annihilate our will, abase all our thoughts and feelings before the sentiment of the universal in order to secure a problematic happiness to certain human beings who, one day, will live on this planet—if it is then in existence, which is, to say the least, uncertain—with a life as provisional and precarious as our own—is that all the ideal proposed to me? Why should I sacrifice what I am and have to unsubstantial phantoms who, in their turn, if I am to believe you, will have nothing better to do than sacrifice themselves in their turn?

ELIZABETH BROWNING'S RELIGION.

"After all, the main fault of these humanitarian schemes is their materialism. Man does not live by bread alone. The great enemy of these times is the crushing out of the mind by the senses. . . . 'The earth is full of heaven.' But we walk amid these marvels without perceiving them. Of that troop of strolling actors whom we call the human race, passing along their road, pushing their car, and humming their songs, we scarcely find here and there one who will sit down by the wayside, take off his sandals, and remain to dream and admire for a minute or two. The rest will be gathering blackberries on the hedges and playing foolish tricks by smearing each other's faces. What Elizabeth Browning proposes to us, in place of this gross matter-worship, is a religion ancient enough and a faith as old as the world; but renewed, vivified, by an inspiring breath—animated, and, as it were, transfigured by moral experience and the authority of a life of effort.

"A very poetic and noble symbolism, an ardent idealism, an audacity at first disconcerting, afterward infinitely fascinating in its most daring flights; lastly, a very modern Christianity, without, as M. Taine puts it, 'anything official about it'—this, I think, is the foundation of Mrs. Browning's religion.

LOVE AND WORK.

"The end of the poem is quite unique. Never, we doubt not, in any language, has love been expressed in more passionate yet purer accents, more burning and yet more chaste. No hymn was ever yet so caressing and so austere, so fervent and so reverent. It is no use trying to translate the untranslatable. Only such a one—we may say it, since she has said it herself—could write these pages, who, in the midst of life, at the hour when the shadows begin to lengthen, has been, like Elizabeth Browning, saved by love. But, if a satisfied and necessarily exceptional passion is not a law of our nature, faith and hope are laws of the moral world and the first of virtues. The poem ends with a cry of hope and an act of faith. . . . What both Romney and Aurora see is the Jerusalem

of the future—that which will arise triumphant from human effort. But if this faith once lost has returned to them it is at the cost of a hard experience. . . . Truth is the price of an individual effort which we must make for ourselves, without reckoning on the help of others. It is a mistake—even a fault—to say that we cannot do it, for we have in ourselves forces a thousand times greater than we suspect, but instead of concentrating them we waste them foolishly and cast them to the winds. This is why we do not believe in a future of truth and justice, although this future (and the thought is a terrifying one) depends on us. To believe it, we must have begun to realize it in our hearts.

“Assuredly, this is not a great discovery; but if the idealism of the poet of ‘Aurora Leigh’ is not new in its essential traits—and, to say the truth, it would be strange if it were so—it seems to me, nevertheless, that it has the merit of clearly stating the social problem of the time, and that on its true ground, which is the awakening of the moral consciousness. There are epochs when there is a certain novelty in reminding men that the civilization is an affair of the soul.”

CAVE-DWELLERS OF THE RIVIERA.

SIGNOR ARTURO ISSEL contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), for July 16, a paper entitled “The Ancient Ligurians,” in which he sums up the results of recent excavations on the Riviera. He thinks the Ligurians of Roman times were the descendants of the cave-dwellers whose bones, flint weapons, pottery and other relics have been discovered at Finale and Verezzi, and that the latter belonged to the brachycephalic race, which inhabited Europe before the Aryans entered it from the East, and of which the Basques are probably a relic. He also thinks that the race had spread into (or from) the lands south of the Mediterranean, and that traces of it might probably even now be discovered among the Hamitic peoples of North Africa, *i. e.*, the Kabyles, Tuaregs and others.

The Romans (as we know from various authors) recognized the Ligurians as an entirely different race from the Celts, with whom, however, they were intermingled in some districts. They are described as short of stature and thin, wearing long beards and hair, and for this reason known as *comati*. They clothed themselves in sheepskins and the fur of wild animals.

In fact, the Neolithic skeletons found in the caves of the Riviera are all of small size. A very curious fact is the occurrence among the finds of objects which have elsewhere been used only by the extinct Guanches of the Canary Islands, and the Indians of Mexico and Central America at the time of the Spanish Conquest. These are the so-called *pintaderas*—seals or stamps of baked clay—by means of which devices in various colors were imprinted on the skin. The analogy of the Guanches strengthens the probability of Libyan relationship, as the Canaries are supposed to

have been peopled by Hamitic settlers from the African mainland. Some strange figures cut on the rocks near the Col di Tenda have been found to resemble those attributed to the Guanches in the Canary Islands, and also others which have been discovered in the province of Sus, in Morocco. Moreover, the shapes and ornamentation of the Ligurian pottery also occur among the Berbers.

The cave-dwellers buried their dead in shallow graves, or sometimes even left them lying on the surface of the ground. Slabs of stone were set up like the sides of a coffin, to guard the corpse (which was laid on its left side, with the left hand under the head, and the knees doubled up), but only at the head-end, as far as the waist. Men had a stone axe buried with them, and also a pot full of powdered red hematite, which appears to have been used in ornamenting the person—as some African tribes paint themselves with powdered camwood. Some children’s graves have been found containing colored pebbles and shells—probably what the little one had played with in life.

The earth which covers the graves was found to be full of the shells of edible mollusks, and the bones of ruminants, mostly broken, and showing signs of cooking; these are the remains of the funeral feast, the fire for whose preparation was kindled on the lower end of the grave, just over the deceased’s legs. The lower limbs of some of the skeletons presented a scorched appearance, which is thus accounted for.

It seems certain that the Ligurian cave-dwellers were not cannibals. The uniformity observed in the construction of the graves, the choice of the implements placed in them, and the discovery of two idols, are manifest proofs that they professed the worship of the dead, and practiced mysterious rites, probably very similar to those celebrated by modern savages—that, in short, they had risen to the idea of a future state.

MORE OF LITERARY PARIS.

MR. THEODORE CHILD has in the September *Harper’s* the second paper of his altogether admirable discussion of “Literary Paris,” the first installment of which we quoted from last month. He begins with the devotees of the religion of egotism, of the *culture du moi*, represented by Bourget, Lemaitre, France and Barrès, “the psychologists, the symbolists, and all who have been inoculated with the subtle and amusing poison of Renanism.” “The basis of their wit is universal irreverence, their philosophy is absolute Nihilism; their *blague* respects nothing, neither grief nor love, neither virtue nor the grave; and their elixir of laughter—a laughter that is never ingenuous and truly hearty—seems to be extracted in most cases from the application to particular cases of Mr. Renan’s pet idea that the world is, perhaps, after all not a very serious thing.”

Those who have been interested in the recent ethico-religious utterances of M. Melchior Vogüé will be reassured to find so cool a critic as Mr. Child

finding for him words of the highest praise. He calls him the great champion of action in the combat against pessimism, and an opener of unexplored paths of intellectual and moral edification.

Like Chateaubriand, whom he resembles in the dignity and splendor of his style, M. de Vogüé loves travel; he goes to the East and to the West for colors and ideas; his interests are as wide as the universe; his ambition, to use a word of his own, is to be "global." A brilliant and striking writer, M. de Vogüé possesses in a very high degree the sense of life and the sense of art—a most rare combination in literature.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR AMERICA.

MR. HORACE F. CUTTER contributes an article to the *Overland Monthly*, in which he shows how from the beginning of our government Russia has been our unfaltering friend.

In the war for independence the Empress Catherine eagerly offered herself as mediator between the British Government and the colonies. In 1813 the Emperor Alexander offered himself as mediator between the now independent Government and its old mistress.

But the most signal proofs of Russia's friendship were given during the Civil War when Russian war vessels were anchored in the New York and San Francisco harbors under secret orders from their government to place themselves at the disposal of the United States Government in case of the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England.

This statement is made on the strength of the word of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who was after the war appointed minister to Russia, and Mr. Curtin adds that the knowledge which the French and English governments had of Russia's attitude prevented them from recognizing the Confederate government.

Mr. Cutter closes his article with an extended quotation from a letter written by Bayard Taylor, then Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, to Secretary Seward, in which Mr. Taylor gives an account of an interview which he had with Prince Gortschakoff. We append an extract from this letter:

" 'You know the sentiment of Russia,' the Prince exclaimed, with great eagerness. 'We desire above all things the maintenance of the American Union as one indivisible nation. We cannot take any part more than we have done. We have no hostility to the Southern people. Russia has declared her position, and will maintain it. There will be proposals for intervention. We believe that intervention could do no good at present. Proposals will be made to Russia to join in some plan of interference. She will refuse any invitation of the kind. Russia will occupy the same ground as at the beginning of the struggle. You may rely upon it, she will not change. But we entreat you to settle the difficulty. I cannot express to you how profound an anxiety we feel—how serious are our fears.' "

THE ROMANCE OF A CONSPIRATOR.

THE Vicomte de Vogüé contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August 15 a very readable review of Hyde de Neuville's "Memoirs." The man was a born conspirator, and his escapes were as numerous and almost as wonderful as Monte Cristo's. The whole book is, as M. de Vogüé says, "*du meilleur Ambigu*;" and every one of us, as he further remarks, has a fit of *Ambigu* now and then. George Cadondel once made a remark which might serve as a motto to the volume. He was crossing the channel in an open boat, with Hyde de Neuville, and, when the latter was fast asleep, wrapped in his cloak, suddenly awakened him. "Hyde de Neuville," said he, in his deep voice, "do you know what advice we ought to give the King, if he is restored?" "No," said Hyde. "Why," returned Cadondel, "we ought to tell him that he would do well to shoot us both, for we never shall be anything but conspirators. We have formed the habit now."

Guillaume Hydi de Neuville was descended from an English family, settled in the Nivornais, and was born in 1776, at Charité-sur-Loire. He came to Paris before he was sixteen, and on his first visit to the opera knocked off the hat of Ducos, who had failed to uncover before the French Queen. In the scuffle that ensued, he narrowly escaped with his life. Another time, seeing the Queen's carriage surrounded by a crowd of roughs, he again risked his life by going to the assistance of an officer who was bringing her a glass of water. Marie Antoinette noticed the boy always on the watch when she passed, and said one day to Madame Elizabeth, as they were leaving the Jardin des Plantes, "*Viola un bon jeune homme!*" Hyde overheard the words, and they heightened his enthusiastic royalism to fever heat and bound him forever to the service of beauty and misfortune.

He relinquished his studies, and had his name entered as one of the gentlemen who formed a volunteer guard at the Tuilleries. Recalled to his home in the Nivornais, he only returned to Paris on the eve of the King's execution. He made a vain opportunity to save him by appealing to the clemency of Coffinhal, in a midnight interview, when he found the philanthropic patriot in bed, obtaining a half promise which led to nothing.

When Marie Antoinette was in the Temple, he was constantly conspiring to compass her escape—equally in vain, and so far compromised himself, that a friend of his family, Mme. de Congy, locked him up in a garret to save his life. In such retreats, and under innumerable aliases, he contrived to escape pursuit up to 1805. Sometimes he got into serious scrapes through forgetting which name he was passing under; but at critical moments, he was always saved by a *dea ex machina*—by a woman, frequently a perfect stranger. His youth, his good looks, and personal fascination opened all hearts to him.

It would lead us too far to follow him through his further adventures. Among the most exciting are his attempted rescue of Commodore Sir Sydney Smith and M. de Tromelin from the Temple, and his escape from

the gendarmes in 1800, when hidden in the house of a perfumer in the Rue Fan Saint German, where, while sitting at breakfast he heard the news of his own execution cried about the streets. M. de Vogüé concludes his review by saying: "The stormy life of Guillaume Hyde de Neuville was, intensely, a simple and beautiful one. There may have been more magnificent careers in that age when the harvest of men stood high—there was none more upright. Consecrated to a principle, his life was a perpetual act of devotion—which is rare—to princes who gave very little in return—which is not so rare. A conspirator on occasion, perhaps by vocation, he was never so far one as to descend to the baseness of assassination; the imperial police slandered him when they mixed up his name with the affair of the infernal machine.

THE PERSONNEL OF AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.

HOWEVER much English newspapers may differ in tone from American, it does not appear from Mr. Edmund Vincent's account of the London *Times* in the *English Illustrated Magazine* that their personnel is greatly different from that of our own. In the following paragraphs Mr. Vincent draws a picture of the various members of the *Times* staff at their work:

"Accompany me, then, at six in the evening to the door in Printing House Square. Remain without in the flesh, but let your disembodied spirit pass through the folding doors; the men behind the railings on the right will not notice your ghost, but you may notice that they sit at the receipt of telegrams and of envelopes, and that no man bearing the printed envelope of the paper goes away unrewarded. You will notice, too, that the night printers are dropping in one after another, for the great engine is awakening out of her half sleep of the day.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

"Glide unsubstantially to the right and you shall pass through a lofty room, a wilderness of iron tables and type, to the foot of a spiral staircase of iron, ascending which you shall become aware of a warm smell of oil and of a rattling, crashing sound from a composing room. Look down its length, and the impression produced on the eye is that of an endless series of frames, hybrids between a Venetian blind and an Æolian harp, each attended by its satellites, who work under a strong light concentrated upon the work. Before each man lies his slip of 'copy;' legible or illegible, he must make the best of it; some set by hand, others by machine, played upon with keys like a piano, capable of setting nearly 300 lines an hour, whereas 50 lines is the limit of the best hand labor.

"Be content with a glance here. Know that each man has his work allotted to him by the head printer, that many of them grow to an honorable old age, that all receive pay at rates higher than those earned by any men of their class in London, and that there is not a Trade Unionist among them.

THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM.

"Passing through a green-baize door into a long corridor, remembering that even to the spirits the room of the editor of the *Times* remains closed, and that you are in another man's house investigating the pænetralia of his business. Other rooms in this corridor are those which used to be occupied by Mr. Macdonald and are occupied now by Mr. Godfrey Walter, and the drawing room in which visitors are received, over the mantel piece of which hung, until the other day, a portrait of somebody in antediluvian jack boots whom I always assumed, without any justification, to be Crabb Robinson. There are three writing rooms on this floor, each having a good desk and good chairs, a supply of pale blue slips of paper, and a strong electric reading lamp. There is also number 7, the room in which an army of sub-editors spend laborious nights over oceans of manuscript, much of which, to the infinite annoyance of everybody concerned, is faintly penciled on to greased paper and called 'flimsy.' In spite of the monotony of their work the sub-editors of the *Times* as a body are the cheeriest and the most helpful men in the world, nor do they think it absolutely a matter of conscience to deprive an article of all point and all epigram.

THE REPORTERS.

"Up stairs, on another corridor, are the reporters', the leader-writers' rooms and the foreign room. The leader-writers are wreathed in mystery. I cannot say who they are, how much they earn, how they do their work, how many of them there are, for the maxim of the *Times* office is that of the sage, with variations, 'Call no man a leader-writer until he is dead.' The name of the reporters is legion. The foreign room is one of the busiest in the house. The wires from the Continent click without ceasing; the messages which come require the full attention of four trained men under a chief. It is a mistake, by the way, to call this gentleman, accomplished and distinguished as he is, an editor. The *Times* has but one editor, and in his department he is absolute and supreme.

"We are now in a position to give a rough sketch of the men concerned in producing, choosing and arranging the matter, apart from advertisements, which appears in the *Times*.

THE MEN WHO MAKE THE "TIMES."

"They are the editor, an assistant editor, foreign director, and the so-called City editor, though here again the word 'editor' is to my mind misapplied. There are x leader-writers, there are six or seven sub-editors, and midway between them and the printers are the readers. There are also x special correspondents, y reporters, assigned to districts and peripatetic, and z semi-attached reporters. In the United Kingdom there is a local correspondent of every town of importance; in every country in the world, almost, is an accomplished gentleman entitled to call himself 'our own correspondent.' Of these M. de Blowitz is the type and ideal. Even now I have omitted the full staff of reporters in the House of Commons, who

enable the *Times* to give practically the only competent report of debates published daily in England, and the law reporters, barristers all, including men appointed to each circuit, at the head of whom is the most indefatigable and the most humorous of men, the favorite of bench and bar, who has always a kindly word for a struggling junior and a merry anecdote for the jaded leader.

"Still there remain the multitudinous reviewers, the dramatic critic, the musical critic, the art critic, the gentleman who makes the turf his study, the yachtsman, the rowing critic, the observer of cricket. The names of gentlemen of this class are indeed legion, they are as numerous as the pursuits of men.

"The management of this great organization is conducted by Mr. Arthur F. Walter, with the invaluable assistance of Mr. Moberly Bell. The printing department is in the hands of Mr. Godfrey Walter.

"All the Walter presses have been made in the engineering room at the basement of Printing House Square. Here, too, is the type foundry, for at the *Times* office a large proportion of type is melted up and recast. Finally the composing machines, Kastenbein's with so many improvements that the original idea is almost beyond recognition, have received much attention, with excellent results. At one time it was customary to connect the operators at some of these machines by telephone with persons dictating from the House of Commons, but the practice has been practically discontinued, partly because the House of Commons has become an 'early to bed' institution, partly because the strain on the operator was found to be almost intolerable."

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

MR. CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr., tells in the *Cosmopolitan* of the extraordinary change and advance in Southern educational methods since the war, how the veterans of the great conflict beat their swords into pens and set resolutely to train their young men into the generation which was to make a new South. From General Lee down, all along the line this duty was acknowledged with marvelous uniformity and the list of post bellum schools and colleges which were manned by these men, experienced in that great study—life, makes a goodly array. Mr. Dabney's reminiscences of the very "homemade" educational apparatus, which was the best accorded to many of these institutions, are very amusing, but the essentials were there—the teacher and the material to teach, and the results of these backwoods schools have done the South no dishonor.

But the courses in the colleges of these days were almost purely literary. The necessity for the "ologies" and technical education was not thought of. With the opening up of Southern mines and building up of Southern industries, a demand was created for an entirely different man, from the youth who used to take his "A.B." degree in Latin and Greek and mental philosophy, teach a few years, and then study for the ministry or the bar. To supply

chemists and civil engineers a new system was needed and arose. It is only since 1875 that any great advance in industrial education was made in the South, but in these last 17 years there has been a deal accomplished. To be sure, the University of Virginia had a chemical laboratory and some industrial courses as early as 1869, but it was six years later when the first purely technical school was erected in Virginia. Mr. John Miller, the founder, left what was thought to be about \$1,000,000 to establish a "manual labor," school in his native county of Albemarle. Judicious management increased the funds he bequeathed, and the trustees soon found that they had a great undertaking. The school was established on a rugged old farm and was pushed with such energy and enthusiasm that it has come to be one of the most useful institutions of its sort in the world, especially so, coming at the time and in the place that it did. "It had trained up to a year ago about 550 boys and girls and the records show that the graduates are doing the work for which they were educated. Of 275 boys who have left this school they have the following report: Twenty-one are machinists, nine teachers in colleges, seventeen carpenters and builders, three electric light engineers, ten are employed in railroad business, eleven are telegraph operators, four are civil engineers, nine students of science, two ministers of the gospel, seven bricklayers, six draughtsmen, eleven farmers, three printers, five druggists, four founders, etc."

There are dozens of other institutions at present in some wise corresponding to the Miller school, but most of them are land grant colleges; "that is, colleges founded upon the act of Congress of 1862, which gave each State a certain amount of land scrip, to be used for the establishment of a college 'where the leading object should be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.'"

But while Mr. Dabney recognizes the necessity and the value of the introduction of the scientific branches, he is inclined to believe that the thing has been overdone, and that we are on the verge of a reaction toward the "humanities." He lays the trouble at the door of the preparatory school, which gives so insufficient a classical training, judged by the European, and especially the German standards, so that a boy graduating from a public school and taking a technical course at college cannot by any euphemism be called liberally educated.

"If this condition continues, where shall we educate the future thinker, the man of affairs, the teacher, the preacher or the statesman? If the pendulum has swung too far it will swing back again. There will be a reaction in favor of the liberal arts. The remedy for this condition is, as suggested, in the thorough preparatory course in languages, literature and history."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN another department will be found reviews of the articles, "A Remedy for Labor Troubles," by Hon. Chauncey F. Black; "The Alarming Proportion of Venal Voters," by Prof. J. J. McCook; "A Chinaman on Our Treatment of China," by Yung Kiung Yen, and of the two on "The Methods and Morals of Campaign Committees," by Mr. Herbert Welsh and Hon. M. D. Harter.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Prof. David Swing expounds the process of evolution and enlargement which has taken place in the Christian Church. He says, in substance: All religion, like all government, is a development. Early prophets saw in Nature objects of terror, and they interpreted these objects as the effects of a great cause. The cause was God, the tyrannical ruler of men. Men naturally ascribed to Him all that egotism which they observed to be so characteristic of earthly rulers. This God was to be propitiated by gifts and by continual confession of his transcending glory. This confession was made in the utmost humiliation, in sack-cloth and ashes, for this seemed to heighten God's praise. But some three hundred years ago the human mind began to study itself and its world. If death is only a division between two lives, this present life must be a preparation for that which will ensue, and hence to better this life, bodily, mentally and spiritually, becomes the all-important thing. God is to be worshiped in His works. It is in this faith that all the numberless adjuncts of the Church have been established in the form of benevolent Christian societies.

Professor Swing confesses that just at the present time the tendency is perhaps too much away from direct worship. "It would be a misfortune should the sentiment of worship decline. The sentiment would not in the least fall upon man's God, but rather would it all rest upon the human soul, which in order to be great and blessed must enjoy the advantages of living amid sublime thoughts."

NEGRO COMMUNICANTS.

Mr. H. K. Carroll, special agent of the census of churches, gives as the number of negro communicants in the United States: Colored Baptists, 1,230,000; Methodists, 1,186,000; Catholics, 121,000; Presbyterians, 31,500; Congregationalists, 6,135; Episcopalians, 4,900, or a total of 2,610,525. "This total," Mr. Carroll adds, "does not include some thousands of negro communicants scattered among white congregations or colored congregations in the North and East. The census inquiry has not proceeded far enough as yet to secure full and exact results as to colored organizations, but the final figures are not likely to add more than from 30,000 to 50,000 to the total above given. The proportion of communicants of all denominations to the population of a country is believed to be about one out of every three. This proportion is more than maintained among the negroes."

EDUCATION AT ANN ARBOR.

Prof. Henry C. Adams contributes an article on education in the University of Michigan. He aims to show "how that institution, by following its avowed policy of trusting its development to the choice of the people, is succeeding in providing for the many and varied needs of its constituency. As is well known, the University of

Michigan has, besides its departments of Literature, Science and Art, fully equipped schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy. "All departments of the university are domiciled on the same campus; thus the university exists in reality, and not merely in a catalogue or in an announcement. This being the case, it is gratifying to the friends of liberal education to notice the steady growth of the Literary Department, for it shows, contrary to the fears of the timid, that the presence of professional schools is not detrimental to academic training; on the contrary, a close examination of the question discloses the fact that the proximity of the various departments is mutually advantageous. The old lines which separated culture from science and professional learning from them both are fast being effaced. Instruction in liberal arts conforms more and more to scientific requirements; instruction in the sciences cannot disregard the claims either of true culture or of professional needs; while instruction in the professional schools is brought to an unusually high standard by its contact with the arts and sciences. And all this is accomplished through the unconscious coercion of the student body, whose members mingle freely with each other. It is the natural consequence of the organization of the university rather than the result of foresight on the part of those who have administered it. There is not yet, perhaps, that complete formal interchange of courtesies between the various departments which the ideal university demands, but the necessity for this is becoming more and more apparent to the governing body, and its accomplishment will doubtless be the next important step in the development of the institution. The university spirit exists, and it cannot be long before that spirit finds adequate formal expression."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

EXTENDED reviews are given elsewhere of "A Forecast of Mr. Gladstone's New Administration," by Justin McCarthy; "The Garza Raid and Its Lessons," by M. Romero, and of "The Homestead Strike," a symposium by Hon. Wm. C. Oates, Hon. Geo. Ticknor Curtis and Master Workman Powderly.

ELECTIONEERING METHODS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. H. W. Lucy explains some interesting features of the English methods of parliamentary elections. Chief of these is the system by which a man may have a vote in each district in which he owns property, so that, according to Mr. Gladstone, there is one man in England who has as many as forty votes. It is the reform of this system which the Liberals propose in their "One Man, One Vote scheme." Of all anomalies there is perhaps none stranger to the American mind than the institution of the Chiltern Hundreds. There was a time when men were unwilling to go to Parliament, and hence was passed the law forbidding any member to resign unless he did so to accept office under the crown. Thus, although the necessity for the provision has passed away, conservative England still retains the old cumbersome system of resignation. A member wishing to resign makes application for the position of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. This office is only fictitious. The member making application for the position is granted it, and is then at liberty to resign this office.

SOCIETY AS A RESTRAINING INFLUENCE.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr upbraids society for its frivolity, false distinctions and superficialities, but sees some good in its influence upon the great majority incapable of dwelling alone "with their own souls and with the immortal part of other souls." Society has by its conventionalities enforced at least a superficial recognition of the Decalogue. It affords employment to many who are incapable of engaging in more serious matters. It curbs the raw and barbaric instincts of young people.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Charles McLaren, nephew of John Bright, is reminiscent of his illustrious uncle. Americans will be interested in reading of Bright's love for Americans, which manifested itself not only in great matters such as the questions of the Civil War, but in numerous minor particulars. England and America had equal part in producing his favorite literature, for his four most esteemed authors were Milton, Byron, Longfellow and Whittier.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, in what he calls "A Plain Talk on the Drama," scores the more popular forms of current theatrical amusement and claims the stage as the proper realm of poetry.

Gail Hamilton writes an open letter to the Queen in which she pleads passionately for clemency in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, meet in the pages of the magazine as on the hustings and set forth the respective arguments of their several parties on the tariff question.

THE ARENA.

THE article, "The Future of Islam," by Ibn Ishak, is reviewed in another department.

THE MENACE OF PLUTOCRACY.

The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, in reviewing the course of events since the war, sees grave danger in the growth of Plutocracy. This growth he finds accompanied by a corresponding decay of pure republicanism. The fever of speculation which seized upon the nation just after the close of the war, and the class legislation which legitimized this spirit, has "lowered the ethical standard and the higher sensibilities of the nation."

The writer finds two significant incidents which reveal the attitude of the government toward the standing dispute between labor and capital. First, there is the new invention of a Gatling gun which is to be placed in police patrol wagons, and which "is designed to do more effective work in dealing with a mob or in dispersing rioters than could be accomplished by a whole company of infantry." Second, there is the Pinkerton detective agency. These means of suppressing honest protest against injustice are adopted, rather than the peaceful and reasonable method of arbitration, because the capitalists are unwilling to submit to the latter method, the writer argues.

WALT WHITMAN, THE POET OF DEMOCRACY.

Prof. Willis Boughton takes up Walt Whitman's claims to be the poet of Democracy, and shows how this predominating idea led the poet into grave errors of both manner and matter. So anxious was he to strike out into an altogether original domain, that he neglected every touch of art and defied all the restraints of decency. There is in his work material for noble art, but it is in hopeless jumble, and his anxiety to reveal the natural man led him

into excesses of speech that are to be deplored. His great work may yet prove to be the impulse which he has given to the creation of a great national art.

Mr. James A. Hearne chats pleasantly of the days of the old stock theatre companies.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S paper entitled "An American View of Home Rule and Federation," is dealt with elsewhere.

A BAD WORD FOR EDWARD VI.

Mr. Arthur F. Leach thinks that Edward VI has a great deal too much credit as the founder of grammar schools. What he and his father before him did was to appropriate a pound and give away a shilling.

He says: "The 'true truth' about the matter, is that so far from Henry VIII or Edward VI being benevolent founders of schools, they were their spoilers, and instead of being the munificent creators of a system of endowed secondary education, they were its destroyers. In the most favorable cases the Tudors were reviving, or restoring under new management, an old foundation with the same revenues which it had previously enjoyed before the suppression.

"Henry's usual process was to confiscate a monastery or a collegiate church, which had kept up education perhaps for centuries, and, pocketing property worth two or three hundred a year (with all its possibilities of unearned increment), restore a property of £5 or £10 a year by magniloquent letters patent under the name of the Free Grammar School of King Henry VIII. Edward VI followed his example."

THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF EGYPT.

Major Otto Wachs discusses the importance of Egypt from its strategic point of view. He thinks that the British occupation of Egypt has restored England's prestige in the Arabian world, and that Egypt has a greater usefulness for England to-day than the Cape Colony at the beginning of this century. Egypt is not merely the gate to the East, and the eastern key to the Mediterranean—it has become the second English Thames. Hence, the redcoats must remain there if England has not to abdicate her position among the nations. "Egypt, as history teaches, has seldom, and then only for a short time, brought luck to her conquerors; much more often she has brought them ruin. Does England feel herself strong enough to escape the fate of previous conquerors? For the moment is not far distant when things will be ripe for powder and shot in the country of the Sphinx and then it will be seen whether the words of Renan at the reception of Ferdinand de Lesseps into the French Academy in 1885 will come true, that Egypt was given to England as a punishment for an ambition which exceeds its resources."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. John Rae, in one of those laboriously painstaking articles in which he excels, describes and summarizes the evidence taken before the Labor Commission as to the gradual introduction of conciliation and arbitration in British industry.

Dr. Candy, writing on "Professor Huxley as a Theologian," criticises his recently published essay on "Some Controverted Questions." George Barlow laments over the absence of "Talent and Genius on the Stage," and groans over the proposed conversion of the English Opera House in Shaftesbury Avenue, where Sarah Bernhardt played, into a music hall.

Mr. Dowling writes on the importance of studying the moral philosophy of the herbs of the field. A sacred flora has been the gradual growth of the ages. Plants, shrubs, and trees have been connected with some event in the life of a saint or martyr. Others were associated with saints because they had been used by them medicinally, while others have their Christian associations because they flower about the same time as the festivals of the Church, while there is a fourth class which either in form or color recall some incident in the Gospel. Professor J. W. Hales writes on "The Last Decade of the Last Century," and Professor Wilkinson, replying to Colonel Elsdale's paper as to the superiority of defense with the new weapons of war, points out that at Mars La Tour, where all these weapons were used, with the exception of smokeless powder, a victory was won by an attack with no unprecedented numerical superiority.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MUCH the most sensational article in the *Fortnightly Review* for September is Mr. Frederick Harrison's, which is noted elsewhere.

MARS.

Sir Robert Ball, the astrologer in Ireland, has a very interesting essay upon the planet Mars. Sir Robert thinks that there is water in Mars, and there is snow at the Poles. The canals, which are each sixty miles wide and sometimes a thousand miles long, are not artificial but natural phenomena. He believes that it is the highest degree probable that there may have been types of life of some kind or other on Mars, but the laws of probability are against the supposition that there is intelligent life on Mars at the present moment.

As for the proposal that we should make signals to Mars, he thinks that is ridiculous. Our signal flag would have to be as large as Ireland. The most powerful telescope can only bring Mars within 35,000 miles, and the smallest object that would be discernible to Mars must be as large as London. New York would not be visible at that distance.

A PARADISE OF FILTH.

Mr. Lanin has a paper on "Cholera and Cleanliness in Russia." In previous papers this author has reveled in describing the moral and political corruption in which the unfortunate Muscovites are wallowing, taking care to attribute a large, if not the largest, share of the responsibility for their shortcomings to their Autocratic Government and to their Orthodox Church; but this month he has to describe the personal habits of the individuals who are represented as the unfortunate victims of this tyrannical government.

What the Russian people want, judging from this article, is not to be allowed to elect a House of Commons, but to be handed over to an omnipotent sanitary inspector with unlimited power and unlimited soap, who would undertake by main force to scrub the Empire and its inhabitants into some semblance of cleanliness. It is true that your sanitary inspector, even if he spoke English and used nothing but the best of soap, would be regarded with a detestation worse than that inspired by Ivan the Terrible or the worst of modern Czars, but nothing short of that would be of the least use.

Mr. Lanin represents that the whole Empire is submerged in a great cesspool, every country alike reeks with filth. The only impression that remains on the mind after finishing his description is one of amazement that any Russians are left alive at all. The death rate for the Empire is 36 per 1,000. The population is degenerating,

and out of 874,000 young men of twenty called up for the army the government could not obtain more than 258,000 who are fit for military service.

The one important point in Mr. Lanin's paper is that in which he says that all the Stundists and Passkoffskis no sooner embrace the evangelical faith than they become models of cleanliness. This is a miracle indeed!

GORDON, THE AUSTRALIAN POET.

Mr. Francis Adams has one of his excellent literary critical papers under the title of "Two Australian Writers." The two are Thomas Gordon, the poet, and Mark Clark, the novelist, who wrote the preface to the first collective edition of Gordon's poetry. It is impossible to summarize a literary paper, but the following extract is a sample of what Mr. Adams has to say: "Shattered in body and spirit, this man, the darling of an unborn race, brings to the youngest of nations all the *Weltschmerz* of the oldest, perished at thirty-seven, an inept failure on a hundred lines, a failure so splendid as to be a success on one or two—unrecognized, solitary, unconsolated by any knowledge of the future that awaited him. If this is not a tragic fate, then no fate is tragic. It is now more than twenty years since he died, and he has become something very like the heart and soul of the Australian people. His faults, his limitations escape them, in much the same way as the limitations and faults of Burns escaped the democracy of Scotland."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Herbert Horne has a sensible paper on the "Strand Improvements," and the opportunity which is offered to the London County Council for improving the city over which they rule. Mr. Justin McCarthy sings the praises of "August Strindberg," the pessimist dramatist of Sweden, of whose plays he gives a most interesting account. Mr. Piggott has a paper on "New Japan." A writer signing himself "G." gives us a brief and interesting biographical account of the late Count Gleichen. There is a slight paper upon "Mulready," by Lady Dilke.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for September is a good readable number. We notice two of the more notable articles elsewhere.

DOWN WITH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing on the "Contest for the Presidency," thinks that the odds of the present are slightly in favor of Mr. Cleveland. He sees and deplors the sporting interest which elections give politics, which makes the presidency contest in the States and the general election in Great Britain a popular substitute for the Derby day.

He says: "The first aim of the constitutional reformer in England should surely be the restoration of the stability and authority of government by the abolition of general elections, now a most pernicious anachronism, and the substitution of some system by which the life of parliamentary government would be made continuous and free from convulsions. . . . The only thing which is certain is that between this time and next November there will rage over the United States a vast faction fight, attended by no small portion of the moral evils of a civil war."

IN DEFENSE OF SHORT SERVICE.

Sir John Adye publishes a summary of facts which he has compiled from published and official sources in order to prove that short service is justified by its results. He

says: "It appears to me abundantly clear that the system of short service and reserve introduced in 1870, while it is more acceptable to the people at large, at the same time is less costly and far more efficient than those which preceded it. It is also well adapted to the special requirements of the defense of the Empire. I therefore place the facts before the public for their consideration, as the improved circumstances do not appear to me to be fully known and appreciated."

A PLEA FOR ARABI.

Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, writing on the tenth anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria, pleads for the release of Arabi, in the hope that the new English Parliament will permit him to return, if not to Egypt where he would witness the partial accomplishment by strangers of his native programme of Egypt for the Egyptians, then, at least, to the society of men of his own language, faith and customs nearer home. He tells once more the story of Arabi's rebellion, and asserts that the original intention of the government was to release Arabi, but that this was abandoned when the policy of the reconstruction of Egypt on a basis of self-government was shunted in favor of the present policy, which has for its object the permanent retention of the government as an annex of the Indian Empire.

WHAT THE ITALIANS HAVE MADE OF MASSOWAH.

The Marquis A. di Dan Giuliano, Member of the Italian Parliament, gives an account of the Italian Colony which has been founded on the seaboard fringe of Abyssinia. He has the lowest possible opinion of the Abyssinians, and thinks that before long the trade of the Soudan should come through Massowah, not through Suakim.

In his description of Massowah, the following curious passage occurs: "The shores and the mole swarm with a many-colored crowd; the cafés are well filled and glittering; and all this *ensemble* of nocturnal life reminds one of Venice and her lagoons. Later on a stranger and more original spectacle is offered to the tourist. The city is transformed into a vast bedchamber; the whole population, European and native, male and female, spread out before their doors, or on their terraces (if the house has more than one story and has a terrace), their *angareb* (bed made of leathern straps), lie down and sleep soundly until the Southern Cross disappears from the horizon. After a very brief silvery twilight, the rays of the tropical sun burst forth without warning, falling straight down, splendid but scorching, upon the sleepy city, and oblige the inhabitants to seek shade and cool in their houses."

PROTECTIVE COLOR IN ANIMALS.

The Rev. B. G. Johns, a clergyman who seems to have something of Gilbert White, of Selborne, in his blood, describes the many methods in which insects and other animals secure themselves from destruction by assuming the color of their surroundings: "Suppose, for a moment, that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled in the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward appearance of affairs!"

This rule does prevail, we are told, to a very considerable extent among men as well as among caterpillars: "Dr. Beddoe says that there is a direct relation between man's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horse flesh; while the tall, vigorous blonde man, lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travelers and emigrants."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell has one of the brightest articles in the current number under the head, "Some Talk about Clergymen." Her dialogue is full of excellent anecdotes about clergymen. Sir Herbert Maxwell, under the title of "The Last Great Roman," gives us a brilliant sketch of Stilicho, the great Roman General who defended the crumbling ramparts of the Roman Empire against Alaric, and has been, in Sir Herbert Maxwell's opinion, grossly maligned by a recent historian. The Countess of Galloway has a light travel paper entitled, "Globe-Trotting in New Zealand." The Rev. Dr. Jessopp gives us a tragic tale of rural life under the title of "Swanton Mill." Sir Lintorn Simmons indignantly repudiates, in the name of Lady Wallace, the universal belief to which Mr. Archibald Forbes gave expression in the last number of the REVIEW, that "An Englishman in Paris" was no other than Sir Richard Wallace. Sir Lintorn Simmons is very indignant about the reflections cast upon the Empress Eugenie. George Strachey, writing on "Carlyle and the 'Rose Goddess,'" quotes from private letters and other documents to prove that Blumine, the Rose Goddess of "Sartor Resartus," was Miss Kirkpatrick. Her name was Catherine *Aurora* Kirkpatrick. She married an Indian officer, and was much happier than she would have been had she married the disappointed philosopher of Chelsea.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE most interesting article in the *National Review*, "Should Clergymen Take to Trade?" is dealt with elsewhere.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Mr. W. H. Mallock makes an admirable suggestion in his article, "Wanted—a New Corrupt Practices Act." He calls attention to the fact that while the English Corrupt Practices Act comes down with a sledge-hammer ferocity upon any person who gives away a pot of beer or spends half a crown in corrupting a constituent, nothing is done to punish the habitual misstatements that are indulged in at election times. He, therefore, makes the following suggestion: "The employment of such misstatements, either by a candidate or by his agents, should receive the same punishment and entail the same consequences, as threatening a man, bribing a man, or giving a man a pot of beer.

"Every misstatement of any crucial matter of fact, either wantonly made, or when contradicted not publicly retracted, whether the fact be one relating to the general course of recent politics, or to the personal conduct of a candidate, either politically or in private life—every such misstatement of crucial matter of fact should be treated as an offense of the same nature as bribery, and, if proved, should make void the election of the candidate by whom or on whose behalf it was made."

He then proceeds to make the further suggestion that when there have been follies where meetings have been broken up, and when electors have been denied the opportunity of hearing the arguments of both sides fairly, electioneer devices should be treated as offenses under the Corrupt Practices Act, and whenever "the guilt could be brought home to a candidate or his agents such a candidate should be subjected to precisely the same penalties as at present would result from a proved case of bribery."

THE LESSONS OF THE BRITISH ELECTION.

A Scotch Conservative, writing on the "Decay of Scotch Radicalism," thus summarizes what he believes to be the broad lessons of the British election:

1. The importance of sustained attention to organiza-

tion and registration—matters which must always be attended to if any progress is to be made, but which become more vital and more interesting as parties approach an equality of force.

2. The demonstration that no situation is to be despaired of.

3. The illumination afforded as to the policy which may be adopted with success in reference to the special characteristics of various constituencies.

4. The illustration of the special difficulties with which we are still confronted.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The editor raises a wail over the ingratitude of the country in returning a Gladstonian majority, but consoles himself by reflecting that a final victory is visibly within the reach of the Conservatives. Mr. R. S. Gundry gossips about "Boulogne and its Holy Virgin." Mr. H. Sutton discusses the "Children of Fiction" in a paper which bestows special attention upon the children painted by Miss Broughton, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett and Mrs. Walton. The object of the paper is to prove that the part played by children in modern literature is a new thing, and that in such literature women pass as men. Mr. W. E. Hodgson contributes one of his dialogues under the somewhat curious title, "The Revival of Ethics and of Laughter." Mr. Grundy has a short story entitled "The Tall Master." Mr. E. W. Wagstaffe has a noteworthy letter on the "Theory of Brain Waves," in which he endeavors to formulate a theory of telepathy based on the supposition that forms of energy, produced and projected by the combustion of matter that occurs in animal life through the molecular movements of the brain, may make this felt far at great distances where they meet with a sensitive recipient.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* is not quite so deadly dull as several of the recent numbers. The first place is given to Mr. Peter Ross's article on "The Presidential Contest in the United States." Mr. Ross thinks that Mr. Cleveland will be elected. He says: "The Democracy just now is practically united and is determined, since Protection has been a failure, to give Free Trade a trial. The Republican party is weakened, disheartened, and disjointed; the leader is cold, selfish, and friendless, and among the 'workers' distrust reigns when enthusiasm is most needed. The strength of the Democrats lies in their own unity and in the justness of their proposed policy, and this unity and justice will, there seems no doubt, result in Mr. Cleveland's re-entering the White House next March as President of the United States."

A NEW ZEALANDER ON LONDON POVERTY.

Mr. Edward Reeves, who is a strong land nationalizer, describes his researches among the poor of London. He gives the first place to the Salvation Army, the second to the Church Army, and the third chapter of his paper deals with the Jewish immigration. Mr. Reeves speaks very highly of the Salvation Army, and thus contrasts the two Armies: "The Salvationist acts: Here's food, a wash-tub, and work for you, my poor man. You don't believe in religion? How foolish you are! Look how happy I am, Hallelujah! However, you shall work, and eat, and come to our metropole, all the same.

"The Priest acts: I open a club where the adult can play billiards, smoke, and at the same time enjoy judicious light and serious instruction, reading, recitations, gas, warmth, nice furniture, for the nominal sum of 1d. per week, but he must be a communicant."

He thinks that the Russian Jews are exactly like the Chinese, and he would interdict their coming into the country. He says at the close: "In short, East London is a marvel of charitable institutions and *personal* devotion to the poor, from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the people's Palace, Sunday-schools, missions for teaching, for preaching, medical missions, nursing, societies for prevention of cruelty, orphanages, homes for all ages and both sexes, boarding-houses for girls, hospitals, down to teas, crèches, coffee for dock laborers, a few bureaux for finding situations, entertainments, clubs, classes, meetings, metropolises, outings for children, dancing, singing, food and shelter. I speak of what I have seen."

A NEW PHASE OF ART.

Mr. Stoddard Dewey under this title proclaims outlines of a new phase of art, marking possibly the beginning of a new school. The author of the new departure is the Swiss, Mr. Arnold Boecklin. His object is to interpret the laughter of man as he thinks over again his old conceptions of Nature and of life. Boecklin is of Zurich, and his work interprets the kind of thought that is everywhere in the air. His character is the result of habits long indulged in of intense and humorous sympathy with classic mythology. "It is this perennial buoyancy of life which commands all the painter's sympathies whether with Nature or with man, who is a part of Nature. And this is in full unison with the thought of our age, which is beginning to look with kindly and contented eyes on the universe as it is."

"FREE LAND."

Mr. Godfrey Gumpel, writing on the "Social Question," gives us a summary of Dr. Hertzka's scheme of a Free Land Colony. Mr. Gumpel says: "Desirous of promoting the undertaking, a number of gentlemen in London have formed themselves into a provisional committee for the purpose of establishing a British Free Land Association, have framed a temporary set of rules, and now invite support from ladies as well as gentlemen by joining the Association.

"Here is an opportunity for the benevolent wealthy to step forward and assist in the solution of a question which is one of the most far-reaching in the history of our race."

PRESENT POSITION OF CANADA.

Mr. Lawrence Irwell sets forth the position of Canada, from a somewhat pessimistic standpoint. "Great Britain is, I fear, becoming disgusted with Canada, her corruption, her slow growth, and her protectionism, and if the bulk of her population expressed a distinct desire to cut the political cable, it is not probable that there would be any very strong opposition upon the part of John Bull."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. V. E. Johnson describes the University of Alexandria under the title "The First University." Mr. Alfred Slater, writing on "Human Selfishness—Trade Disputes," suggests the modification of the Litany "From the tender mercy of mob rule, good Lord deliver us."

BLACKWOOD.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine*, the Lieutenant-Governor, H. E. Jerningham, describes the terrible cyclone which devastated Mauritius on the 29th of April, when 1,100 people were killed, 2,000 were wounded, one-third of the capital was leveled to the ground, and 50,000 persons were left homeless. Mr. Jerningham says that the cyclone made a noise like the boom of a ball from a 100-ton gun. For an hour the roar was stupendous, deafening and sick-

ening. Mr. H. S. Hallett describes the construction of a Burma-China railroad as the best method of coping with the difficulties of Lancashire. Mr. H. Preston-Thomas has a pleasant little paper entitled, "An Experiment in Holidays," telling how he and some twenty or thirty companions went to co-operative holiday-making, and found the experiment extremely pleasant. There is a gossipy bookworm's paper by Arnold Haultain on "Titles." That indefatigable magazine writer, Sir Herbert Maxwell, has a paper on "Games." Mr. W. B. Harris describes "Wazau." The political article, "What Next," is written by a man who thinks that when Mr. Gladstone took Lord Salisbury's place, the honest watch dogs were turned away and the political wolves were admitted to the feast.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

A FAIRLY varied list of contents is put before us in the current issue of the *Scottish Review*. To begin with, there is an article on the social condition of the Glasgow poor, Mr. J. B. Bury writes on "The Coming of the Hungarians," Mr. G. Omond on the "Porteous Riot," Mr. C. T. H. Wright on "Russian Universities," Dr. Beddoe on the "Anthropological History of Europe," and Mr. John Dowrie on "How the Scottish Union was Effected." In addition to these we have a paper on "The Legend of Orendel," and a review of "Marshal Macdonald's Reminiscences."

The article on the Hungarians opens with an attempt to disabuse our minds of the cherished belief that as the Avars of Eastern Europe were our original hobgoblins, so the Hungarians were our original ogres: "Much as one might like not to believe that the ogres are derived from hell, much as one might like to think that the original ogres were the ancestors of the people of Hungary, I am afraid that we can hardly get out of the comparison of Spanish *ogro*, Old Spanish *huergo*, *huercos*, and Italian *orco*. The philologist, I fear, cannot congratulate the ogres on the repute of their original home. But though the deduction from *Orcus* is right, the deduction from *Ugrian* ought to be right. The idea that the Ugrians were the original ogres was a brilliant one, full of historical truth; and it is really deplorable to find that it is not a fact." After this Hungarian stock ought to go up with a bound. Mr. Bury concludes that the Hungarians are Ugrians, and not Turks.

Some forty pages are occupied by Mr. Moris's review of the Macdonald memoirs, the chief merit of which he describes as being that they bring out in clear relief the noble character of their author, who, born at Sedan in 1765, of a family connected with the great clan of the Lord of the Isles, grew up to be a marshal of France. The Reminiscences, apart from their military value, and a few stories which chiefly depend for their point on their grossness of language, thinly veiled by the conventional —, are most noteworthy for the light, such as it is, which they throw on the character of the First Napoleon, once more illustrating the proverb that men are seldom heroic in the eyes of those nearest to them.

"His Reminiscences from this time forward are not altogether fair to Napoleon; they breathe the discontented and soured spirit of a patriotic and clear-sighted man, himself smarting from the effects of defeat, and indignant that the fortunes of France should be made the sport of utterly reckless ambition. . . . From a military point of view they are instructive in the extreme; they illustrate, by most striking examples, how Napoleon's ambition and lust of power occasionally marred his conceptions in war, and yet they abound in instances of his extraordinary skill and capacity as a great commander."

RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Hagberg Wright, in an instructive article on the Russian Universities, mentions that there is one for each of the educational districts into which the Empire is divided. The Government appoints a Curator over each district, who directs all matters concerning public instruction. There are at present over 9,000 students in the five chief universities. The numbers were:

St. Petersburg, in 1891.....	2,087
Moscow, in 1890.....	3,473
Kiev (St. Vladimir) }	2,088
Warsaw }	1,151
Kazan }	785

Every student is bound to go to the university chapel, and to perform his religious duties as a member of the Greek Church. They have not yet quite reached to religious toleration in Russia. On the other hand, Mr. Wright gives credit to the Russian government for the assistance it affords to poor students. A large percentage of students, he says, have always been assisted by the State.

"Numerous amusing citations could be given from the histories of the universities how the student suffered ridiculous punishment for his misdemeanors. For omitting to take off his hat to the governor-general, eight days' imprisonment; for shouting 'bravo' in a theatre, seven days in gaol, on bread and water. Still more absurd is an account of a student who for smoking a cigar was expelled from the University of Kiev. This poor fellow had gone to Odessa for his Easter holidays, and happened to be walking on the boulevard smoking a cigar, when some high officials passed by. An inspector noticed the miscreant, and promptly reported the matter to the inspector of Kiev, who brought the matter before the Council, with the above result."

Mr. Downie, in his article on the Scottish Union, declares the cogency of the economic circumstances that led up to it quite sufficient to explain how it was effected, and rebuts with scorn the allegations of bribery leveled by "Unionists like Finlay and Scottish Home Rulers," who think "that patriotism consists in blackening the fair fame of their country's benefactors."

Mr. Omond tells us that the best accounts of the Porteous Riot are those given by Sir Walter Scott in the "Heart of Midlothian," and "Tales of a Grandfather."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

WITHOUT any remarkable *pièce de résistance* the *Edinburgh Review* has still a fairly interesting sheaf of articles. Travels, theology, memoirs, politics, gardening and geography furnish subject matter for most of them.

"These glorious regions" is the phrase the reviewer applies to the part of Equatorial America—Nicaragua and Ecuador—traversed by Mr. Whymper and party in quest of knowledge. But if you go there to live you must lay your account with earthquakes and revolutions, and the want of a winter. "Some writers consider that the tropical zone is fitted to be the paradise in which the race of man may some day attain its highest perfection. In this paradise, as at present arranged, there are plentiful wasps in the orange groves, there are stinging ants and biting spiders in the savannahs, on the river banks there is 'the insufferable torment of the mosquitos'; there is the *chegueo* or jigger, on land, and in the water the little cannibal fish, which bites pieces of flesh out of bathers and swimmers. The yellow fever is everywhere lying in wait. Before clearance and cultivation, and the ways of highly civilized beings, these discomforts may diminish or retire."

But there is the melancholy chance that with them may retire the choicest glories of the paradise."

An article on "The Discovery of America" retells for us the story of Columbus, and mentions, what most people are now aware of, that Columbus was probably anticipated from Iceland and Greenland. Regarding the pre-Aryan population derived from Northern Asia, all that can be asserted ethnically is that between the men of the New World and those of the Old, there exists no essential difference.

A writer on "Formal and Landscape Gardening," reviews the chief authorities on the subject. The conclusion is sensible: "Above all, if it is desired that the best should be made of the artistic treatment of the garden and park scenery, and that such treatment should become an object of real and living interest, we must get rid of any submission to the dictates of mere fashion."

The memoirs noticed are those of Marshal Macdonald and Madame de Gontaut, and there is a scrambled review of "Irish Spies and Informers." It seems the publication of the *Edinburgh* was delayed for some days in order to comment on the general election. We could have safely waited a month or two to hear that. "If any inference can be drawn from the polls, it is that the opinions of the country are exceedingly divided, and if the opposition has obtained a majority, it has not secured a commanding and irresistible superiority."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the September *Atlantic* Editor Horace E. Scudder appears in an essay on "The Primer and Literature," criticising the present methods of teaching our young ideas the first of the "three Rs." He thinks that we lose sight of the end of reading in our struggles to attain the mechanical means; that no matter how perfectly we grade our primer exercise in the order of ease of acquisition, the great end of literature—inspiration, and stimulation of the imagination—is past, unless we stop trying to *make* reading books for children, instead of *finding* them, the proper method. Mr. Scudder would have the mechanical difficulties of reading overcome in mere exercises, so that when the child was given a piece of literature to read there would be no obstacles to its enjoyment. "Third, I would make it a cardinal principle with the teacher not to talk about literature, nor to pick it to pieces. The time for enjoyment through the immediate perception comes early; the time for enjoyment through analysis comes late. I would not, even in the early stages, attempt to connect the literature read with the writers who produced it. I would do nothing to distract the child's mind from pure enjoyment."

Mr. S. R. Elliot discoursing on the "Romance of Memory," tells, in the midst of much generalizing, some wonderful stories of General Grant and others, especially of a certain brilliant journalist of New York, who is cited to prove the writer's not very clear-cut theory that much wit and wisdom is merely memory adroitly used. "One night, after a performance of unusual power by Rachel, this man, returning to his revels among boon companions, wrote out a criticism for his journal. Many were present who have since become famous both in journalism and literature, and these were unanimous in the opinion that this article was, without exception, the most able, the most brilliant, the most trenchant, within their ken; whereupon, with that air of comfortable *insouciance* which characterized this literary prodigal he took his work to

pieces, from beginning to end, and showed how Théophile Gautier had contributed the opening sentence, how the second paragraph was Edgar A. Poe inverted, and in fact demonstrated that a very wide range of authors, from Bacon to Baudelaire, had been laid under contribution. Yet was the work so deftly done that the style seemed all his own; so just in dealing with the subject that the criticism appeared to be inspired by that night's performance; so homogeneous, so consistent, that—well, the oldest newspaper man present turned around and said, 'With M. H. memory is genius.'

Olive Thorne Miller is as charming an interpreter of her feathered friends as usual in "Cliff-Dwellers in the Cañon." Margaret Deland begins the number with the first four chapters of a serial, "The Story of a Child," and Mr. Crawford reaches the climax of the "old, old story" in "Don Orsino."

THE CENTURY.

THERE is not much of serious and immediate interest in the September *Century*, though it is a very readable number, with a couple of good descriptive articles—"The Grand Falls of Labrador," by Henry G. Bryant, and "Pioneer Pack Horses of Alaska," by E. J. Glave.

H. E. Krehbiel heralds the coming of Antonin Dvorak, the Bohemian composer, to be director of the National Conservatory of Music—an important event in the history of our musical culture. Dvorak is the son of a Bohemian butcher. Early in his boyhood he revolted from sausage making to music making, and passed through all the successive stages of musical drudgery, from the position of viola player in a band at \$9 per month to the directorship of the Conservatory at \$15,000 per annum. We know him as a composer best by his famous "Stabat Mater."

Many people who see Mr. Brander Matthews' unique article on "Pictorial Posters," will learn for the first time that there is a subtle and well-defined art brought to play in the designing of the great lithographs which stare at us from house and fence. Mr. Matthews talks in what seems an exhaustive manner of the French and German poster artists, and of our own.

"In the ten or a dozen years since the first posters were put on stone here in the United States, there has been developed a form of mural decoration wholly unlike anything which existed before—unlike the Parisian, as I have just asserted, and unlike the American woodcut which preceded it and made it possible. The new work is founded on a thorough knowledge of design, of the harmony of color, and of the technical possibilities of the lithographic press. The result is of varying value, of course. It is often commonplace, dull, empty. It is sometimes violent and vulgar. It is frequently beautiful and delightful. There are many purely decorative posters, printed in soft and gentle tones, which are a delight to the eye both in design and in color, and which now give a zest to every chance ramble through the streets of New York. Consider, for example, the striking and suggestive poster 'From Chaos to Man,' printed by the Springer Company. Consider, again, the 'stand of bills' which Mr. H. L. Bridwell devised to announce the coming of the Lillian Russell Opera Comique Company; note the tenderness of the tints and the fastidious grace of the design; and confess that here is a brilliant mural embellishment of a new kind. Akin to this and due to the same firm, the Strobridge Company, were smaller posters for Mr. W. H. Crane and for Mr. Francis Wilson, delightfully decorative in their simple lettering."

HARPER'S.

MR. THEODORE CHILD'S second paper on "Literary Paris," is reviewed elsewhere.

If the light of the Northwest remains hidden under a bushel it will not be because Mr. Julian Ralph has not done his best by it. This month brings another of his readable articles on "Washington, the Evergreen State." Mr. Ralph has chosen this descriptive title for the land in which, according to their motto, "The Last Shall be First," because "roses, nasturtiums and chrysanthemums may be seen blooming in the gardens the year around. The ocean, and especially the Japan current, keep the climate equable. The mercury seldom rises above 90° in the summer, and to see it at zero in the winter is to see an extraordinary thing. The rains produce semi-tropical abundance of vegetation. Agriculture cuts but a small figure yet [17,000,000 bushels of wheat last year shows a start, though !], but when it is carried on, in the valleys and reclaimed marshes, oats grow higher than a man's head, and so does timothy. Oats will run from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. Men have been known to make \$800 from an acre of strawberries."

The mines, the timber and the fisheries of Washington are yet to be exploited, and in her area, big as New England and Delaware, are hidden stores which might seem boundless if we did not know our capacity for exploitation. Among other enthusiastic conclusions which the West has brought to Mr. Ralph is the gallant one that "nothing animate or inanimate can be more beautiful than the women" of the Pacific Coast.

Anna C. Brackett makes a clever short article out of her experience at a New England town meeting, where, after much balloting, the three candidates dismiss the assembly, and "for the third or fourth time this town goes without a representative for the next two years, and everybody is perfectly satisfied." The Eastern indifference as to matters political is well illustrated in the general pleasure that there should have been no decision, "after so much excitement," to create hard feeling between the candidates and their constituents.

Those who find a fascination in the study of death masks will be engrossed by Laurence Hutton's first paper describing his collection, with subjects varying from Dante to Ben Count, the prize fighter. There are descriptive articles on "Fox Hunting," by Edward S. Martin, and the "Sand Hills of Maine," by Howard Pyle, and a full array of fiction.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE review on another page Mr. John Brisben Walker's article on the Homestead strike, and Mr. Charles W. Dabney's on the "Advance of Education in the South."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale casts his social lesson this month in the form of a little dialogue drama entitled "What Shall They Drink?" in which the characters discuss the liquor problem, and especially Dr. Rainsford's much-talked-of proposed solution of it. Dr. Hale finds that the New York clergyman argues too much from the point of view of the Englishman's physical constitution and appetite and temptations. That they are different from our own his little anecdote of the custom of giving English high-bred girls a magnum of beer daily to secure the "beer tint" is a sufficient proof. And the *dramatis personæ* generally agree that the drink habit, if it goes, must be supplanted by something else, which something else should be good society and rational diversion; that our hope of stamping out the destructive evil lies in

giving our workmen a place to sit down in with their wives and daughters and children to enjoy themselves.

Mr. Howells engages himself this month in what is very evidently a labor of love—a charming biographical sketch of the late young author, George Pellew, whose name also appears under three very strong and beautiful sonnets illustrated by Walter Crane. Pellew would have been but thirty-three years old now, had he lived; but he had given unmistakable signs of genius, and his modest and irresistible personality had endeared him to the most discriminating and critical circle which our republic boasts. He is probably best known by his book on Ireland, "Castle and Cabin;" but, naturally, Mr. Howells considers him more from the point of his poetic endeavors. "He could not," says his biographer, "deal otherwise than importantly with anything that he touched, and his poems are in uncommon measure the expressions of contemplated emotion. He wished to get all life—passion, taste, motive—fully into that clear light of the intellect where he habitually dwelt, and where he alone felt himself at home, and to reason about it. In this home of his he was the most hospitable of hosts, and he impartially welcomed every one to it. He invited you there on every possible occasion, and asked nothing better than that you should reason with him, even if you reasoned against him."

Another feature of the number from a literary point of view is the first installment of Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's serial, "Social Strugglers," in which he begins to paint with considerable humor and cleverness the ingenious and energetic attempts of the *nouveaux riches* Bulkeleyes to get "into the swim." The little extra perspective which Professor Boyesen enjoys from the fact of his foreign point of view, together with his indubitably true perception of our American social fabric, fit him rarely for the task he has set himself.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

WE review in another column Rabbi Schindler's paper, "What is Nationalism?"

Nicholas Paine Gilman has a paper on "Profit-Sharing in the United States," in which he describes the well-known successful instances of co-operation in the N. O. Nelson Company, in the Peace Dale Manufactory, and the Pillsbury Mills, of which last THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS had something to say not long ago.

Mr. Gilman, who is a well-known writer and enthusiast on this subject, has not much that is new to tell, except the somewhat surprising extent to which profit-sharing is already practiced in this country. He affirms that there are about one hundred establishments using the system. "If any American citizen should desire, although at undue expense of time and trouble, to patronize only those industries in which profit-sharing is now practiced, he could satisfy a large number of his innumerable wants as a civilized man. . . . He could buy his flour, his butter, his cheese, his soap, candles and tobacco; he could purchase cotton and woolens for cloth, or buy his clothing ready made; he could furnish his house with moldings, sashes and blinds, and with everything that it needs in the way of plumbing and brass and iron work; he could provide his family with shoes and slippers; he could get all his printing done in the best manner; he could take one of the best newspapers in the country and one of the leading magazines, and buy his books bearing the imprint of one of the most prominent publishing houses; his doors could be furnished with a Yale lock; he could buy stationery, paper, chemicals, drugs, oils, shovels and groceries of all kinds; he could patronize profit-sharing bankers

and probably he will soon be able to ride on a profit-sharing railway."

The *New England* adds its voice to the cry, which is constantly growing louder and more imperative, for "An Improved Highway System." Mr. E. P. Powell recites under that head the obstacles that the farmer makes to his prosperity by allowing the present make-shift roads to raise the cost of production of his wheat and corn to unprofitable proportions. He advises as rapid a movement as possible to the Telford or Macadam systems of road-making, and in the meantime the improvement of our present abominable dirt roads by means of proper drainage and dressing with gravel wide enough to allow space for two teams, thus obviating the destructive ruts. Model stone roads should at once be begun by every State, and a central Board of Engineers be created at each State capital to direct engineers in charge of whole counties for the better construction of dirt and graveled roads.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

EUGENE L. DIDIER, in an article concerning the female friends of Edgar Allan Poe, retells the story of his second love. After the death of his wife Poe was left desolate. Walking through the streets of Providence one night he saw a woman in a garden, and his poetic fancy was at once impressed. Three years later he met the lady, who proved to be Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman. He at once fell in love with her, and his affections were reciprocated. Why they were never married has always remained an unexplained mystery. To the end of their lives they loved each other; but for some reason, known only to themselves, the lady refused to marry him.

Mr. Charles Barnard exhorts business and professional men to greater care with their bodies, and holds up to them for an example the athletes, whose patient training and sustained temperance result in such magnificent bodily development.

The magazine contains two very interesting descriptive articles, one on Havana, by James Knapp Reeves, and one on the great West, from California to St. Paul, by Fannie Barbour.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE September *Lippincott's* rejoices in the appellation of a "California Number," and things Pacific have full sway in it, beginning with a Californian novellette, "The Dooms-Woman," by a Californian authoress, Gertrude Atherton, and ending up with "The Topography of California," by W. C. Morrow.

Mr. H. De Young writes on "Californian Journalism," telling of the pioneer editors, Colton and Semple, who, in 1846, printed the *Californian* on Mexican cigarette paper, with a hand-press that boasted of no w's in its fonts. "The ingenious American was forced to make two v's serve for the missing letter. By the same irony of circumstances that was seen in all early California history, this newspaper, printed with Spanish type on Spanish paper with Spanish ink, was used to advocate the new American régime and to favor the pretensions of the Bear Flag party." California was the home of originality in journalistic methods. "The majority of the men who have left their impress on California journalism learned what they knew in a printing office; the hard practical school of a newspaper was their college; they had no leisure for broad culture, but the sweat of their brows acted as a mordant in fixing what they learned. They were far-seeing and filled with the spirit of enterprise which attempts everything and never knows failure. It is the greatest compliment to the men who founded and shaped

the California journalism of to-day that, though out of all touch with the East, they actually anticipated many of the changes and improvements made in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago during the last fifteen years. Before the overland railroad was known, and when the telegraph was not to be counted on for effective service over the Plains and the Sierras, illustrations were used freely in my own paper in the daily issues, and a special feature was made of the Sunday paper, which had a distinctive head. The *Chronicle* was the first daily newspaper in the country to issue what has now become so universal—a special Sunday number, of extra size, filled with letters, sketches, fiction and miscellaneous reading matter. This has now become so common that it is difficult for one to realize the hard fight made in many cities to establish Sunday newspapers."

MUNSEY'S.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE gives place to a short sketch of Andrew Carnegie, which is scarcely in the critical spirit, but rather catching to the eye, as furnishing a record of the canny Scotchman's wonderful rise into prosperity. "At ten he left his native Scotch town of Dumferline and came alone to America. Arrived there with a single sovereign in his pocket, he had walked the streets of New York for days vainly seeking employment. Thence he had gone to the Quaker City, where he had got work at firing a small stationary engine in a factory cellar. He left the cellar for a telegraph office as soon as he had mastered the geography of Pittsburgh well enough to deliver messages." The youngster persuaded the operator to teach him something of telegraphy, became a Pennsylvania Railroad operator, and at once came to the fore by inventing a new method of train dispatching. After that his rise was regular and rapid to his present position of head of the mammoth manufactories which bear his name, and to a fortune estimated at twenty millions. Mr. Carter H. Hepburn, his biographer, does not touch on the Homestead matter except to say that Mr. Carnegie has not received justice in the popular verdict. "It is not strange that after such a life of toil as his has been he should in his fifty-seventh year have laid the burden of business wholly aside. It is stated, and no doubt correctly, that the management of the corporation that bears his name is entirely in other hands."

Mr. John B. Blake treats the subject of Free Trade in America by selecting a pleiad of Free Traders—Col. William R. Morrison, Congressman Springer, Senator Carlisle, Colonel Watterson and Senator-elect Roger Q. Mills—and sketching their lives and political significance.

THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE *Californian Illustrated* has another excellent number—especially good when its youthful existence is considered—of which the most noteworthy article is Prof. Elliot Coues' in answer to the question, "Can Ghosts Be Photographed?" Whatever the more conservative reader may think of the subject, every one will agree that Dr. Coues has handled it in a most interesting and sensible manner. While he is sufficiently cautious and ware of the wrath of Psychic Researchers to state that he has no evidence that ghosts can't be photographed, he exploits a most exhaustive collection of so-called spirit photographs, and proves that they, at least, are all spurious—the work of tricksters and charlatans. There are capital half-tone reproductions of the more noted frauds, some of which men have seriously and reverently kept by them as indubitable proofs of immortality. "It is a matter," says Professor Coues, "of prepared plates, repeated exposures and

peculiar management of the lights and shades. Any one can do it who can catch a live sitter for the centerpiece, acquire a number of photographs or printed cuts of other people," and apply certain methods of technical manipulation. The writer exposes boldly and by name several of the famous "spirit photographers."

William Lawrence Merry writes about the financial aspects of the Nicaragua Canal, arguing strenuously against offering the stock in Europe. He thinks that in such a case England would get a controlling interest, would "boss" the canal, and that the Monroe doctrine would be shattered. He is enthusiastic over the monetary prospects, figuring it out that a gross revenue of sixteen millions will be incoming the second year. "The cost of operation and maintenance should not exceed one million dollars per annum under ordinary conditions. The interest on one hundred million dollar bonds will amount to three million dollars, and, deducting two million dollars per annum for sinking fund, there will remain ten per cent. per annum net revenue on the extreme cost of one hundred million dollars. The units of cost in the engineer's estimate are generally higher than the work can now be done for, especially as regards dredging, for which twenty to thirty cents per cubic yard is allowed. Machinery can now be produced which will do this work for one-fifth the estimated cost."

THE LAKE MAGAZINE.

HERE appears this month the second number of the *Lake Magazine*, a periodical published at Toronto, Canada. It is unpretentious in appearance, but within its sixty-five pages it has managed to incorporate a large amount of interesting and valuable matter. It is a welcome addition to current periodical literature.

The chief feature of the current number is an article on "The Future of Canada," by the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. An extended review of this article will be found in another department.

There are two biographical sketches of very interesting Canadian personages, who are not so well known in the United States as they deserve to be. The first relates some of the marvelous deeds of prowess accomplished by Joseph

Montferrand, the Canadian athlete. This man was of Herculean mold, but he never abused his splendid powers and never became a professional pugilist. Born in 1802, he lived his sixty-two years of life in stormy days, when might was law, and his great might was always used on the side of right and justice.

The subject of the second sketch is Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess. She is the daughter of a Mohawk chief and an Iroquois woman. Her parents were people of rare culture, and from them the daughter, now a woman advancing toward middle life, inherits her gift of expression. Though thus cultured and educated, her poetry retains the under note of savagery, and this sometimes bursts forth in almost cruel strength, as in her poem, "As Redmen Die." This poem contains sixty ten-syllable lines, and was composed in less than forty minutes, so intense was the fever of passion which inspired it.

Mr. J. L. Payne finds "A New Social Problem" in the fact that women are crowding into the masculine walks of life.

GODEY'S.

THE veteran *Godey's*, pioneer among American magazines, comes out for October resplendent in new cover and make-up generally. It is sixty-two years since Louis A. Godey founded the famous *Godey's Lady's Book*, which proved a vantage-ground on which so many then and since famous writers wielded their pens. The new magazine which has arisen from the ashes of its illustrious parent retains few ancestral traits except the distinguishing one of the colored fashion-plates, which in this initial number represent among other notabilities Mrs. Depew and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. The literary *pièce de résistance* is a novelette by John Habberton, "Honey and Gall," which is announced as a "Companion" to "Helen's Babies," the inimitable piece of work which won that author his name. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher conducts a "Home Department," and in this number Miss Mattie Sheridan writes on the subject of "The Next Lady of the White House." Well-selected poems and other short articles make *Godey's* quite attractive; delicate and suggestive half-tone illustrations are used with good effect throughout.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the number for August 1 M. George Cogordan has an historical article on Cardinal Maury, based on the two volumes of his "Diplomatic Correspondence and Unpublished Memoirs," recently brought out at Lille by Mgr. Ricard. "Maury," the reviewer tells us, "was a priest of the eighteenth century, when the current idea of the clerical character was not an excessively austere one. The Church was a career like any other—the law or the army, for instance—with this difference, that promotion was not bought, and that a certificate of nobility was not an indispensable condition of taking orders. A man entered the Church without considering the necessity of any special vocation; all that was consulted were the *convenances* of fortune and family. For the younger sons of a great house the clerical career obviated some of the inconveniences attaching to the right of primogeniture. For *roturiers* it was a passage from the third rank in the State to the second. For a young man without means, or the support of powerful connections, but intellectually well endowed, and desirous of rising above mediocrity, it offered more attractive prospects than any other." Maury, a shoemaker's son from the neighborhood of Avignon,

certainly entered the Church as a means of getting on in the world, rather than from any other motive, and he certainly got what he wanted. He was not a great orator, but a clever speaker and skillful courtier, and was appointed Court preacher without much difficulty. He was not a literary man by instinct. He ceased writing when he had gained his immediate end—his election into the Academy. He was neither an observer nor a thinker. His correspondence is singularly deficient in general ideas, in broad views, in a comprehensive grasp of facts. Events and men interested him only so far as he could see, in the first, opportunities to seize or dangers to avoid—in the second, auxiliaries or opponents. He was, in some respects, the very type of a successful man. But success is not complete unless connected by the elevation that only comes with dignity of life and elevation of character. And character was precisely what Maury wanted. A courtier of Louis XVI, the Pope, and Napoleon, and Louis XVIII, in succession—he was faithful neither to persons nor to principles. The stone which marks his grave in the church of Santa-Maria in Vallialle, at Rome, is without an inscription—by the express order of Pius VII. Perhaps, the reviewer concludes, the Pope was kinder to his

memory than the ecclesiastic who, by editing his *Memoirs*, has once more drawn public attention to him.

M. Eugène Guillaume writes on some recent discoveries in the Pantheon of Agrippa. A young French architect, M. Chedaune, has, by his researches, thrown much fresh light on this structure. He has discovered that the whole of the cupola was built in the time of Adrian, and that the only part of the building, if any, which can be attributed to Agrippa is the vestibule, which former observers had been inclined to regard as a later accretion. He has also solved various problems which have puzzled architects for centuries, but which, with their solution, will be readily intelligible only to the initiated.

M. Vicomte d'Avenel continues his "History of Prices," of which the present installment is headed "The Credit and Ruin of Capitalists in Ancient Times," and contains some interesting facts about the Jews and Lombards, as bankers, in the Middle Ages.

M. Ferdinand Brunetière contributes, as the sixth of his "Études sur le XVIIe Siècle," an excellent paper on Bayle, the author of the once famous but now almost forgotten "Dictionnaire Historique et Critique," which may be said to be the precursor of all modern encyclopædias. His books, says M. Brunetière, are but series of digressions, each of which leads on to the next, almost at hazard, in the utmost confusion, and with no other limit to their production than the limits of Bayle's knowledge or the caprice of his fancy. "This man was born to tell us, in alphabetical order, everything that comes into his head, and this is why his principal work is a dictionary." The whole article reminds one of a historico-literary study by Mr. Saintsbury or Mr. Gosse.

M. Julien Decrais, in an article on "Foreign Immigration into England," gives a clear and vivid *aperçu* of the sweating system and its causes, and explaining in detail how it is fed by the constant incoming of pauper foreigners. But he has no conclusion to suggest except that strong measures will become necessary sooner or later, and that the only measure likely to be effectual is the total exclusion, by law, of such immigrants. Such a law, he says, is contrary to English traditions and instincts, but the force of circumstances, he thinks, will gradually change the direction of public opinion.

M. G. Valbert's contribution this month consists of a very laudatory review of "The Real Japan"—a book, whose author he describes as "the most cultured, learned and fortunate of journalists." The part of the book most interesting to M. Valbert is that dealing with the probable effect of Western influence on Japan, which he finds less complete and definite than Mr. Norman's brilliant descriptions of the surfaces of things. What will be the issue? Imported institutions are rarely in accordance with the traditions of a country—and the question is, which of them must go? It seems impossible to answer this at present.

In the mid-August number, M. Nourrison, of the *Institut de France*, writes on "The Library of Spinoza," making a recently discovered catalogue of that great thinker's books the text for a pleasant essay with much curious detail. M. Joseph Texte's paper on "Mrs. Browning's Philosophy" is noticed elsewhere, as also M. J. Fleury's on "The Crossing of the Channel Tunnel. Bridge or Ship." There remain besides M. A. Müntz's very technical article on "Phosphates in Agriculture," and the first installment of M. P. Gault's "Journey to Kharizm," in Central Asia, *viâ* Petro, Alexandrof and Khiva. French travels are usually picturesque and readable—when not too exclusively devoted to scientific detail—and this is no exception, but we have no space to quote from it.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* for August, M. Halponin-Kan-nisski writes on "The Grand Duke Constantine as a Poet," and presents us with some specimens from his works rendered into French verse with the aid of M. Alfred Gassier. "The most prominent characteristic of the Grand Duke's work is the deep sympathy he shows for the lowly and unfortunate, the love of truth and justice which emphasizes every verse." . . . He asks somewhere, "What can the head create without the heart?" If sometimes the rough life of camps has made the poet's muse mute, it has furnished him, on the other hand, with a vast field of study, in which he did not think it beneath him to choose subjects for meditation. He puts into his poetical descriptions of the life of his regiment a great deal of freshness and spirit, and shows a sincere love for his comrades-in-arms and the humble private, whose soul he has been able to penetrate. There is a little poem, called "Death," which is truly a masterpiece of observation, grace and sincerity. It is a perfect picture of the soldier's inner life, of his needs and his suffering, and one wonders how any prince, let him be ever so much of a poet, could so far assimilate to himself the life of the lowly." . . .

Rear-Admiral Reveillière pleads, in an article the style of which recalls that of Victor Hugo's novels, for the development of the French navy and the works which are to make Paris a seaport. Ahmed Bey writes again on "Persian Society," treating, this time, of theatrical and other festivals. The dramatic history of Hassan and Hoseyn here described will be familiar to English readers from Matthew Arnold's article on "A Persian Passion Play." There is an article on "Marriage in the Japanese Middle Classes," by Motoyosi-Saizan, tutor at the Paris School of Oriental Languages; but so much has been written about Japan of late years, that most of it, though it has the advantage of being first-hand information, will not be new to English readers. The Japanese reason for dispensing with religious ceremonies at marriage is curious—it would be unlucky to call in the services of the priests who officiate at funerals. Mixed marriages, between a Japanese and a French woman or American, sometimes, though rarely, take place, and are not, as a rule, looked on with much favor, as a foreigner does not treat her parents-in-law with that extreme deference which is expected from a Japanese wife. The children of these marriages are called *ainoko*. They are very fair in complexion, with some color in their cheeks, and have "quite peculiar eyes, neither black nor blue." Their children are "usually very well-behaved," but it is difficult to bring them up in accordance with Japanese traditions.

There are, besides, an article by M. E. Watbled on "Jeddah and the Mecca Pilgrimages," a short one on the late Count Hübner, over the signature M. N. de R., and M. Edouard Fustin's "Jeunesse Grave," discussing the pessimism of the younger generation, and the gospel which M. Renan has to preach to them. M. Fustin thinks, in despite of all, that the possibilities of the old religion are by no means exhausted. It may be a selfish faith to believe that if you conduct yourself well and fulfill certain religious duties you will be sure of Paradise in the end—and the Church often teaches no more than this; yet what high hopes, what astounding devotion does religion, generously explained, make possible! "And if the day comes when philosophy no longer sustains us, and the excitement of action leaves us athirst, let us say to ourselves that we have not yet advanced far enough in life, and—being henceforth able to do so—simply appeal from M. Renan to the workman passing by with his little boy on his shoulder."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Atalanta.

The Crown of the Year. Christian Burke.
Atlantic Monthly.

Night After Night. Stuart Sterne.
The Lost Colors. Elizabeth S. Phelps.
To Oliver Wendell Holmes. J. G. Whittier.

Blackwood.

"Uno de Mille." Wallace Bruce.

Catholic World.

All in White. Henry Edward O'Keeffe.
The Death of Björn. Geraldine O'Neill.

Century Magazine.

Out of Pompeii. W. W. Campbell.
Columbia's Emblem. Edna D. Proctor.
Two Poems. Anne Reeve Aldrich.
Herbert Mapes. R. U. Johnson.
The Sunset Thrush. Elizabeth Akers.

Chautauquan.

Loyalty. Frank Wolcott Hutt.
The Fields of Stubble. Emma Playter Seabury.

Cosmopolitan.

September. D. C. Scott.
Three Modes of Midnight. (Illus.) G. Pellen

Recollection. Anne R. Aldrich.
Childless. Margaret S. Anderson.
That Boy John. (Illus.) Fannie M. P. Dess.

Ghosts. Graham R. Tomson.
The Times. Ella W. Wilcox.

Girl's Own Paper.

Legend of the Edelweiss.
The Legend of the Lost Princess. Helen Marion Burnside.
Youth and Summer. Sydney Grey.

Good Words.

In the Lane. Mrs. Craik.
A Song of Birds. Bessie Dill.

Harper's Magazine.

The Beggar's Word. (Illus.) T. D. English.
A Heavenly Birthday. Louise C. Moulton.
Bagatelle. (Illus.) T. B. Aldrich.
A Gift Divine. Eleanor B. Caldwell.

Idler.

Love. (Illus.) Cynicus.

Lake Magazine.

That Eve Upon the Lake. Norah Laugher.
Sea-Fog. Chancellor Rand.
To the Lakes. William Wilfred Campbell.
The Revery. W. A. Sherwood.

Leisure Hour.

The Rose of Glencrispisdale. Canon Wilton.
To His Mistress' Eyebrow. Ellen T. Fowler.

Lippincott's Magazine.

To the Colorado Desert. Madge Morris.
Litany of the Shrines. C. W. Stoddard.
Booth in Hamlet. With Portrait. Flora M. Shearer.

In the Grand Cañon. Ina H. Coolbrith.

Longman's Magazine.

A Greeting. D. J. Robertson.
Song. May Kendal.

Magazine of American History.

Columbus. Albert J. Rupp.
Our Greatest Men. Thomas Mackellar.

Scribner's Magazine.

Sure. Anna C. Brackett.
Her Last Word. Lizette W. Reese.
Death at Daybreak. Anna R. Aldrich.

POETRY.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for September appears Mr. Whittier's last poem, which was addressed to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on his birthday, August 29. We quote the last four stanzas:

Thy hand, old friend! the service of our days,
In differing moods and ways,
May prove to those who follow in our train
Not valuelss nor vain.

Far off, and faint as echoes of a dream,
The songs of boyhood seem,
Yet on our autumn boughs, unflown with spring,
The evening thrushes sing.

The hour draws near, howe'er delayed and late,
When at the Eternal Gate
We leave the words and works we call our own,
And lift void hands alone

For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Brings to that Gate no toll;
Giftless we come to Him, who all things gives,
And live because He lives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, draws the moral from the story of the way in which Napier captured the Fortress of Cutchee. The Sixty-fourth had lost its colors in disgrace, and Napier addressed the regiment, ordered them to capture the fort, telling them: "Your colors are on yonder height:"

Old is the tale, but read anew
In every warring human heart.
What rebel hours, what coward shame,
Upon the aching memory start!
To find the ordeal forfeited—
What tears can teach the holy art?

Thou great Commander! leading on
Through weakest darkness to strong light;
By any anguish, give us back
Our life's young standard, pure and bright.
O fair, lost colors of the soul!
For your sake storm we any height.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's light fancy plays "Bagatelle" in the September *Harper's*, the second "game" being "a lyric to order." The poet deplures the fact that the order has found his muse not at home:

"When she is gone Depression sits
Upon your servant's heart and wits,
Invention, that had once some grace,
Shivers beside the chimney-place;
Thought wears an unaccustomed frown.
All things go wrong, upstairs and down.
My handmaid Fancy's face grows glum;
I think each hour the girl will come
To give me warning, so to speak—
And lose her wages for the week!
The nimble sprite that brings me rhyme—
My Mercury, my apt, sublime
Young Buttons—he sulks all the time.
So matters go from bad to worse;
No happy word slips down the verse
Some other happy word to wed,
Like jewels on a silken thread."

The *Century*, as usual, is strong in verse. Edna Dean Proctor sings the praise of "Columbia's Emblem" in spirited stanzas, of which we quote the last :

The rose may bloom for England,
The lily for France unfold ;
Ireland may honor the shamrock,
Scotland her thistle bold ;
But the shield of the great Republic,
The glory of the West,
Shall bear a stalk of the tasseled Corn,
Of all our wealth the best.
The arbutus and the goldenrod
The heart of the North may cheer,
And the mountain-laurel for Maryland
Its royal clusters rear ;
And jasmine and magnolia
The crest of the South adorn :
But the wide Republic's emblem
Is the bounteous, golden Corn !

ART TOPICS.

THESE appears this month a new magazine of art, called *The Art Student*. It is edited by Mr. Ernest Knaufft and is published in New York. The following paragraph quoted from the editorial page explains the purpose of the magazine : "The apology for the existence of this journal is that the editor began a series of papers upon the subject of 'Pen-Drawing for Photo-Engraving' and 'Free Hand-Drawing, a Primer,' in the *Art Amateur*, which the editor of that journal has seen fit to discontinue ; but the author, having received letters from readers all over the country desiring their continuance, has determined to publish them himself."

From this introduction it will be seen that Mr. Knaufft has a very distinct and practical purpose in view, and this first number of his magazine realizes that purpose with excellent good judgment. The little journal of sixteen double-column pages should prove a valuable addition to current art literature. It contains no rhapsodical art criticism, no vague "hints on art," but practical systematic lessons on drawing and illustrating. In short, it is an art teacher, edited by a man who not only loves his art, but is also clear-headed enough to be able to teach this art to beginners. The magazine contains neatly executed illustrations and practical designs for study.

The *Lake Magazine*, published in Toronto, Canada, broaches the interesting question of "Hindrances to Art in America," through the pen of W. A. Sherwood. He accuses photography, while admitting its value in many fields, of being responsible for the despicable condition into which portraiture has sunk, and in general finds that "there may be said to be three conditions that retard the development of art in America. The first, and of the greatest importance, is a fixed indifference to the universal principles of art. The uncertain condition of national character takes second place ; and the third, which more particularly applies to Canada, but also affects the United States, is the hiding from view in secret chambers of the works of the great masters."

In the *Magazine of Art* Mr. Harry L. Tilly has the first part of an article on "Burmese Art." Speaking of the wood-carving, Mr. Tilly rejoices that "there are no schools of art to introduce a dead level of mediocrity ; there are no contractors for art-ware to turn the workshop into a manufactory. Work is individual, and is never repeated ; for each fresh piece, it is hoped, will surpass everything that has been done before. Finish of execution is not thought of much consequence, but general effect is aimed at. This is probably because the work is all made to be set up in the open air, where even teak does not last long exposed to sun and rain." The master-carver is the *teacher*, and to his pupils he is the best carver in Burmah ; and the pupils, although they can be insolent enough to outsiders, are always respectfully attentive to their teacher

Temple Bar.

History and Poetry. C. F. Johnson.
Sayonara. Kasumi.
To One Dead. Mabel E. Wotton.

Victorian Magazine.

The Angel of Eventide. (Illus.) A. Lamont.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Amateur.

Landscape Sketching. A. L. Baldry.
A Veteran Landscape Artist. (Illus.)
Lesson in Figure Painting. Frank Fowler.
Designing by Women. Florence E. Corey.

Art Interchange.

Paul Wayland Bartlett, Sculptor.

Art Journal.

Rambles in the Isle of Wight. II. (Illus.)
M. B. Huish.
Knives, Spoons and Forks. (Illus.) A.
Vallance.
The Salon of the Champ de Mars. (Illus.)
C. Phillips.
The Sheffield and Wolverhampton Art Mu-
seums. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall.
"The Old Church, Bonchurch." Etching
by Percy Robertson.

Atalanta.

Lady Waterford's Drawings. (Illus.) II.
Evelyn M. Woodward.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

H. Stacy Marks at Home. (Illus.)

Century Magazine.

Claude Monet. (Illus.) T. Robinson.
Tintoretto. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Chautauquan

Women Art Students in Paris. Susan H.
Warner.

Classical Picture Gallery.

Reproductions of "Esther Before Ahasuerus," by Paul Veronese ; "Parnassus," by Raffaele, and ten others.

Fortnightly Review.

Mulready. Lady Dilke.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

With the Paris Art Students. (Illus.) C.
K. Linson.

Magazine of Art.

"Archimedes." Photogravure After Niccolò Barabino.

Niccolò Barabino. (Illus.) Signora Linda Villari.

Burmese Art and Burmese Artists. I. (Illus.) Harry L. Tilly.

"Eliza Anne Linley (Mrs. Sheridan) and her Brother." Engraving After T. Gainsborough, R.A.

Copyright in Works of Fine Art : Considerations for a New Bill. Gilbert E. Samuel.
British Sculpture of the Year. (Illus.)
Claude Phillips.

David Cox's "Vale of Clywd." (Illus.)
James Orrock.

The Centaur. (Illus.) From the French of Maurice de Guérin. Charles Whibley.

Outing.

The Ballade of the Yacht. Edward W. Bernard.

After the Decoys. Ernest McGaffey.
A Night in Camp. Isaac Ogden Rankin.

Sunday at Home.

Sonner. John Askham.
True Little Hearts. Mrs. Henry Crewe.

Temple Bar.

A Stroll through a Great Cruikshank Preserve. G. S. Layard.

The Art Student.

Frontispiece. "The Sanctum Invaded," by E. J. Gregory, A.R.A.

"Learning to Draw."

"Some Hints in the Study of Perspective."

Westminster Review.

A New Phase of Art. S. Dewey.

THE NEW BOOKS.



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THE "KITE" IN MELVILLE BAY.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "KITE."

THE month of September has brought us two very pleasant additions to our knowledge of the frozen regions beyond the Arctic circle. One came in the first week of the month in the form of a narrative of the voyage of the *Kite*, written by Dr. Robert N. Keely, of Philadelphia, with the assistance of Dr. G. G. Davis and Mr. W. H. Burk, all of whom participated in the expedition sent out by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to accompany Lieutenant Peary. The second pleasant piece of information came in the second week of September in the form of a dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, announcing the return of the steamer *Kite* from its second trip in Lieutenant Peary's interest to McCormick Bay, with the gallant Lieutenant and his devoted wife, and the other members of the expedition, with one unfortunate exception, all safe on board. The dispatch further informed us that Lieutenant Peary had been highly successful in attaining the object of his expedition, and that as a result of his bold and original yet comparatively simple plan of exploration, much precise knowledge will be added to the world's present stock concerning the heretofore vague outlines of the northern coast of Greenland.

Dr. Burk, who writes the preface to Dr. Keely's volume, says: "At a time when the whole country is interested in the efforts to rescue the little band of daring explorers who have risked their lives in the cause of science, everything that relates to their journey possesses value, particularly when it is told by one familiar with the members and with the circumstances surrounding their journey to the north. The sentimental interest relating to their fate is scarcely less than was felt concerning that of Sir John Franklin. In the one case it was the sympathy for a devoted wife which caused expedition after expedition to be sent out in search of her courageous husband. In this case another devoted wife refused to leave her husband's side, but has faced the terrors of an Arctic winter with him, and it is to rescue and relieve her that the sympathy of the people has been awakened. The relief expedition has the prayers of a nation that its quest may be successful."

The book had scarcely made its way from the press to the market when the welcome news came that the relief expedition had indeed been wholly successful. We may confidently expect, therefore, a still more elaborate book

from Lieutenant Peary. But his narrative will in no wise lessen the value of Dr. Keely's. The two books will rather be inseparable companions, and they will deserve and hold a high place in the fascinating literature of polar exploration.

The Newfoundland sealing steamer *Kite* sailed from Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 6, 1891, having been chartered by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences for a summer trip to McCormick Bay, on the west coast of Greenland, at a latitude of nearly 78 degrees north. She had on board two parties or expeditions, closely related to one another, and both under the direction of Lieutenant Peary. One of these, which was the Lieutenant's own especial party, was entitled "The North Greenland Expe-

north to Cape Farewell is one vast sheet, the product of centuries of snow storms. This ice sheet is comparatively level, the inequalities of the mountains and valleys being almost entirely obliterated by the uniform coating of ice. Only the gradual rise of the land, from the level of the sea to an altitude of about six thousand feet in the interior, is preserved. Here and there, in the interior, mountain peaks push their way through the enormous blanket of snow and ice; but except for these landmarks the surface is an almost level plain. Across this surface Lieutenant Peary made his way due east for about one hundred miles. The journey, though made under great difficulties, was without danger or extraordinary fatigue, and served to confirm him in his belief in the correctness of a theory



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UPERNAVIK.

dition of 1891-92." The other was an accompanying party representing the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and headed by Professor Angelo Heilprin. It took the name of "The West Greenland Expedition of 1891." The nature and purpose of both expeditions will more readily be understood when something is told of Lieutenant Peary and his plans and theories. We quote our information from Dr. Keely's first chapter.

"In 1886, Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, of the engineering department of the United States Navy, having secured leave of absence, took passage on the steamer *Falcon* from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Disko, in Greenland. The *Falcon* was bound on a whaling trip to Lancaster Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay, but her captain agreed to put the Lieutenant ashore at Disko and call for him on his return voyage in the fall. Lieutenant Peary desired to examine the unknown interior of Greenland, and took this means of reaching his destination. In due time he landed and made preparations for his journey. With only a single companion—a Danish officer, who, when the Eskimos refused, had volunteered to accompany him—the Lieutenant scaled the steep cliffs which everywhere separate the known from the unknown land in Greenland, and set his foot on the mysterious ice-cap.

"All Greenland, as far as it has been explored, with the exception of a strip bordering on the coast, is one vast glacier. What are called glaciers on its shores are merely tongues of ice pushed out into the ocean by the great weight of a continent of ice behind it. From the extreme

which he had formed. *This theory, in brief, was that the true way to solve the many problems which Greenland offers to geographers, and at the same time reach the most northern point attainable by man, was to journey overland on its frozen surface, instead of attempting to work one's way northward along the shores.*

"It was several years after this first exploration that an opportunity offered to definitely prove his theory. In the meantime Nansen had succeeded in crossing the continent from east to west, although at a point below the Arctic circle. The report of the condition of the interior by this explorer agreed with what was found by Peary. A comparatively smooth ice-cap covered the entire breadth of Greenland, at least at that point, and there was every reason to suppose that the same condition prevailed still farther north.

"It is not necessary to detail the modifications which were made of the original plan projected by Lieutenant Peary. His aim was to attain the most northern point yet reached by man. This was 83° 24' north latitude, and was made by Lockwood and Brainard in 1882.

"To do so he required several things: First, he needed to be landed at a point as far north as possible, from which an expedition could start; then he must winter in this locality, so as to take advantage of the earliest possible opportunity to start on his northward journey; he had so to arrange matters as to make such "caches" of food and provisions in the fall of the year as would obviate the necessity of carrying with him all the supplies



From Dr. Keely's "Voyage of the Kite." Copyrighted.

KEELY. BURK. KINEALY. GIBSON.
IN ARCTIC ATTIRE.

that might be necessary for the journey ; finally, he must provide some means of retreat to a civilized settlement, whence he could carry back his party, together with any records of discoveries that he might make.

"To the expedition he was willing to contribute his private fortune, but more would be required. In order to prosecute his researches he needed, besides, the public support of some distinguished institution and leave of absence from the government.

"Government aid was out of the question. The sad result of the Greely expedition had been too recently announced to warrant any hope of help from that quarter. The Lieutenant, after several rebuffs, lectured before the American Geographical Society of New York and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He enlisted the sympathy of and received such substantial support from these bodies that the expedition was finally sent under the auspices of the last-named institution. The desired leave of absence was obtained, and friends of the Lieutenant and the academy provided the funds.

"It would be difficult, if not altogether unnecessary, to explain how the original plan of Lieutenant Peary to reach his desired point and there deposit the supplies he would need was modified. Eventually it was determined to send out an exploring expedition by the Academy of Natural Sciences. This expedition was to charter a ship, carry Lieutenant Peary, his party, and such material as he deemed necessary, and land them on or about the shores of Whale Sound or Inglefield Gulf, in latitude 78° north, and there leave them. On the return voyage the Academy party, according as time and opportunity permitted, proposed to make investigations of the land and its natural history, and bring back such specimens and information as might be of value to the academy. The supplies for the proposed inland journey and the means of returning to civilization were to be provided by the Lieutenant himself. These included a supply of provisions sufficient to last his party, after the landing had been made, for at least eighteen months, exclusive of the fresh meats which he might obtain on the voyage or at his camp. A portion of the ship's supply of coal was also to be left with him, and, besides this, building material sufficient to construct a small house was carried, together with two large whale-boats, fitted for dragging over the

ice, rowing, and sailing, in which the retreat of the party was to be attempted in the summer of 1892. He had also a full supply of scientific instruments, snowshoes, implements for hunting, etc., and warm clothing. He had hoped to supplement his supplies by the obtaining of Eskimo guides, dogs and sledges at Godhavn. In this he was disappointed, as were also his expectations, to some extent, in the supply of fresh meat. Otherwise all that he desired was taken to McCormick Bay and left on its shores.

"The leader of what is generally known as the Peary Expedition adopted the title of the North Greenland Expedition of 1891-92. The Academy party, therefore, distinguished itself as the West Greenland Expedition of 1891. Both expeditions were under the command of Lieutenant Peary until he left the vessel. Later, the West Greenland Expedition was in charge of Prof. Angelo Heilprin. The personnel was as follows :

"Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the commander of the North Greenland Expedition, is a native of Pennsylvania, but has long been a resident of the State of Maine. He is about forty years of age, and spare built but hardy. He occupies in the government service the position of civil engineer, being attached to the Navy Department with the rank of lieutenant.

"His wife, Mrs. Josephine Diebitsch Peary, was a resident of Washington, D. C., and is a member of a well-known family of that city. She accompanied her husband on his perilous journey, and has remained over winter at the northern headquarters. She is probably the first white woman to winter in such a high latitude."

The other members of the North Greenland Expedition were Langdon Gibson, of Flushing, Long Island ; Eivard Astrup, a young Norwegian ; Dr. F. A. Cook, of Pennsylvania ; John T. Verhoeff, of Louisville, Ky., and Matthew Hensen, a young colored man who had accompanied Lieutenant Peary in his travels in Central America. All these members of the expedition have now returned in safety except Mr. Verhoeff, who perished, as is supposed, by falling over a precipice.

The West Greenland, or the Academy's Expedition, was composed chiefly of a little group of young scientists—Professor Heilprin, the curator of the Academy, being the



From Dr. Keely's "Voyage of the Kite." Copyrighted.

YOUNG ESKIMO GIRLS AND NATIVE HUT.

leader, with Professors B. Sharp and J. F. Holt of Philadelphia, as zoologists, Dr. William E. Hughes as ornithologist, Mr. Levi W. Mengell as entomologist, Dr. W. H. Burk as botanist, Dr. R. N. Keely, Jr., as surgeon, Mr. A. C. Kenealy as special correspondent, and Mr. Frazer Ashurst of Philadelphia as an adventurous young traveler.

The *Kite*, as we have said, left New York on June 6, took on coal at Sydney, Cape Breton, left that place on June 12, and passed Belle Isle, headed straight for Greenland, the first sight of which was had on June 23. The party paused and visited the town of Godhavn, with its 150 inhabitants, all of whom are Eskimos except the handful of Danish officials and their families. From Godhavn the *Kite* proceeded to Upernavik, which is in latitude 72° 40', and is practically the farthest north of the settlements that are under Danish control. Then the *Kite* had its experience of the Melville Bay ice-pack, through which it struggled very painfully, meanwhile allowing the members of the expedition an excellent chance to study arctic conditions of water, ice, land and animal life. Next came the rounding of Cape York and interesting experiences in that vicinity, together with the selection of Lieutenant Peary's camp in McCormick Bay. Materials had been taken for a house for the Peary party to winter in, and after remaining in McCormick Bay six days, the *Kite* and the Academy party—that is, Professor Heilprin, Dr. Keely and their companions—bade farewell to Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary and the North Greenland group, and steamed out of Melville Bay to return southward by leisurely stages, pausing at various points on the Greenland coast and securing many interesting archaeological, ethnological and scientific objects, and acquiring much knowledge concerning the manner and life of the hardy Eskimos.

It was Lieutenant Peary's plan to make some brief excursions and such scientific observations as were possible through the autumn and winter, and then in the following spring, when the brief arctic summer was beginning, to make a rapid sledge journey over the ice-cap, to the most northerly coast of Greenland. As the newspapers have now informed us, he succeeded in accomplishing this bold task. On May 15, 1892, Lieutenant Peary and Dr. Astrup started on the inland ice trip to the far north, and on July 4 reached a great bay some seven hundred miles from the camp in McCormick's Bay. In honor of the day they named this far northerly body of water "Independence Bay." Meanwhile Mrs. Peary remained at the McCormick's Bay Camp, the Lieutenant being absent some ninety days upon the inland trip. The *Kite* has made another trip to McCormick's Bay this summer to relieve the expedition, and all members are back again in health and safety.

The Academy's Expedition of 1891 was absent only three months, but its members were alert and made the most of their opportunities. Dr. Keely has traveled in other remote nooks of the world, and is a trained observer. He writes in a very attractive narrative style, and his volume is one that adds both valuably and agreeably to our knowledge of the landscape and the human inhabitants of the Greenland coast. It is such a book as will delight every intelligent and healthy boy. Nothing in the nature of collateral reading or study could do more to make the school study of geography profitable, than just such a narrative as Dr. Keely has here given us.

*In Arctic Seas. A narrative of the voyage of the *Kite* with Peary to North Greenland. By Robert N. Keely, Jr., M.D., and G. G. Davis, A.M. Octavo, pp. 215. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. \$1.50.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION.

The United States: A History. By John Clark Ridpath, LL.D. Revised and enlarged. Octavo, pp. 789. New York: The United States History Company. \$3.75.

John Clark Ridpath's History of the United States has for some twenty years held a favorite place in the libraries of average American citizens—farmers and mechanics as well as business and professional men. The volume has been revised and considerably enlarged and is now in the market in a so-called "Columbus Edition." It is a truthful and well-written narrative of the historical progress of our country from its discovery down to the middle of President Harrison's administration, with statistical appendices based upon the census of 1890. The chapter covering the administrative period of President Grover Cleveland is very full, and is a *resumé* apparently quite free from partisan bias.

America: Its Geographical History, 1492-1892. By Walter B. Scaife, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 176. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

The most timely and important historical work that comes to us this month is Dr. Walter B. Scaife's history of American geographical development. If one would realize how little Columbus and his contemporaries knew as to the form and extent of the New World, Dr. Scaife's chapter on the Development of the Atlantic Coast in the consciousness of Europe will answer the query. The volume appears in the series of extra volumes accompanying the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science, and it contains in revised form a course of lectures given by Dr. Scaife to the post-graduate men of the historical department of that University last year. It deals, first, with the development of the Atlantic coast geography; second, the development of the Pacific coast geography; third, the geography of the interior and polar regions; fourth, historical notes on certain geographical names; fifth, the development of American National and State boundaries, and sixth, the geographical work of the American

government. An elaborate supplement discusses the knowledge that early Spanish discoverers had of the Mississippi. This volume is a most important addition to the literature of American historical investigation. Dr. Scaife, who was for several years a special historical student in the Johns Hopkins, went subsequently to the University of Vienna, where he was the first American student who has ever taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in his lines of study. His historical and geographical researches have been prosecuted in the best libraries of Europe and America, with results that entitle him to high rank in our young school of American historical scholars.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. XII. Octavo, pp. 518. Madison, Wis.: Published by the Society.

Many another State in the Union might well learn from Wisconsin what great things a State Historical Society may achieve if it will but rise to the measure of its opportunities and possibilities. The Wisconsin Historical Society has assembled at Madison one of the most inspiring libraries in America; and this has been accomplished not so much by the expenditure of large sums of money as by the rare intelligence and assiduity of the men who have composed the State Historical Society and have acted as its officers and librarians. In several special fields of American history this library is the best in the country; so that Eastern investigators must needs go to Madison to complete their researches. The society has not only rendered priceless services in its work of collecting and preserving historical materials, but it has also prosecuted special historical inquiries and published the results in a series of volumes of great value. The new volume of "Wisconsin Historical Collections" now before us is admirable in the pertinence and the variety of its contents. It is at once scholarly and accurate in its character, and also attractive and popular in its interest. It opens with a memoir—by Reuben G. Thwaites, the corresponding secretary of the society—of Mr. Lyman C. Draper, to whom more than to any other man the Wisconsin Historical Society owes the extraordinary value of

its collections. For thirty or forty years Dr. Draper was a collector of early Northwestern lore in the form of narratives of *voyageurs* and pioneers, Indian chiefs and frontiersmen generally. The solidest part of the present volume is a hundred pages or more of papers edited from the Canadian archives belonging to the period 1767-1814, and relating chiefly to Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is a paper upon the Black-Hawk war and several interesting contributions relating to early Wisconsin history. The most timely study is one by Miss Kate A. Everest, M.A., who is a fellow in history in the State University at Madison, and who has, under the joint auspices of the University's historical department and the State Historical Society, been prosecuting a study into the large German element of the population of Wisconsin. Her chapter is one of great interest, showing as it does how at one time leading Germans had hoped, with some confidence, to make Wisconsin a German rather than an English speaking State. Maps and diagrams show graphically the distribution of German population throughout Wisconsin. In the same line of investigation Mr. John Luchsinger has contributed an entertaining study upon the planting of a Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis. Such are some of the valuable contents which make this volume a genuine contribution to American historical literature.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed Atlas of the World.
Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Pp. 581.

It is appropriate that in this connection, following a notice of Dr. Scaife's learned essays in American historical geography, the Wisconsin papers dealing with many topics of past and present historical development in the Northwest, and Mr. Ridpath's patriotic narrative of the whole period of our historical life on this American continent, that we should give very prominent mention to what is perhaps the greatest attempt at an American geographical atlas that has yet been made. While Rand, McNally & Co.'s enormous volume deals with the whole world, its treatment of the United States is naturally very much more elaborate than its presentation of other countries. Its publishers declare that they have adhered to the rule that geography and history are twin sisters, which cannot be separated without injury to each of them. They have accordingly printed in connection with each map an enormous amount of historical, descriptive and statistical material. The maps are newly drawn and remarkably minute. This is particularly true of the great maps of the separate States of the Union, upon which the smallest cross-roads village and country post-office is faithfully presented. The most valuable new feature, perhaps, is the series of great detailed maps of the principal cities of the United States. The size of the page is fifteen by twenty-two inches, and when it is explained that great double-page maps are given to each of such cities as New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, and that full pages are given to smaller cities like Louisville, Detroit or Buffalo, the extraordinary usefulness of the atlas will at once be perceived. Accompanying each State, moreover, one finds an elaborate list of transportation routes and a full alphabetical list of all townships, post-offices and localities. The general maps of the various countries of the world are newly drawn from the most reliable sources upon an elaborate scale, and the general information upon the history and production, as well as the population and other statistical details, is astonishingly diverse and complete. This atlas is certainly a wonderful production.

Maryland's Attitude in the Struggle for Canada. By J. William Black, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 73. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

In the regular series of Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science, the latest monograph is by Mr. William Black, who has recently received a Doctor's degree in the University department of history. Dr. Black has been happy in his theme, for his subject is at once a special and a general one. He has made scholarly use of the Maryland archives, and has also held a broad conception of the struggle between the English and the French for the possession of the Northwestern continent. He has succeeded in writing an attractive and readable narrative, covering the events of the quarter-century preceding our Revolutionary struggle from the point of view of the proprietary colony of Maryland. This monograph is another of the especially timely studies in American historical development.

Recent Archæological Explorations in the Valley of the Delaware. By Charles C. Abbott, M.D. Octavo, pp. 30. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

From the University of Pennsylvania, in the University series of monographs in Philology, Literature and Archæology there comes to us a bright and readable report by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, curator of the Museum of American Archæology, of his recent archæological explorations in the valley of the Delaware. The monograph is full of fresh information upon the Indian relics, and the remains of pre-historic men, in that par-

ticular part of the country. Dr. Abbott makes his essay on the primeval peoples of the Delaware Valley as palatable as Miss Everest makes her narrative of the recent settlement of the Germans in Wisconsin.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Economy of High Wages. By J. Schoenhof. 12mo, pp. 431. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof has for some years been an industrious collector and compiler of statistics, the principal object of his efforts being to make a series of cases against the American protective tariff. Under Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Schoenhof held a roving commission from the Department of State to examine into the economy of production and the state of technical education in Europe. This commission was revoked upon the incoming of the present administration. Mr. Schoenhof's studies have, however, had real merit and value. His main effort has been to show that intelligence, inventiveness, and a high moral and social standard make high wages, because they add enormously to the actual producing capacity of the workman. He would affirm that American industrial wage-earners are entitled to high pay, because they actually produce enough more than the European laborer to cover fully the difference in time-wages. His facts are largely sustained by the impartial investigations recently made by our Department of Labor at Washington, and they deserve a wide and attentive study. This book is important, because it is based upon a large induction from current verifiable facts. We are inclined to regard it as the most formidable attack which has been made upon the American protection system in any quarter since the formulation of the McKinley tariff.

What Are the Facts? Protection and Reciprocity Illustrated. By Fletcher W. Hewes and William McKinley, Jr. Paper, 8vo, pp. 126. New York: Henry F. Clark, 70 Fifth Ave. \$1.50.

Mr. McKinley himself has lent his co-operation to Mr. Fletcher W. Hewes in the preparation of a little work entitled "Protection and Reciprocity Illustrated." The book is full of charts, and tables graphically presented and printed in colors, intended to illustrate and maintain the protective theory. It is arranged for the readiest reference, and will doubtless be in much demand by Republican campaign speakers. Much of its statistical information would be valuable even to those repudiating its spirit and its conclusions.

Political Economy for American Youth. By Jacob Harris Patton, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

Dr. J. H. Patton has prepared a new text-book of political economy, "written from an American standpoint." The volume is largely devoted to a defense of the theory and working of American protection, this being its central and pivotal doctrine. It is simply and clearly written, and follows the reasoning of Carey, Kelly, Thompson, and the Pennsylvania school in general.

The Tariff: What it Is and What it Does. By S. E. Moffett. 12mo, pp. 112. Washington: Potomac Publishing Co.

This little work on the tariff is of California origin and is a reprint of the series of papers written for the San Francisco *Examiner*. It is an out-and-out free-trade tract.

The Case Against Bimetallism. By Robert Giffen. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Most of the English economists of repute are gold monometalists, but the leading exponent of these doctrines is Mr. Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician of the English Board of Trade, and the brightest luminary of the Royal Statistical Society. Mr. Giffen has published numerous important articles since 1879 upon different phases and aspects of the bimetallism controversy, and these are now re-edited and collected in a volume, apropos of the expected early meeting of the International Silver Conference. Mr. Giffen believes in the least possible governmental interference with the mechanism of money and banking, preferring to trust to the experience and sagacity of the business world. He has always stoutly held that bimetallism is a physical impossibility. He believes that no possible amount of bolstering up through international agreements and legal-tender enactments can, for any protracted period, keep gold and silver at a fixed ratio of price in the open markets of the world. Mr. Giffen handles all statistics with great force and lucidity, and his opinions and demonstrations always deserve respect. But it seems to us that, in this bimetallic controversy, he has not been quite tolerant enough of the opinions of the leading advocates of an international double standard to judge their arguments impartially.

Sinking Funds. By Edward A. Ross, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 106. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

Dr. Edward A. Ross, lately Fellow in Political Economy at the Johns Hopkins University, who has just now entered upon his new duties as Associate Professor of Political Economy and Finance in Cornell University, gives evidence in this monograph upon Sinking Funds of a remarkably clear and strong grasp upon some of the most intricate problems in public finance. He reviews carefully the experience of England and America in managing the gradual extinguishment of their public debt through different processes of amortization—processes known to financiers under the general term "sinking funds." The little volume might have had a still larger usefulness if it had contained some additional chapters upon the practical and theoretical management of municipal sinking fund.

Dictionary of Political Economy. By R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F. R. S. Third Part. Paper, 8vo, pp. 128. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Part III. of Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave's Political Economy Dictionary is fully equal in interest and value to the two preceding parts. Each part consists arbitrarily of 128 pages; and although a considerable period elapses between the appearance of the successive portions, the parts begin and end with broken articles. This third part includes a large number of topics under the letter C between Ch and Co. The last topic in it is, "Conciliation, Boards of;" but alas! when one turns to read the article on this exceedingly timely topic, he finds only seven lines, and he must wait several months for the next part in order to get the body of the article. This Part III. includes articles upon Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce, Charity Organization and State Charity, Children's Labor, Christian Socialism, Clearing Houses, Coinage, Colonies, Combinations, Commerce Communism, Companies, Competition and numerous other important economic topics, with brief personal sketches of Chevalier, Cobden, Colwell, Comte, and various other deceased economists. The articles are especially valuable, because they are written by economists of reputation and are signed.

The Theory of the State. By J. K. Bluntschli. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 575. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Many students who have used Dr. Bluntschli's work upon the theory of the State, in its original German form, have wished that it might be published in a careful English translation, and they may well feel some sense of gratitude to the group of young Oxford historical scholars who have executed a trustworthy and adequate translation. In their preface they describe Bluntschli's work as an attempt to do for the European State what Aristotle accomplished for the Hellenic. This book is something of a necessity to the student of modern institutional history and general political science.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

History of Modern Education. By Samuel G. Williams, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 395. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.50.

The title of this volume can scarcely suggest the rich and varied interest of the materials which it includes. It sums up for us the story of educational methods and systems in all countries from the middle ages to our own time, with sketches of many prominent educational leaders, their theories and their contributions to educational progress. Dr. Williams is the professor of the science and art of teaching in Cornell University, and this work is the outgrowth of his lecture courses.

University Extension No. 1. Edited by George F. James, M.A. Octavo, pp. 521. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The great progress that the University Extension movement has already made in the United States can probably be appreciated by no other means so readily as by an examination of the first bound volume of the serial publication entitled "University Extension." This volume is issued as a Handbook of University Extension No. 1, and is edited by Mr. Geo. F. James, general secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

The Art of Poetry. By Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 320. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

The admirable manner in which the university professors are now preparing materials to aid students in the critical study of literature is well exemplified in this piece of schol-

arly editing and annotating. Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale has brought together three famous poems upon the art of poetry. The first, by the Latin poet Horace; the second, by Vida, an Italian poet of the Renaissance period, who wrote, however, in Latin rather than Italian; and the third, the French poet Boileau. The three poems are printed in the original languages and also in the standard English translations of Howes, Pitt and Soame. Professor Cook has supplied abundant notes and references.

A Companion to the Iliad for English Readers. By Walter Leaf, Litt.D. 12mo, pp. 411. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Another equally admirable and far more elaborate volume illustrating this new tendency to provide adequate scholarly helps for the student, is Mr. Walter Leaf's Companion to the Iliad. Mr. Leaf has done excellent work in editing Greek texts, and was associated with Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Ernest Myers in preparing the English prose translation of the Iliad. The present volume contains an extended introduction, which will add greatly to the general knowledge and interest of the student who approaches the reading of Homer. This is followed by running comments, historical, archaeological, literary and critical, upon successive points in the twenty-four books of the Iliad, which might otherwise not be clearly understood or fully appreciated by the student. Certainly every American teacher of Greek will find it advantageous to use this volume, and many of them will have pleasure in recommending it to their pupils.

The Beginner's American History. Dr. D. H. Montgomery. 12mo, pp. 324. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

The children of the rising generation can have no excuse for ignorance of the principal facts in the history of their country, for the recent text-books have been made particularly readable and alluring. The latest of these, Mr. Montgomery's "Beginner's American History," is full of plans, maps and sketchy little illustrations, which make it very attractive. One of its best qualities is its appreciation of the fact that our real history has included many things beside our political annals. Thus nothing could be better in its way than the chapter about Professor Morse. The whole book is based upon the principle that children are interested in personality and will most certainly group facts about heroes. And so we have as chapter heads the names of twenty-nine men, beginning with Columbus and ending with Abraham Lincoln.

A Greek Grammar. By William W. Goodwin. Revised and Enlarged. 12mo, pp. 451. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

It used to be thought that the young student of Latin and Greek must first learn his grammar, after which, if time permitted, he might be allowed to try to learn somewhat of the reading and writing of those two formidable old languages. Nowadays the best teachers believe that the best way to learn Latin and Greek is to go directly into the literature, after the least possible study of grammatical forms. The details of grammar are to be learned in connection with points that actually arise in the reading. This more rational use of Greek grammar leads to the enlargement and improvement of the text-books. Professor Goodwin's new and enlarged edition of his admirable Greek grammar is a good instance of the enlightened adaptation of such a book to the requirements of the best modern systems of teaching.

Phonetic Shorthand. A Manual for the Use of Schools and Private Students. By William W. Osgoodby. Fifth edition. 12mo, pp. 118. Rochester, N. Y.: W. W. Osgoodby. \$1.50.

Young persons desirous of becoming competent shorthand writers will find in this manual a most thorough and satisfactory guide to the acquisition of the art. Mr. Osgoodby has been a shorthand writer for nearly forty years, and his book is a marvel of simplicity and compactness. His system is entirely devoid of all those impracticable devices invented by theoretical authors of works on shorthand, which are so attractive to the novice, but so utterly useless in practical work.

Macmillan's Shorter Latin Course. By A. M. Cook, M.A. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

Cæsar's Helvetian War. Adapted to the use of beginners. By W. Welch, M.A. New edition. 16mo, pp. 126. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

From the press of Macmillan & Co. come two small books of first-rate value for beginners in Latin. The one is a first

book in Latin, well adapted for use in high schools, and the other is an Americanized edition of a popular little English arrangement of Cæsar's account of the Helvetian War.

JUVENILE.

The Wild Pigs. A Story for Little People. By Gerald Young. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

"The Wild Pigs" is a very humorous and amusing story for little people, and in its literary quality is so good that it may well be recommended to the most fastidious households. Its illustrations are numerous and well drawn.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

An Introduction to the Study of the Books of the New Testament. By John H. Kerr, A.M. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Kerr is the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rock Island, Ill. His Introduction to the Study of the New Testament consists of a series of chapters giving the historical circumstances and setting of the production of each of the twenty-seven books. His point of view is conservative, and the volume does not set forth the newest and most critical views; but it is thoroughly intelligent, and can be recommended for the general use of Bible students and Sunday-school teachers.

The Making of a Man. By Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.50.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., is the author of a book which cannot be too warmly commended for its elevated views of the meaning of human life and its lucid and brilliant style. It is well named, "The Making of a Man." It deals with nature and the material world about us as merely existent for the sake of the highest and best possible development of the human type, and it treats successively of the provision for the ethical nature of man, the provision for his social nature for his intellectual nature, moral nature, æsthetical nature, and spiritual nature. Finally, it discusses the permanence of the completed life of man. It is a book which should be placed in the hands of intelligent young men to inspire them with a sense of their own possibilities of development and character.

First Steps in Philosophy (Physical and Ethical). By William Mackintyre Salter. 12mo, pp. 156. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Company. \$1.

Mr. Salter is well known as a profound philosophical thinker and writer. The first part of this little volume contains his philosophical analysis of the meaning of the physical world, while the second part deals with ethics from the rational point of view, and contains the substance of the lectures given at the Summer School of Philosophy last year by Mr. Salter.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

A Treatise on Asiatic Cholera. Edited and Prepared by Edmund Charles Wendt, M.D. Octavo, pp. 416. New York: William Wood & Co. \$3.

The most complete work that the American sanitarian, physician or journalist can find upon the history, nature and proper treatment of Asiatic cholera is the volume edited by Dr. Edmund Charles Wendt of New York, with the assistance of Dr. Peters of New York, Dr. McClellan of the United States Army, Dr. John B. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. George M. Sternberg of the John Hopkins University. It contains a general history of cholera epidemics in Asia, Europe and America, followed by chapters on the etiology and symptomatology of the disease, and upon its diagnosis, with the methods used by bacteriologists in the study of cholera germs. Dr. Sternberg writes upon the destruction of cholera germs, and Dr. Hamilton upon the prevention of the spread of cholera. Dr. Wendt discusses the treatment of the disease, and the book as a whole is full of timely value, although it first appeared several years ago.

FICTION.

Lady Susan, and the Watsons. By Jane Austen. With a Memoir of Jane Austen by her Nephew, J. E. Austen Leigh. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Letters of Jane Austen. Selected and compiled by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

In the Jane Austen series, so beautifully republished by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, there now appear two volumes especially noteworthy. The first contains two hitherto unpublished stories by this famous writer of two generations ago; and although the manuscripts have been laid away in the desks of her descendants as not in form for publication, and as not equal in quality to Miss Austen's complete and famous works, their appearance nevertheless is extremely interesting. The volume also contains a very complete memoir of Jane Austen by her nephew, J. E. Austen Leigh. The other volume is a selection from the letters of Jane Austen, edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey. Both volumes have frontispiece portraits of Miss Austen. There could hardly be a greater contrast than that presented by the letters of Fanny Burney and the letters of Jane Austen, living as they did through the same stirring period of the French Revolution. Miss Austen seems to be wholly absorbed in the delightful quiet of rural England, and her letters scarcely hint at the surrounding world of excitement and turmoil; while Miss Burney was a very part of the throbbing national and international life of her time. But Miss Austen's letters in their way are no less interesting and edifying than Miss Burney's. These two volumes lend very marked additional value to the uniform set of Miss Austen's works.

A Spoil of Office: A Story of the Modern West. By Hamlin Garland. Paper, 12mo, pp. 385. Boston: The Arena Publishing Co. 50 cents.

"A Spoil of Office" is Mr. Hamlin Garland's best novel thus far. It deals with the new types of manhood and womanhood, and the new issues of life and motive in the northern Mississippi Valley. The hero is an Iowa boy, whom through his school days and early struggles on the prairie farm we follow to the halls of Congress. We have strong side-lights thrown upon the agrarian movements of the West and upon the low standards and actual corruptions that taint our American political life.

Joshua Wray. A Novel. By Hans Stevenson Beattie. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: United States Book Company.

It may somewhat surprise those who have heard the name of Mr. Hans S. Beattie solely in connection with New York Democratic politics, to know that he has written a new novel, with as pronounced and serious an ethical purpose as the fiction of Mrs. Humphrey Ward herself. Joshua Wray, the hero of the book, is a man who, through most bitter family trials and misfortunes, is brought from his discipleship of Comte and the positivist philosophy to a faith in the larger outlook of Christianity, which expects a future world to rectify the inequalities of this one. The novel has strength of plot, and much merit in its ethical and philosophical discussions.

An Heir to Millions. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo, pp. 307. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.25.

A Modern Dick Whittington. By James Payne. Paper, 12mo, pp. 334. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

Phil May's Summer Annual. London: The Central Publishing and Advertising Co. 1s.

"This annual makes no pretence to elevate or to instruct. The sole purpose of it is to interest and amuse. It is possible that no one will be the better or the wiser for having read it; but no one can be the worse, and some, perhaps, will be the happier." Such is the very candid preface with which Mr. Phil May, caricaturist for *Pick-Me-Up*, opens the 1892 number of his annual collection of stories, poems and sketches, a publication expressly and avowedly intended for summer readers, who read to kill time. It is a refreshing little volume, cleanly printed and handsomely illustrated by the editor, not only with pictures which illuminate the stories and poems, but also with pointed caricatures of many-sided social life. Its list of contributors is a notable one. There are stories by James Payn, David Christie Murray, Augustus M. Moore and Barry Payn; poems by Adrian Ross and H. D. Trail, and a sketch of a visit to Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill, by George Augustus Sala. These are a few of the leading features of the volume.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Song of America and Columbus; or, The Story of the New World. By Kinahan Cornwallis. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: The Daily Investigator. \$1.

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A Sicilian City—Taormina.—II. Julia Cartwright.
Some Recent English Poets.—III. Hon. Roden Noel.
How to Start a Girls' Debating Society. Eva Anstruther.

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The First Reunion Conference at Grindelwald.
 Thomas Cooper. With Portrait. Rev. J. C. Carlile.

The Republican Magazine.—New York. August.
 Thirty Years of Statesmanship. Van Buren Denslow.
 The Demand for Good Roads. Alfred F. Sears.
 The Plain Story of a Shameful Conspiracy. J. A. Blanchard.
 Republicanism in the South.
 Fruits of Our New Tariff. C. Waggoner.
 Should the Colored Vote Divide? John R. Lynch.
 Shall We Give Mr. Cleveland a Second Term? F. B. D. Curtis.
 The Mission of the Republican Party. R. W. Hinckley.

Scots Magazine—Perth.

The Home of the Aztecs. R. D. Melville.
 Locomotion in the Past. W. Norrie.
 Mrs. Grant of Laggan. A. Macpherson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.

The Migrations of the Races of Men Historically Considered.
 Prof. J. Bryce.
 The Discovery of America. W. A. Taylor.
 National Functions of the Imperial Institute. A. S. White.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

The Last of the Buffalo. George Bird.
 The Tilden Trust Library: What Shall It Be? John Bigelow.
 The Névsky Prospékt. Isabel F. Hapgood.
 French Art.—I. Classical Painting. W. C. Brownell.
 The Indian Who Is Not Poor. C. F. Lummis.
 The Education of the Blind. Mrs. Frederic R. Jones.
 The Attainment of the Highest North. D. L. Brainard.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States.—VI. James Edmunds.
 The Rationale of Phrasing. David Wolfe Brown.
 Teaching as a Business. John Watson.
 The Young Lady Typewriter. Louis Altmeier.

Sunday at Home.—London.

Citizen Self-Denial. Leslie Keith.
 The Mystery of the Trees. H. B. M. Buchanan.
 The Ainu, the Hairy Aborigines of Japan. F. M. Holmes.
 Pompeii as You See It To-day. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
 Cairo.—II. Mrs. Brewer.
 Roys Prichard and William Williams. Rev. D. B. Hooke.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

How the Bible Has Come to Us.—IV. Canon Talbot.
 Recollections of Malta. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
 Missions on the Seas. Eleanor Holmes.

Temple Bar.—London.

Old Memories Interviewed. Mrs. A. Crosse.
 James Russell Lowell.
 George Herbert.
 New Serial: "Mrs. Bligh." Rhoda Broughton.

The Treasury.—New York.

The Name of the Hebrews' God. J. D. Steele.
 A Rabbi's Views of the Higher Critics. Isaac M. Wise.

Timehri.—London. June.

Twenty Years' Improvements in Demerara Sugar Production.
 —II. S. M. Bellairs.
 The Capitulation to the French in 1782. N. D. Davis.
 The Census of British Guiana, 1891. E. D. Rowland.
 Clubs and Societies in British Guiana to 1844. James Rodway.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. August.

Simon's Relief-Picture of the Bernese Alps. H. Becker.
 Through the Crimea and the Caucasus. C. Krüger.
 The Residence of the Popes. R. Neumann.
 Cairo. P. Lehzen.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

August 1.

F. Gustav Jansen. With Portrait.
 Choruses for Male Choirs: "Die Schneewurz," by W. Kienzi,
 and "Abschiedsgruss," by A. Weber.

August 15.

Carl Fittig. With Portrait.
 For Male Choirs: "Hamweh," by C. Fittig, and "Erinnerung," by C. Hirsch.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 6.

Princess Margarect of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse. With Portraits.

The Bats of British Guiana. J. J. Quelch.
 Our Birds of Prey. J. J. Quelch.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

Supply of Small-Arm Ammunition in the Field. D. J. Craigie.
 Infantry Action and New Drill Regulations. C. Reichman.
 Sir John Franklin. Henry Elliott.
 Europe in 1890-91. S. B. Holabird.
 The Fight in Mobile Bay. D. B. Conrad.
 Fort Sheridan. H. R. Brinkerhoff.

United Service Magazine.—London.

Lord Roberts: A Reply. Col. J. F. Maurice.
 Smyth's Channel and the Magellan Straits. A. P. Crouch.
 The Military Strength of Persia. C. E. Biddulph.
 The Officing, etc., of the Indian Army. Major M. I. Gibbs.
 Naval Strategy and the Volunteers. A Rejoinder. Eustace Balfour.
 In Praise of Cycling. H. Blanchamp.
 Field Guns versus Howitzers: A Reply. N. Bellairs.
 The Lee-Metford Rifle.
 Volunteer Position Batteries. Captain F. G. Stone.
 The Expedition Against the Jebus. Lieut. F. J. Davies.
 Our Home Campaign. Charles Williams.
 The Post Office: I.—Col. Cooper King. II.—The Civil Service Dust Hole. W. E. Clery.
 Recent German Military Literature. Spenser Wilkinson.

University Extension.—Philadelphia.

Among the English Centers. Edward T. Devine.
 Literature in America. Josiah H. Penniman.
 A Step Forward in University Extension. Michael E. Sadler.
 University Extension Conference at Chautauqua. John H. Vincent.

Victorian Magazine.—London.

Travels in Peru and the Upper Valleys of the Amazon. A. Sinclair.
 Some Old Advertisements. Isabel Don.
 Darkenings on the Sun. J. E. Gore.
 What Britain Has Gained from Foreigners. Mrs. Mayo.
 In the Vale of Yarrow. A. Lamont.

Westminster Review.—London.

The Presidential Contest in the United States. P. Ross.
 François Coppé. Mary Negrepointe.
 Poverty in London. E. Reeves.
 A Possible Solution of the Social Question: Freeland. C. G. Gumpel.
 The First University. V. E. Johnson.
 The Present Position of Canada. L. Irwell.
 Human Selfishness: Trade Disputes. A. Slater.

The Yale Review.—Boston. August.

Immigration. Francis A. Walker.
 Petrarch and the Beginning of Modern Science. G. B. Adams.
 An Inquiry Concerning Our Foreign Relations. T. S. Woolsey.
 The Confederate Foreign Loan. J. C. Schwab.
 Prussian Ministers and Imperial Rule. E. V. Reynolds.
 Chinese and Mediæval Gilds. F. W. Williams.

Young Man.—London.

The Power of Purpose. W. J. Dawson.
 Carlyle's Message to Young Men. F. A. Atkins.
 Interview with General Booth on Young Men. With Portrait.
 Notes and Sketches Abroad. Rev. C. A. Berry.

Dietrich Holzschuh, a Mediæval Imperial Pretender. H. Har-
 den.

August 13.

Carl Reinecke. With Portrait.
 Birds in the Service of Plants. Dr. L. Staby.
 The German Translation of the Bible in the Middle Ages. L. Witte.

August 20.

The St. Gervais Catastrophe.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 16.

From the Rhine Falls to the Lake of Geneva. Continued. J. Odenthal.
 Mexican Manners and Customs. Continued. O. E. Freiherr von Brackel-Welda.
 Marseilles.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. August.

King Charles of Roumania.—VIII.
 Eduard Lasker's Correspondence in 1870-71.—VI.
 Aristoteles and the Nineteenth Century. J. Barthélemy St. Hilaire.

Wilhelm Weber.—II. Heinrich Weber.
The Nature and Significance of the Proverb. Concluded. G. Stickel.
Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop.—XI. T. Wiedemann.
Women in Medicine. F. Buttersaek.
The Restorer of the Wartburg. A. von Freydrorf.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

The Three Epochs of Modern Æsthetics. W. Dilthey.
Letters from Rome, by Karl Stauffer-Bern. Continued. O. O. Brahm.
Bettina von Arnim, née Brentano. R. Steig.
The Zoological Station at Naples—Past and Present. A. Dohrn.
The Talleyrand Anecdotes. Lady Blennerhassett.
Political Correspondence—Italy; the General Election in England, etc.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 9.

Woman in Ancient Rome. E. Eckstein.
Goliath and David Among the Antelopes. Dr. L. Heck.
Alois Senefelder and Lithography. E. Grosse.
The Secret of Castle St. Leu. A. Schultheiss.
Theodor Bilroth. With Portrait. Dr. von Bergmann.
Mount Etna and the Recent Eruption. W. Kaden.

Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. August.

Georg Freiherr von Ompteda ("Georg Egestorff"). With Portrait. G. Morgenstein.
The People and Social Democracy. C. Nohr.
Poems by "Georg Egestorff." W. Walloth, K. Bleibtreu and Others.
Karl Bleibtreu as a Dramatist—II. H. Merian.
Don Carlos in the Newest Light. Prof. J. Frank.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg, Baden.

From Trieste to Bagamoyo.
The Beginning of Missions in Paraguay. Continued.
Twelve Hundred Miles in an Ox Wagon. Continued. M. Proulx.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

The Theology of Prof. Henry Drummond. Concluded.
Reminiscences of Travel in Upper Italy.
Friedrich Latendorf on Friedrich Förster. Xanthippus.
The Missionary Question in German Protectorates.
Church Notes.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

August 6.

The Historical Sense. Arnim Tille.
Dramatic Impressions. By Berthold Auerbach—X-XIV.

August 13.

Berthold Auerbach. Continued.
Popular Tales in Switzerland. K. Spitteler.
Shelley.

August 20.

Berthold Auerbach. Continued.
Swiss Popular Tales. Continued.

August 27.

The Vienna Musical and Dramatic Exhibition. Dr. R. Genée.
Berthold Auerbach. Continued.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

August 1.

Wagneriana at the Musical and Dramatic Exhibition at Vienna. Max Graf.

August 15.

Conradin Kreutzer in Cologne. A. Lesimple.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 45.

Shelley and Socialism—II. Dr. and Mrs. Aveling.
The Social Doctrine of Anarchy. Continued. E. Bernstein.
The General Election in England.

No. 46.

Shelley. Continued.
Anarchy. Continued.
De Amicis and His Socialism. A. Maurizio.

No. 47.

Mecklenburg and Its Constitution. M. Schippel.
Anarchy. Continued.

No. 48.

Mecklenburg. Continued.
Nieuwenhuis on German Social Democracy. E. Bernstein.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

Hermann Schmidt-Rimpler. With Portrait.
The Eye as Depicted in Sculpture and Painting. H. Schmidt-Rimpler.
The States of Dakota and Minnesota. Paul Lindau.
Reminiscences of Niels Wilhelm Gade. W. Behrend.
"La Débâcle." C. Sokal.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. August.

The History of the Newest Theology. A. Heubaum.
Schiller and the Fate-Idea. W. Ribbeck.
Swiss Irredentism.
Frederick the Great as a Moral Teacher. A. Döring.
A Battle on the Ice: A Russo-German Conflict in 1242. Dr. P. Rohrbach.
Political Correspondence—The Berlin Exhibition, Reform of Teachers' Examinations.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin.

Heft 13.

The Bernau Hussite Festival.
The "World's Fair" at Berlin in 1844. E. Hirschberg.
Pictures from Persia. W. Röseler.
The Columbus Jubilee. G. Stein.
Reminiscences of Railway Travel.—I.
Animal Poisons. J. Stinde.
The War Dog.

Heft 14.

Homes for Workmen. Dr. H. Albrecht.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. August.

Foreign Works in the German Language. Dr. A. Socin.
A Monk's Funeral. H. E. von Berlepsch.
Poems by A. Beetschen and Others.
Two Scenes (in French) from Schiller's "Demetrius." V. Rossel.
Mountain Streams in Berne. Dr. J. H. Graf.

Sphinx.—London. August.

Goethe's Views of Immortality. Dr. R. von Koeber.
Night Phenomena in Nature. J. Kerner.
Have We a Soul? Hellenbach.
Geniality and Madness. E. Dreher.
Telepathy or Transference of Hallucinations? O. Plümacher.
Deliverance. H. Krecke.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. August.

"Amateur Christianity." Th. Granderrath.
The Mahabharata, the National Epic of Ancient India.—I. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 2.

African Reminiscences. H. Bieber-Boehm.
The Planet Mars.
Children's Convalescent Homes at the Seaside. G. Dahms.
The International Music and Dramatic Exhibition at Vienna.—IV. Dr. M. Necker.
The Imperial Idea in Freytag's "Ancestors."—II. Dr. K. Landmann.
Caucasian Types. M. von Proskowetz.
Duke Albrecht of Würtemberg and His Bride. With Portraits.
Military Railways in Germany.
The Brienze-Rothhorn Railway.
Life at French Watering Places. E. von Jagow.
Carmen Sylva and Franz Liszt.
Blood Superstitions.
The Catastrophe at St. Gervais. E. Ebersold.
A Year Under Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Later Emperor Frederick. D. von Gerhardt-Amyntor.

Universum.—Dresden. Heft 25.

A Visit to Carthage. Dr. E. Biercy.
Cholera. C. Falkenhorst.
Hermann Julius Meyer. With Portrait.

Heft 26.

Hamburg. H. Harberts.
Fog Studies. C. Falkenhorst.
Alice Politz, Actress. With Portrait. W. Kirschbach.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. August.

An Old German Song Book—Manesse Collection. R. König-Poultry. C. Schwarzkop.
Ladies' Dress a Century Ago. Dr. O. Doering.
Hamburg. A. Trinius.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

In the Country of the Bohemian Elbe. A. Ohorn.
The Food of the People. Dr. K. Vogt.
Albert Moore, Painter of Ideal Womanhood. Karl Blind.
Torpedoes and Torpedo Boats. R. Werner.
Squirrels. K. Lampert.
Village Musicians. M. Haushofer.

Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. August.

On the Peace Aspirations of Nations. Count L. Kamarowsky.
At the Burial of the Dead. Leopold von Sacher-Masoch.
The Desire for Peace. R. Reuter.
Reconciliation. O. Humanus.
B. Björnson on Peace.
Our Platform. Bertha von Suttner.
"Die Waffen Nieder!"—Four-Part Song, by F. von Suppé.

Westermann's *Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte*.—Braunschweig.

Max. Liebermann, Artist. H. Meissner.
German Faust-Poems in the Nineteenth Century. L. Geiger.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amaranthe.—Paris. August 15.

The Duchess d'Uzès. With Portrait. H. Buffenoir.
The Phantom Ship. E. Schuré.
Finnish Literature. L. Castren.
Fans of Antiquity and the Middle Ages. E. S. Lantz.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. August.

The Russian Language and the Spread of the Slav Languages.
L. Leger.
Contemporary English Novels.—III. A. Glardon.
Impressions of a Botanist in the Caucasus.—III. E. Levier.
Chroniques—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. August 20.

Alexandre Westphal's Book on the Pentateuch. L. Gautier.
Jesus Christ as Man. J. Reymond.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. August.

The Man of Feeling in Literature. Paul Adam.
The Paris Commune. M. Bakonnine.
A Study of J. K. Huysmans. H. De. Régnier.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. August.

The Natural Laws of Political Economy and Socialism. G. Du Puyode.
The Spirit of Initiative in France: Protectionism and Exportation. D. Bellet.
The Suppression of Registration Bureaux. J. G. Henricet.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.

Journal at the Camp of Richemont on the Moselle (1755). Vtesse. de Vaulchier.
The Irish Question.—I. P. Hamelle.
Persian Society. Ahmed Bey.
Studies in Japanese Manners. Motoyosi Saizau.
An Episode of the Revolution. Y. de St. Genis.
Artificial Incubation. P. Devaux.

August 15.

Count Hübner. M. N. de R.
France and Her Navy. Rear-Admiral Réveillère.
The Grand Duke Constantine as a Poet. M. Halpérine-Kaninski.
Djeddah and the Mussulman Pilgrimage. E. Watbled.
Journal at the Camp of Richemont.—II. Vtesse. Vaulchier.
The Irish Question.—II. P. Hamelle.
Love in Marriage. Marie-Anne de Boyet.
The Pessimism of Youth. Edouard Fuster.
Morocco and the Powers. J. B. d'Attannoux.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. August 16. September 1.

Socialism and the Decalogue. Abbé Garnier.
The Institution and the Organization of "Retengüter" in Prussia. E. Dubois.
Industrial Conciliation and the Rôle of the Miners.—I. J. Weiler.
The Blind and Labor. M. de La Sizeranne.
Chroniques of the Social Movement in France, Holland, etc.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

August 1.

Gyp. Véga.
"Gordane;" A Servian Comedy. L. Vernay.
American Dramatic Artists. L. de Vernay.
August 15.
Dramatic Construction. P. Valin.
The Catalan Realist Theatre. C. de Latour.
French Dramatic Authors. Mairobert.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

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Sébastien Castellion. A. Rambaud.
Italy and Alsace-Lorraine. J. Heimweh.

Stockholm. A. Stern.
F. Marion Crawford. With Portrait. Theresa Höpfner.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. August.

Summer Reading.
On the Early Death of Poets. J. Peter.
Martin Greif. Alex. Neumann.
The Laws of Literary Development. Concluded. Dr. Schwieker.

Zeitschrift für Volkskunde.—Leipzig. Heft 7—8.

Eye and Day of St. John the Baptist. Continued. E. Veckenstedt.
National Songs of Sommerfeld and Neighborhood. E. Priefer.
Superstition in Hirschberg. E. Altmann.

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Universal Suffrage. C. Benoist.

August 20.

Chateaubriand, Béranger, Lammenais and Lamartine. E. Grenier.
Jean Baptiste Merle, Soldier Under Napoleon I. J. Gros.
The Manifesto of 1543 in Burgundy. J. Durandean.

August 27.

Heinrich Heine. E. Grenier.
Universal Suffrage. C. Benoist.
King Zola. F. Vandérem.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

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Cardinal Maney. George Cogordan.
The Pantheon of Agrippa. Eugène Guillaume.
The Credit and the Ruin of Ancient Capitalists. Vte. d'Avenel.
Seventeenth Century Studies: The Criticism of Bayle. F. Brunetière.
The Economic and Social Dangers of Foreign Immigration Into England. J. Deerais.
The Chicago Democratic Convention. C. de Varigny.
An English Traveler on the Japanese Question. G. Valbert.

August 15.

The *Conseil d'Etat* and Its Projects of Reform.—I. M. Varagnac.
Spinoza's Library. M. Nourrisson.
Elizabeth Browning's Philosophy. Joseph Texte.
The Bridging of the English Channel. J. Fleury.
A Journey to Kharizm. P. Gendt.
Phosphates in French Agriculture. A. Muntz.
The Romance of a Conspirator: Hyde de Neuville's Missions.—Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

August 1.

German Unity. With Portraits. P. Bondonis.
Fifty Years of Photography. (Illus.) John Grand Carteret.

August 15.

Lamartine's Youth. With Portrait. A. Bonneau.
Ernest Guiraud, Composer. With Portrait. A. Pougin.
The Papacy in the French Republic. G. Lejeal.
Lieutenant Mizon. With Portrait and Map. A. Rambaud.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

August 1.

War Reminiscences.—I. Jules Simon,
France in Africa. Vicomte M. de Vogüé.
Apropos of the Next Peace Congress. J. Heimweh.
The Centenary of August 10, 1792: The Swiss Guards. II.—Comte H. de la Bassetière.
Comte François Henry de Virieu C. Benoist.

August 15.

War Reminiscences. Continued. J. Simon.
Cholera. Dr. Prout.
The Great Ladies of the First Empire. H. Bouchot.
The Water Service of Paris and the Great Capitals.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

August 1.

The Sai Route and the Niger Flotilla. With Map. G. De-manche.
The Anti-French Propaganda in Syria. G. Pelegrin.
The Royal Niger Company and the Answer of M. Mizon.

August 15.

Morocco. With Map.
Emin Pasha and Dr. Stuhlmann.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. August.

Rama in Bosnia. A. Bordeaux.
Infanticide in China. Concluded. Mgr. de Harlez.

François Riga. Georges Kaiser.
The Belgian Electorate. J. V. Heuvel.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. August.

Biometry and Hypnotism. Dr. H. Baraduc.
A Case of Scientific Auto-Suggestion. J. Soury.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. August.

Jews and Capitalists. U. Guérin.
The Nude in Art. G. Chevillet.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. August.

Critical Study of Modern Mysticism. Rosenbach.
The Development of Will. A. Fouillée.
Organic Beauty: Study of Æsthetic Analysis. A. Naville.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

The Crisis of Parliamentarism. Jean Finot.
Are Women Truthful? C. Lombroso.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

August 6.

Morals and the Struggle for Existence. S. Exner.

August 13.

The Medical Association of Great Britain. J. Cuming.
Emotions and Infections. C. Féré.
The International Congress of Interior Navigation. G. Petit.

August 20.

Our Food. Count L. Tolstoi.
The North Sea Fishermen. M. Valence.

August 27.

The Origin and Propagation of Storms. J. R. Plumandon.
Astrology in the Seventeenth Century.
The Actions and Feelings of the Wounded in Battle. H. de Varigny.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. August 15.

The Origins of German Socialism. Concluded. J. Jaurès.
War Will Kill War. E. de Pompery.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. August 15.

The Liturgical Poetry of the Middle Ages. Continued. U. Chevalier.

Jean Jacques Rousseau. Continued. T. Delmont.
Edmond and Charles Talasne. Continued. E. Dufresne.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

August 6.

New Proposals for the Independence of the Papacy.
Sacred Music and Ecclesiastical Prescription.
Remedies for the Exclusion of Christianity from Public In-
struction in Italy.

Russian Anecdotes.
The Pope's Letter on Christopher Columbus.

August 20.

The Pope in Time of War.
Modern Civilization, Science and Criminals.
The Experimental Method and Final Causes.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

August 1.

The Liberty of Teaching and Learning in the Universities—I.
C. Cantoni.

The Shelley Centenary. Enrico Neucioni.

The Ideal of the United States of Europe. Luigi Palma.
The Nature of the Renaissance. A. Venturi.
Italy and France. R. Bonfadini.

The Present Moment in Literary Evolution. T. Fornioni.

August 16.

The Mind and Work of Columbus. C. de Lollis.
The Political Platform in England. G. Boglietti.
The Italians in New York and Chicago—I. G. Giacoso.
The Problem of Women's Education in 1723. P. Mantyazza.

La Suida Positiva.—Naples. August 15.

Judicial Aphorisms. G. Salvioli.
Official Correction of Sentences. F. S. Sancipriano.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. August 1.

The Rights of Ambassadors' Wives in the 17th and 18th Cent-
uries. Ugo Ojetti.

Cardinal Battaglini. G. Grabinski.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Avenç.—Barcelona.

Joan Pons i Massaven. With Portrait. R. Callas Don.
The Catalan Coast. J. Masso Torrento and E. Canibell.

La Miscelanea.—Cartagena, S. A.

My Country. Juan Coroul.

La Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid. July 30.

Regionalism in Galicia. D. Leopoldo Pedreira.
The Tradition of Alonso Sanchaz de Huelva. C. F. Duro.
The Last Voyage of Columbus.—III. E. Blanchet.

Literary History in Spain. C. M. Garcia.
The Social Education of Women.—IX. J. M. E. Perez.
Official Statistics of Spain. Continued. Diego Pazos.

August 15.

Pseudonyms. Maxiriarth.
Regionalism in Galicia. L. Pedreira.
The Last Voyage of Columbus. Continued. E. Blanchet.
Forms of Government: Second Series.—I. D. Isern.
Literary History in Spain.—V. C. M. Garcia.
Social Education of Women. Continued.
Official Statistics in Spain. Continued.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. August.

N. Nan der Waay. A. van Duyl.
A Visit to Pompeii. C. de Vries Robbe.
Three Novels by Pierre Loti. Dr. Janten Brink.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. August.

The Zwijndricht Community. By H. P. G. Quack.

Arnold Geulincx as an Essayist. Professor Land.
Shelley.—I. Dr. Byvanck.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem.

An Experiment in Proportionate Representation. J. A. van Gise.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857.—II. J. A. van den Brock.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Danskeren.—Kolding, Denmark. August.

Henrik Wergeland. Grönvald Nielsen.
Three Sides of the History of Faith. J. P. Kristensen-Ran-
ders.

The Fire in Mandalay. J. Kr. Knudsen.

Idun.—Stockholm.

August 5.

Camilla Collett. With Portrait. Winterhjelm.
Are We Educating Our Children to Independence? Mathilda
Langlet.

August 12.

Victorine Hägg. With Portrait.
Advocates, Law, and Jules Simon.

August 19.

Nataly von Eschtruth. With Portrait.

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Gottfried Keller. Mrs. Laura Marholm.
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Public Libraries. Prof. E. Reyer.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M	Cassiers Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WeIR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisE.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

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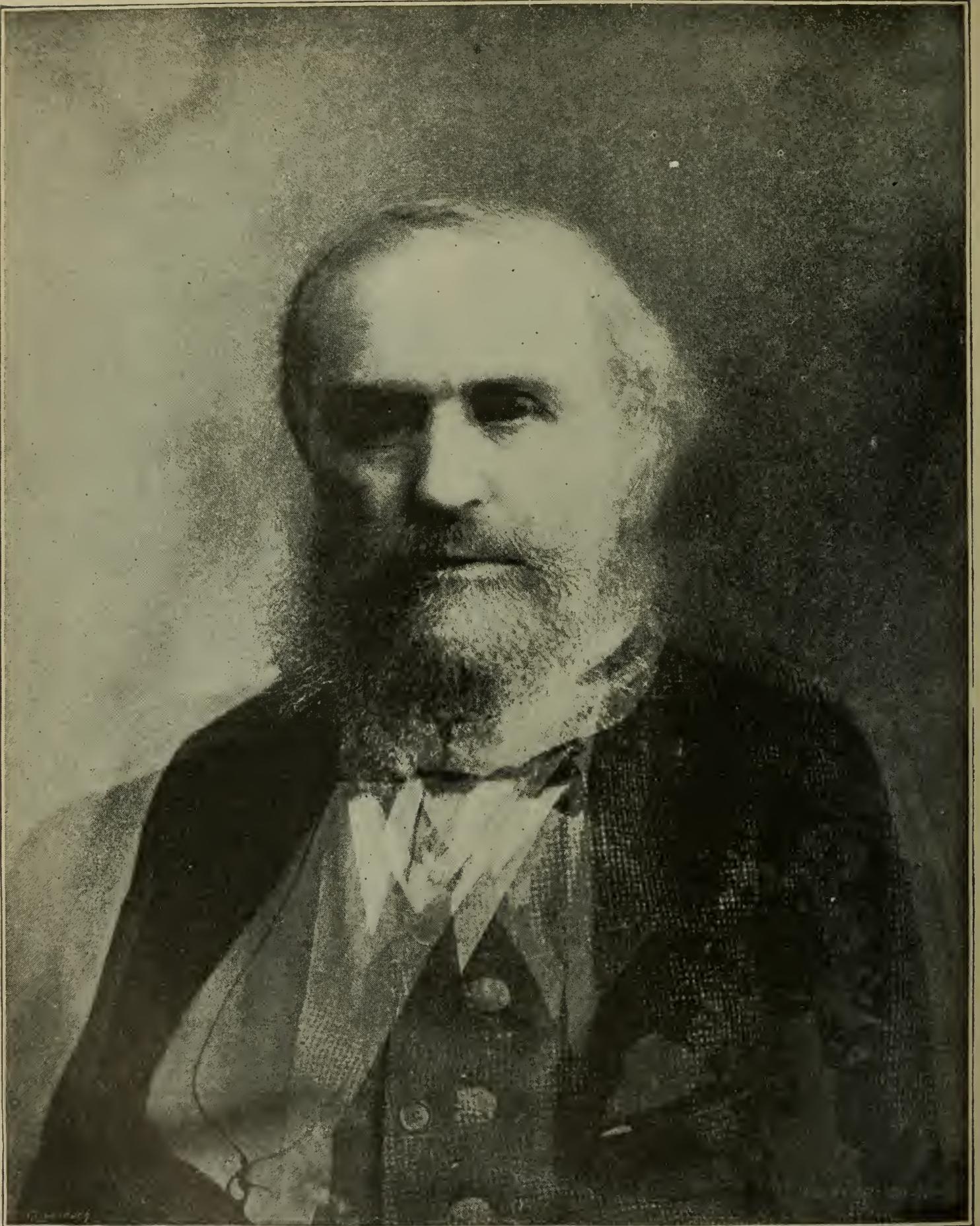
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A COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

(Specially taken for the "Review of Reviews" by the London Stereoscopic Company. See page 394.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VI.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1892.

No. 34

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Conduct of the Campaign. As against the political pessimists who are giving the United States so evil a reputation for corrupt practices and for general decay of electoral honesty, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is disposed to assert, as a part of the real and valuable "progress of the world," that a more orderly, reputable and enlightened national campaign has probably never been conducted in this country than the one that will have closed with the polling on November 8. The contest has been singularly good-natured. There has been so little of personal malignity expressed against leading candidates that its absence has been widely noticed and approved. Both President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland have been treated, for the most part, with studied respect by political opponents. Campaign manners have thus shown a gratifying improvement. The country has once honored both these gentlemen by giving them a term in the White House, and it believes that they are both men of exceptional capacity, character and patriotic devotion. It prefers to hear them both well spoken of, and to have each regarded by common consent as a fit representative of a great national party. Not the least reason, perhaps, why the campaign has been so comparatively devoid of excitement is the fact that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison are regarded by the community at large as alike in being men of normal and conservative tendencies—"safe" men—and also as alike in possessing strong individual purpose and tenacity of will. In case of Republican success and the subsequent death of the President, Mr. Whitelaw Reid would step into the White House with the reputation of a discreet and careful man, who had been seasoned and prepared by wide experience and much arduous responsibility. It is unfortunate that the second place on the Democratic ticket is not occupied by a candidate of a corresponding reputation for conservatism. But Mr. Stevenson's personal standing is not questioned, and heavy responsibilities might develop in him unforeseen traits of seriousness and caution. The essential attitude of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland toward many leading questions is not very dissimilar; and

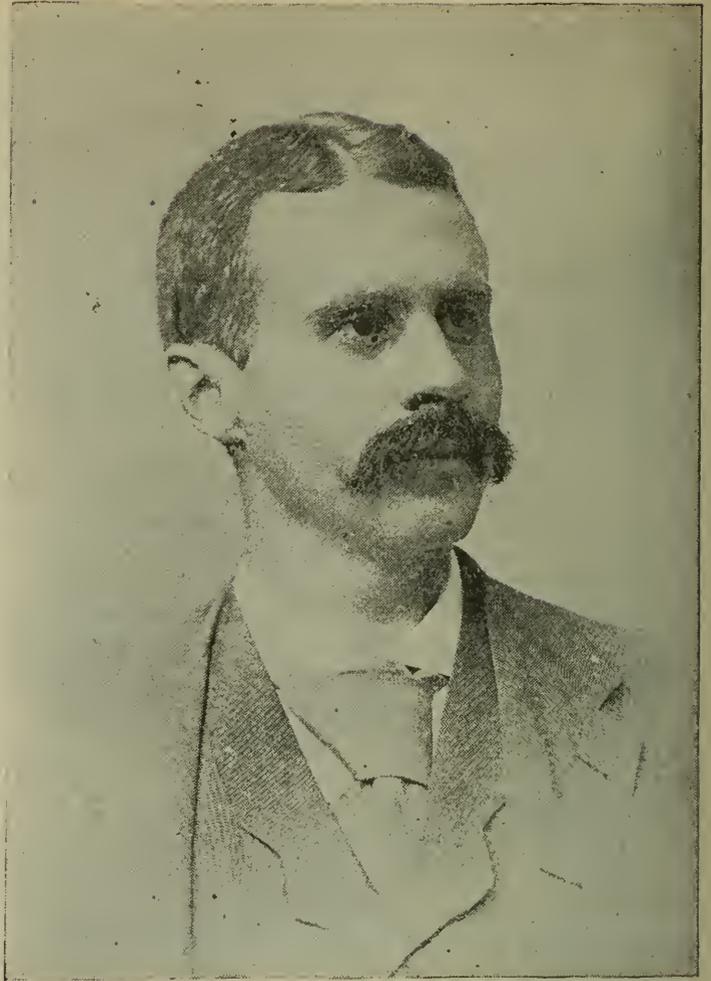
the prevailing confidence in both men accounts in part for what seems a commonplace and apathetic quality in the contest.

As to Venal Voting. The main reason, however, for the lack of noise and smoke and grime and violence in the campaign is due to a change of method. The transition began several years ago, and its full significance now begins to be apparent. It is smokeless and noiseless powder that has been introduced, with a corresponding revolution in tactics. What is the new method? Perhaps some of the readers of recent magazine articles (witness, for example, those summarized in our own department of "Leading Articles of the Month") will answer that the new method is simply the very elaborate and stealthy organization of vote-buying, the principal business of campaign committees being to see how many venal votes can be actually bought and safely delivered with the great sums they collect and disburse. This is an entirely wrong view. There are infected spots, truly, where the disease of electoral venality has become endemic, and where both parties seem compelled to pay their own members for taking the time and trouble to come to the polls, while an element more venal still is shamelessly selling itself to the highest bidder. These spots apparently are to be found chiefly in New England, although the disease has its small but distinct areas of infection in various other States. The real political leaders on both sides hate and deplore the accursed traffic in votes, though their henchmen are guilty of using what they claim as the only means that can now be used effectively in the infected districts. There is some reason to believe that the day is near at hand when both sides will join hands in a powerful attempt to stamp out this horrible disease, as the sanitary authorities would localize, isolate and stamp out the cholera infection. Our investigators and reformers are rendering a good service in their attempts to make a scientific and statistical study of venal voting, and the attention of the country cannot be focused too sharply upon these dangers and abuses. "Honest Politics" clubs, of inter-

partisan membership and permanent character, ought to be formed in every community for the sake of fighting corrupt methods and practices. But, after all, let no man suppose that either the National Democratic Committee or the National Republican Committee has been relying upon "corruption" as a principal weapon in this year's campaign. The new method is, on the contrary, at the very furthest remove from vote-buying

The Old Campaigning Methods. The old method in this country was that of noise, clash and enthusiasm. Its motive was very simple. All that was desired was to play upon party feeling in such a way as to get everybody magnetized or gravitated into one or other of two hostile camps. The more prejudice and hostility the better. Republicans were taught to detest and despise the name Democrat with a perfect loathing; and Democrats were taught to hate the idea and name of a Republican with a bitterness that breathed of the spirit of violent extermination. Reason was laid aside in the campaign, and passion reigned supreme. There were great parades with miles of torch-lights; and barking little cannon were dragged along the streets and discharged—if the parade were Republican, for instance—in front of Democratic headquarters, Democratic newspaper offices and Democratic saloons, for the sake of shattering the window glass. It was the host of "the Lord and of Gideon," the party of "God and morality," hurling defiance into the strongholds of the uncircumcised Philistines. The Democrats, of course, retaliated in precise kind, and with good vengeance. Those were the days of mighty barbecues. There was plenty of florid oratory, all of it meant to intensify the party excitement and to prevent any dispassionate consideration of public issues. It was the time of "roorbacks," of forged charges, of campaigning so bitter that poison and assassination, figuratively speaking, were used as adjuncts to the noise and glitter and clash of the open fight. Something of the old method remains, of course, and in certain localities it still predominates. But, so far as the central management is concerned, the old method has been largely abandoned. It has been superseded by what is known as "the campaign of education."

The New "Educational" Methods. There was always a considerable use of campaign literature. But in the former days it consisted chiefly of speeches made in Congress, reprinted at Washington and distributed under Congressmen's mailing franks. That plan has now been systematized and enormously extended. Under the disguise of quotations in speeches, several Democratic members in June or July secured the entire republication in the *Congressional Record*, in several successive installments, of Henry George's large book on "Protection and Free Trade;" and hundreds of thousands of copies printed by the Government were "franked" as campaign documents. But large as is the work of the "literary bureaus" of the National Congressional Committees



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Chief of the Democratic Literary Bureau.

at Washington, it is hardly perceptible in comparison with the colossal work that the National Campaign Committees at New York have accomplished through their "educational" agencies. Much was attempted in 1888, but all former attempts have been eclipsed by the achievements of 1892. At the head of the Democratic "educational" bureau is Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, the talented scion of a family distinguished for several generations by eminent and honorable public services. The exponent and chief organizer of the Republican educational campaign is the Hon. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, who, despite any impressions to the contrary, has always, as a political manager, contended for the value of a propaganda of ideas—that is, for the most legitimate and intelligent form of campaigning.

The Vast Output of Documents. Big election funds in this country do not of necessity mean a corrupt or an improper use of money. The number of carefully written, well-edited, attractively printed pamphlets and documents issued by the two committees in this campaign will have reached more than a thousand millions of copies. These are of great variety and of a high order of excellence for their purposes. They are not free from blemishes of exaggeration and uncandor; but they are not, as a whole, scandalously abusive or untruthful, and they mark a great im-

provement in the tone and quality of campaign literature. Some of the handbooks and brochures issued on both sides are remarkably elaborate. Other publications, distributed by the tens of millions, are mere leaflets. But the aggregate literary output is so enormous as almost to challenge credulity; and a collection of specimen copies shows a versatility and ingenuity that would excite admiration anywhere. The system of distribution throughout the United States has been devised with great thoroughness.

Political "Plates" for the Newspapers. But the writing, printing and distributing of documents is only a part of the "educational bureau's" work.

Each has a large organization of reporters and journalists engaged in furnishing readable press news. Leading party men from all portions of the country are daily interviewed, and the party papers are promptly supplied—by messenger, by telegraph and by mail—with copies. Greatest of all is the branch of the work that supplies the country weekly press with electrotyped columns of political news, argument and opinion, freshly and attractively prepared. The Democratic committee regularly furnishes several hundred papers with this "plate matter," and it is said that the Republican committee use six large stereotyping establishments at different centres to manufacture and distribute several columns of plates per week to nearly two thousand newspapers.

Where the Money Goes. A portion at least of the cost of maintaining the stereotyping foundries is collected from the newspapers using the "matter;" but it is easy to see that the operations of the "educational bureau" as a whole require a vast amount of money; and this certainly is a legitimate kind of political warfare. Much money, also, is spent in efforts to bring out full registrations, and in local work to prevent fraud. Moreover, the more modern sort of political speaking, which deals in argument and appeals to the reason, and prefers many small and quiet meetings rather than a few great "rallies," is a source of a large expenditure that is not immoral or improper. It is a grave and lamentable fact that much money is corruptly used in our elections. But it is also a fact that the main efforts and main expenditures of both great central organizations this year are in strictly legitimate channels. "Political work" through Mr. Clarkson's great system of Republican clubs means a kind of propaganda that is in England regarded as in the highest sense virtuous and meritorious; and the same thing may be said of the Democratic club system and of Mr. Quincy's literary and educational bureau.

Certain Party Evasions. To a frank man the worst thing about the campaign has been certain evasions of which both sides have been guilty. Two years ago in Congress the Republicans introduced and stoutly supported a bill for the national control of federal elections. It was defeated in the Senate by the opposition of a few Republican Senators. The measure was a mistake, and most Republicans now know that it was. A large element of the Demo-

cratic party have insisted upon fighting the ghost of the so-called "Force Bill" as the main issue of this campaign. They have not scrupled to say to their followers that it is one of the main planks of the Republican platform, although it is not in the platform, either directly or by implication. Yet the Republicans, by virtue of their recent record, are morally committed to the measure in such a way that frankness and



HON. JAMES S. CLARKSON, OF IOWA,
Chief Republican Exponent of Educational Campaigning.

candor would require them to say something about it. By apparent agreement all along the line, they have determined to ignore the subject. Not one prominent Republican had—when these remarks were written, late in October—said a single frank word on this subject that they had all been discussing so voluminously two or three years before. This silly and stupid policy of uncandor will unquestionably have cost the Republicans many votes. Why could not each individual Republican speaker have spoken simply his own views, since the platform had omitted the subject? On the other hand, the Democrats at Chicago declared squarely against protection and denounced it as unconstitutional. They have, in fact, played fast and loose with the tariff question all through the campaign. Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance did not accord with the platform, and there is no Democratic doctrine of the tariff whatsoever, except a very ill-defined denunciation of the McKinley bill. In this

campaign the Republicans have been the most consistent and the best agreed; but they have been the least frank. The Democrats have been driven to evasions by actual differences of opinion when campaign exigencies required the appearance of harmony.

The Southern Democratic Revival. The overwhelming defeat of the People's party in the Alabama State election some weeks ago, resulting in charges of the grossest frauds against the Democratic managers, has been followed by Democratic victories in the Georgia and Florida State elections, the majorities being unwontedly heavy, and the general fairness of the elections being conceded. The People's party, which had sprung up so amazingly in the South, and which promised to carry several States, has thus vanished into thin air. And the Republicans, who had hoped to see the Solid South broken by the new movement, may thank the spectre of their so-called "Force Bill" for the Democratic revival in Dixie. The danger of "Negro Domination" sustained by Federal bayonets was preached so effectively that the sundered factions of Southern whites became unanimous again. If Republicans had frankly disavowed the Election bill as a dead and buried issue which they would not try to revive, the South might have divided on other questions *ad libitum*, and the "Populists" might have cut a great figure.

Still the Old Pivots. Thus the Democrats may well hope to give Mr. Cleveland the Electoral votes of all the Southern States, and the points of severe pressure will be found in the same group of doubtful States that have for many years been called "pivotal." New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut will have the closest and most anxious attention in the final days of the contest, and the result will, in all likelihood, depend upon New York. Nor is it likely that any forecast can be accurate enough to have the slightest value. The State of New York is likely to go for Harrison or for Cleveland by a majority so small as to constitute a very small fraction of one per cent. of the voters. All predictions will be idle guesses. No man's knowledge is superior enough, under these circumstances, to give any value to his prediction that one candidate or the other will win. What is true of the uncertainty of New York's situation seems to be almost equally true of Indiana, although the variations in the balance of that State are seldom so delicate as those in New York.

The Arrested Exodus. Of all the migrations in history there is no migration to equal that great human flood which streams incessant from the Old World to the New. Year in, year out, Europe pours forth her armies across the Atlantic. Every twelve months a vaster horde of human beings than Napoleon marched to Moscow, or the Crusaders carried to the Holy Land, crosses the watery wilderness over which Columbus pioneered four centuries since, but though

the ocean highway is black with the smoke from the furnaces of the ferry steamers, and the wail of those who bemoan the departure of their kith and kin is almost as ceaseless as the monotone of the surf on the shore, the great exodus attracts little or no attention. It is only the overflow of the Old World gravitating to the New, and it has become a matter of course, like the ebb and flow of the tide, or the rising and the setting of the sun. But this great unnoticed Exodus, which is one of the most portentous and world-shaping events of our time, has been arrested in mid-career by the cholera alarm which occasioned practically prohibitive rules against the landing of immigrants at New York.

Barring the Gates. New York is the European gate of the American Continent. Through its narrow portals enter the host of the New Exodus, seeking the promised land, which lies beyond a broader and a stormier Jordan. The outbreak of cholera at Hamburg, which is the American gate of the Continent of Europe, led to a sudden interdict on the landing of any steerage passengers. But a great stream like the Old World Exodus cannot be arrested in a moment. The army was in movement, and when the interdict was launched the army of emigrants was straggling, in long, irregular lines, all the way from Liverpool to the Russian frontier. It is marvelous with how little visible commotion the great multitude was brought to a halt. But steerage passengers are, for the most part, of the inarticulate class, and it would be a mistake to infer from the absence of uproar and articulate protest that the arrest of their advance has not occasioned terrible privations. For that West-marching host is not migrating for the sake of pleasure. It is migrating as the buffaloes used to do, because the old pastures have been grazed bare. They march, these Legions of the Steerage, driven by Hunger and Want; fleeing from the curse of conscription or the plague of persecution. And when the quarantine authorities called a halt they stood, confounded and confused, literally between Death and the Deep Sea. The sudden stoppage of emigration, that safety-valve of the world, will probably have occasioned more misery and more death than all the ravages of the cholera.

Fasten the Bars to Stay! The plight of these poor people certainly calls for America's generous sympathy. Yet we in America have some plain duties to perform in the protection of our own people. There is a limit to the number of millions of Europe's poorest and least vigorous and desirable inhabitants whom we can safely receive. But for the accidental barring of the gates as a result of the cholera, the immigration of 1892 would have been almost, or quite, unprecedented in volume, and decidedly the lowest and least desirable in average quality ever admitted. The cholera will perhaps have diminished the total for 1892 by 200,000 souls. But if something is not done by Congress to give permanent effect to the tem-

porary check, we shall simply be flooded with a stream the more heavily swollen next year. Let Europe overflow in some other direction for twenty years, while the United States takes account of stock, so to speak. There is hardly a thoughtful person in this country who does not now perceive the desirability of imposing radical restrictions upon immigration. We might continue to manage a quarter of a million well-selected immigrants every year; but more than that number we ought firmly to exclude. Applicants should be held to certain tests, and should be obliged to await their turns, the annual admissions being limited in number.

*Our Foreign
Elements on
Columbus Day.*

It is, of course, possible to take too dark a view of the evils and dangers of our unrestricted immigration. The happier and more hopeful side must have suggested itself to thoughtful persons who witnessed the recent huge Columbian parades in New York or Chicago. The Italian societies were particularly strong in the street pageants, and their uniforms and banners were gay with festive colors. Their appearance showed unmistakable content and prosperity. Bohemian, Polish, Russian-Hebrew and other foreign societies, all splendidly uniformed, formed most imposing parts of the marching host. New York and Chicago are made up almost wholly of heterogeneous foreign elements. And the honest pride that most of them feel in their new American citizenship was illustrated most forcibly in the course of these Columbian celebrations. They are nearly all doing well, and their condition in life has been immeasurably improved by coming to America. As a rule, they are well-meaning and law-respecting people, and their children will be American in every fiber. In fact, the great school parade in New York, which brought forty thousand scholars into the line of march, and was conspicuously successful, was made up in large part of the children of these very immigrants. The American flag alone was allowed in the school parade, and the children's parents, no less than the children themselves, were happy to have it so. We need not despair, then, of making good Americans out of the material now on hand, but we ought to cease accumulating the raw stuff. There is a limit to our power of assimilation.

*The
Columbian
Celebrations.*

It is not particularly creditable to the breadth of our intelligence that we should so generally have forgotten that the Columbian discovery applied to any other territory than the United States. The simple fact is that we are not adept in pageants and celebrations, and that the Spanish Americans, who understand those things much better than we, have celebrated the quadricentennial in their various capitals with a grace, an apt symbolism and an æsthetic sense that New York and Chicago did not equal. Thus New York's much-advertised attempt at an evening parade with symbolic floats and glittering pagentry, which brought a million expectant people into compact masses along the

line of march, was a very meagre affair indeed when compared with little Havana's remarkable spectacular parade. Chicago attempted less than New York in the form of street shows, the new "White City" in Jackson Park being the real thing on exhibition. Mr. Breckinridge at a very late day declined to speak, and Mr. Henry Watterson, one of the finest and most brilliant figures in all the list of our politicians, journalists and orators, gracefully accepted as third choice the invitation of the perplexed Chicago committee. Mr. Watterson and Mr. Depew made a noble pair of orators. Both are men who can rise splendidly to an emergency.



GENERAL CRESPO, THE VENEZUELAN VICTOR.

*Crespo
and
Venezuela.*

South America has been doing much more in October than to celebrate—very appropriately and gaily—the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere. In Venezuela a destructive civil war, that has raged for many months, is at an end, and the right and just cause has triumphed. The late President, Palacio, assumed dictatorial powers and attempted to perpetuate his own authority by a law-defying course that seems to have been far less excusable on its face than the similar course Balmaceda had pursued in Chili. There resulted a revolutionary movement of which General Crespo took the lead. The capital, Caracas, remained in Palacio's hands, as did the chief port, La Guayra. The revolutionists included the best men in Venezuela, but they were sorely handicapped by lack of arms and ammunition. They endeavored to obtain these, with some success, from private sources

in the United States. The course of the civil war has singularly resembled that in Chili. The hero, Crespo, entered Caracas in triumph on October 6. La Guayra was taken a day or two later. The defeated political and military leaders, including Villegas-Pulido, who had succeeded Palacio as President, took refuge on board French and Spanish men-of-war. Our own Admiral Walker was conspicuous in the interest of the United States and of the smoothest possible transfer of authority to the victors. Crespo has established his new Ministry, has revived the Supreme Court that Palacio had suppressed, and is entering upon his administration with good promise. The war has been a costly and sad one, but it leaves the country in the hands of its best men.



PRESIDENT PENA, OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentina and its New President. The Argentine Confederation, which has had so much experience of political and financial upheaval and of revolution and social disorder in the past two years, has also settled down to a steady and a chastened course of existence. The new President, Saenz Pena, was inaugurated on October 12. He is a man who enjoys the unbounded respect of his fellow citizens and who has stood for everything that is good, in a public career of more than thirty years. He has for twelve years been the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Argentina. He was elected President of the Republic by the unanimous vote of the representative electoral body which, under the Argentine constitution, is authorized to make the choice. He has been a life-long promoter of education and of the best political and

social objects. It is fortunate for the great and ambitious Republic of the Plata that its administration has fallen into hands so eminently safe and worthy. South America—so deeply and generally distracted in the period 1890-92—bids fair to have in 1893 a year of welcome quietude and recuperation.

How Hamburg throttled the Cholera Fiend.

To revert again to the cholera question in its international aspects, one naturally begins at Hamburg, where, mute and deserted, the fleet of Atlantic liners has been lying in the Elbe, a grim and silent street of ocean steamships, waiting until the interdict at New York should be removed. Of west European towns, Hamburg almost alone was severely smitten with the plague. It is worth while for us to consider how the infection spread at Hamburg, and how the disease was at length grappled with and conquered. It began quietly enough. From August 1 to August 20 there were only 86 cases. Then it began to take hold. On the 21st there were 83 cases, and the day after 200. By August 27 they rose to 1,000 per day. In ten days there were 9,000 cases and over 4,000 deaths. There have been 17,000 cases and 9,000 deaths. If London were to experience a similar visitation, there would be 170,000 cases and 90,000 deaths. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that for a time the dead lay unburied in the corridors of the hospitals and that panic reigned supreme. But out of the very extremity of the peril came deliverance. The city was placed, as it were, in a sanitary state of siege. A medical officer at the head of a sanitary column was placed in command of each of the twenty districts into which the city was divided. Every school was closed and the school premises were converted into sanitary headquarters, fitted up with boilers for distilling water and with complete disinfecting apparatus. Ambulances ready horsed stood in constant readiness, with carts for removing the clothing and the dead. The moment a man was down with the cholera the police were to be notified, and as soon as the notification was received a telephonic message to the headquarters brought the sanitary column to the house. The patient was whisked off to the hospital, all movables were carried off to the disinfecting station, and the sanitary column washed and scrubbed the room and covered it with disinfectants.

Rights of the Social Organism.

Salus populi suprema lex. When life is at stake and you are at close grips with death, the social organism ignores everything but the promptings of self-preservation. An American doctor of the most advanced school, describing with triumph the arbitrary dealings of the sanitary authorities, was asked timidly, what about personal liberty. "Personal liberty!" exclaimed the good man, with supreme disdain, "Personal liberty! Your grandmother!" He was right, no doubt; for the despotism of doctors, like drumhead courts martial, is sometimes an inevitable and indispensable evil. But it is a penalty only one degree less bad than the cholera,

and if it were to be made a precedent, it would be one degree worse than the cholera. Fortunately, there is not much danger that we shall see the domination of the sanitary column established in permanence, even in Hamburg; but it is a relief to turn from this enforced sacrifice of liberty to save life to the enthusiasm and devotion of the doctors and nurses and others who hastened to Hamburg to render the sore-stricken city the assistance it so greatly needed. Among these were two English young ladies, the Misses Kenealey, nurses, who belong to a family always swift to help the unfortunate, and who on this occasion rendered double service; for they not only nursed the sick in Hamburg, but, by their letters in medical journals, enabled the profession at home to profit by their experience. They were like Cæsar in his campaigns—at once active combatants and special correspondents. The United States was also—as always and everywhere in cases of emergency—represented by some of its undaunted newspaper men. An American reporter or special correspondent will go jauntily where others of his craft prefer not to follow. Special attention has been called to the daring of Mr. Aubrey Stanhope, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who was inoculated at Hamburg with the cholera virus and spent weeks in the most intimate contact with the disease. Mr. Stanhope is a young Englishman of American newspaper training.

*Are We
to be
Exempt?*

The precautions taken against the importation of cholera into England and America seems, so far, to have been successful. The few cases that have occurred here and there, being promptly isolated, have not led to any general outbreak, and every one is hoping that the English-speaking world will be spared the visitation that has overtaken Hamburg. The odds are heavy against such immunity. When Nature's sanitary inspector starts on his rounds, he usually makes the tour of the world. It will be disastrous if cholera should strike the United States in the World's Fair year; but it is by no means improbable. The bridging of the Atlantic, which Columbus began, has destroyed all hope of isolating America. The best-informed English sanitarians tremble at the thought of having to cope in London with an epidemic even on one-tenth the Hamburg scale. The present epidemic of fever has exhausted the resources of the Asylum's Board, and there are many towns in America which would be as helpless as London. The consolation is that the cholera will not only employ the scavenger. It will be as a prophet of the Lord, preaching the solidarity of mankind, and reminding all of us that in the familiar phrase, we are all members one of another. It may, after all, need the cholera to quicken the Church into the conviction that even municipal affairs are matters pertaining to the Kingdom.



THE MISSES KENEALEY, ENGLISH NURSES AT HAMBURG.



MR. AUBREY STANHOPE.

From a Photograph taken at Hamburg.

*Our Composite
of the
English Cabinet.*

Our frontispiece this month is a subject of peculiar interest. As soon as Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet was formed, Mr. Stead determined to try the result of a composite photograph of the seventeen. They consented very graciously to be photographed for the purposes of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and the London Stereoscopic Company undertook to evolve the desired composite. Our readers may like to know how it was done.

The Stereoscopic Company began by dividing Mr. Gladstone's sixteen colleagues into batches of four, each with its own head man. The head man in each group of four was the last to be photographed. In making up the fours, regard was necessarily paid to the similarity of visage. For instance, the first group was made up of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Arnold Morley—four members of the Cabinet who are clean-shaven. Lord Rosebery was naturally the captain of this beardless four. Sir William Harcourt was the captain of the big-headed men, and he had as his colleagues Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mundella and

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. The third group, with Mr. Morley at its head, consisted of Lord Herschell, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Lord Ripon. The fourth, or Lord Spencer's group, included Mr. Bryce, Lord Kimberley and Sir George Trevelyan. Of the four groups, Lord Rosebery's impression was portrayed most strongly upon his group. Sir William Harcourt, on the other hand, is entirely merged, Mr. Fowler's strongly marked features being much more conspicuous than those of any other of his four. The Morley group resembles no one in particular; it has Mr. Morley's forehead, Lord Herschell's nose and Lord Ripon's beard. In the Spencer group, Mr. Bryce's portrait comes out very conspicuously. Having got these four composite groups, they were all combined, and then Mr. Gladstone's portrait was photographed upon the whole. The result is seen in the frontispiece.

Students in physiognomy will be interested in endeavoring to discern the contribution made by each of the seventeen Ministers to the mild and benevolent looking entity which has resulted from the combination of seventeen portraits into one. The composite portrait, looked at from one point of view, somewhat resembles Mr. Gladstone; but it has no such distinctive stamp of his well-known features as Lord Rosebery and Mr. Bryce have made on the composite portraits of their respective quartets. The predominating note of the type which has thus been evolved is that of a benevolent and thoughtful gentleman of about sixty. The eyes are very strongly marked, and there is more harmony and proportion in the result than might have been expected, considering the extremely varying features out of which it has been built up.

*Mr.
Gladstone's
Holiday.*

Mr. Gladstone has been taking a holiday on the top of Snowden, where he was the guest of Sir E. Watkin. An ill-tempered cow which attacked him in his own park, and knocked him down, did him no harm, but signed her own death warrant. She was killed and sold piecemeal as relics; each of her teeth is said to have brought as much as six shillings. Her calf will, according to current report, be one of the attractions of the World's Fair. If the teeth of a cow that merely knocked down a Prime Minister are worth six shillings each, what would have been their value had he unfortunately been killed? Mr. Gladstone does not concern himself with conundrums, even when they illustrate his popularity. He has been writing a paper on a Homeric subject for the Oriental Congress, and discoursing on patience in politics to Welshmen clamorous for Church and Land bills. So far as the work of the present Parliament is concerned, there is about an equal degree of actuality in Homeric archæology and Welsh Disestablishment. Of course there will have to be some semblance of an attempt made to disestablish the Church of England in Wales; but it will come to nothing. The House of Lords blocks the way. Mr. Gladstone in his speech accused the Welsh landlords of not being as ready to

reduce their rents in bad times as English landlords, a remark which has created much controversy, and was probably intended to herald a bill which will create more.

England's Policy Abroad. Lord Rosebery has his hands full of small but important questions. The arbitration about the seals of Behring is now worrying the governments at Washington and London; and the law officers of the Crown are sorely tried by the utterly irreconcilable claims of their Canadian fellow-subjects on the one hand and the American government on the other. The question of the future of Uganda, however small it may be so far as the precise province is concerned, is important, as it involves the control of the Nyanza. If the British East African Company withdraw from what is properly Imperial business, and confine themselves to the development of the commercial and industrial resources of the territory nearer the coast, they may abandon the Lake as well as Uganda.

The Uganda Cabinet Meetings. There were two British Cabinet meetings in September summoned expressly to consider what was to be done about Uganda. Ministers decided to let Uganda go. The decision may be necessary, but it is none the less unfortunate. A Ministry which proposes Home Rule for Ireland ought to pray for opportunities to prove that its Irish policy is not due to any indifference to the Empire and its responsibilities. The British East Africa Company find that it costs £40,000 a year to keep the flag flying on the far side of the Victoria Nyanza, and, as they have not that money to spare, they intend to clear out on December 31st. The Gladstone Ministry will help them with a quarter's expenses to do the evacuation handsomely by March 31, if they find it absolutely impossible to get out honorably by the end of the year. Uganda is not worth much. It is a mere shadow of its former self, and it is possible to control the Victoria Nyanza without touching Uganda. But many responsibilities have been incurred, and it is difficult to wipe the slate and repudiate your obligations. When an English officer pledges England's word to defend a tribe or administer a territory, that pledge should be kept.

English Policy at Home. Mr. Asquith, at the Home Office, has begun somewhat unfortunately by endorsing as his own the departmental prejudice inherited from Mr. Matthews against Mrs. Maybrick. That, however, will have to be reconsidered. One may pass to the more agreeable duty of congratulating the new Home Secretary upon his visit to the Welsh mine where one hundred and forty poor fellows lost their lives, and upon the decision at which it is understood he has arrived concerning Trafalgar Square. A meeting is summoned for November 13, to celebrate the anniversary of Bloody Sunday by reasserting the popular right to the Square. Nothing can be more obvious than the

solution upon which ministers are said to have hit. The Square is London's open-air town hall. The rights of the citizens to use it for purposes of orderly public meetings will be recognized, due notice being given beforehand by the representatives of those who wish to assemble in the Square. Such notice is necessary to prevent the monopoly of the open-air town hall by any single section of the community, and to provide that the police shall not be taken unawares when called upon to regulate the crowd and maintain order. It is said that some ministers are in favor of restricting the right of public meeting to Saturday and Sunday; but their sober second thoughts will recoil from a hard and fast limitation that would challenge King Demos to contest the right of a Liberal Ministry to confiscate five-sevenths of his privilege of public meeting on this historic gathering ground. Mr. Asquith is also supposed by Tories to be engaged in considering how many dynamiters and assassins he can let loose upon the country in deference to the demand for amnesty. Here his line is not so clear; but no general amnesty is to be anticipated.

Mr. Morley at Dublin. Mr. Morley has been trying to get to work in Ireland under difficulties. There are about 50,000 persons, or say 10,000 families, against whom, by due process of law, judgment has been obtained, but who are living on their holdings as tenants at will, execution of judgment being suspended *sine die*. Their landlords can evict them whenever it is convenient. To inaugurate the Home Rule Administration by a plentiful crop of evictions was a temptation to which any Irish landlord might succumb, and the only wonder is that there have been so few. Mr. Morley cannot suspend the operation of the law of his own motion, any more than he can check the ebb and flow of the tides. If the landlords choose they can make trouble, but the probability is that they will not make very much. The evicted tenants who are clamoring to be reinstated offer difficulties that are two-fold. The first is to discover what is the best solution; and the second, and by far the most serious, is to discover how to get the House of Lords to agree to any solution, whatever, of any difficulty of any kind. It is their interest to preserve every difficulty as zealously as if difficulties were pheasants or foxes, in order to trip up the Government. The same insoluble problem confronts our British friends at every turn. How can a man walk forward when one of his legs persists in walking backward?

Mr. Morley's First Step. Mr. Morley's first step has been eminently cautious and practical. In a letter to Mr. McCarthy he points out that the 13th section of the Land act of 1891 has been an entire failure. It has only brought about 187 settlements in all Ireland, 103 of which were on a single estate. Six hundred police, costing £45,000 per annum, are exclusively maintained in order to keep order in the districts disturbed by this unsettled question. One

single estate has cost the Exchequer £13,000 for this cause since 1881. Seven hundred and fifty-three persons are still under special police protection. The evil exists, but before deciding how to deal with it "we require fuller and more precise information than is now in our possession." A small commission has, therefore, been appointed to examine and report with strict impartiality, and as promptly as may be, as to the actual circumstances and practical equity of the case. This inquiry, instituted in good faith, is to be specially directed to ascertaining (1) what the prolongation of the present state of things is costing, and (2) what means should be adopted for bringing about settlements and the reinstatement of evicted tenants. The work of the Commissioners will be no child's play, and they will do well if they have their report ready by the reassembling of Parliament.

*Mr. Fowler
and the
Liquor Question.*

Mr. H. H. Fowler, Minister of Local Government Affairs, has his work set and no mistake. He has to prepare for the cholera epidemic that is due next year; he has to draft the bills reforming the whole rural government of England; he has to appoint a Royal Commission on the Poor Law; and, most difficult task of all, he has to satisfy the temperance people by some arrangement of local control which can be disguised as the "Direct Veto." He may keep out the cholera; he may frame a Parochial Councils bill that will be more popular than a circus; he can constitute without difficulty a good Commission on Poor Law Reform; he will never satisfy the teetotalers. The London *Speaker* and the Bishop of Chester have been putting forward, more or less tentatively, various suggestions for giving the local community some really effective control of the drink traffic; but there is too much reason to expect that their suggestions will be scouted with scorn. The Temperance Alliance men, with whom the "Direct Veto" to be exercised by a two-thirds voting majority, without compensation, is a fetish, will do as they have always done. They are the Bourbons of English politics, and there is more hope of an arrangement with the Redmondites than there is of coming to a *modus vivendi* with the disciples of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

*The Power
of the
"Publicans."*

The worst of it is that while the teetotalers are so impracticable, the "publicans" are full of the most practical common sense. It is every day becoming more apparent that the Unionists will be driven irresistibly to rely more and more every month upon the liquor sellers. It is beer, and beer alone, which will save the Union, if it is to be saved. As yet the publicans have by no means put forth their full strength. But they have given a sample of what they will do when the fight really opens, in the South Bedfordshire election. Mr. Whitbread, the Liberal candidate, bore a name which ought to have disarmed Boniface. But he was a Liberal, and that was enough. The word went forth that he had to be opposed; and, after a stiff fight,

the Liberal majority was pulled down from 1,019 to 242. This reduction is attributed almost exclusively to the fact that every public house was a canvassing centre for the Unionists. South Leeds, earlier in the month, showed a reduction of the Liberal majority from 1,535 to 948. So far as by-elections go, notwithstanding Mr. Morley's brilliant success at Newcastle, they have rather damped the spirits of the Liberals. The Conservatives are already declaring that the flowing tide is with them. Possibly. What is much more certain is, that with them is the flowing tap!

*The
Citizenship
of Women.*

Another question which Mr. Fowler will have to face is that of limiting the choice of members of the District and Parochial Councils to men and women of reputable life. The Shoreditch Vestry last month, in considering a District Council scheme, formulated by the Islington Vestry, carried an amendment expressly disqualifying for seats on the Council all persons "who during the previous seven years may have been convicted of felony, gross immorality, gambling or bankruptcy." Some such clause might with advantage be introduced into all acts defining persons eligible for election to offices of public trust. Mr. Fowler will also have to decide whether or not women are to be eligible to sit on Parochial and District Councils. If he says no, he will be taking a backward step; for women can already sit on Boards of Guardians of the Poor, whose duties will be taken over by the new bodies. If he says yes, he practically gives up the interdict which at present forbids the election of women as County Councillors. There ought not to be much hesitation as to which way he will move. New Zealand last month gave a timely hint as to the direction in which modern democracy is moving by passing the bill giving the right to vote to women. The measure was impaired by a clause giving permission to the new voters to vote by voting papers—for no such privilege should be given to either sex—but that is a minor detail of no importance.

*Australasia
Leads.*

The fact that New Zealand should be the first of British colonies to confer full citizenship upon women, is another reminder of the way in which the people at the antipodes are leading progressive movements throughout the English-speaking world. The Eight Hours movement comes from Australia; the Australian ballot, long established in Great Britain, is now making the tour of the United States; and now New Zealand, in conferring the suffrage upon women, has taken a step which, sooner or later, England and America will follow. In another matter Australasia sets some of its fellow-subjects a lesson, notably in Canada. On this subject, Mr. Fitchett, the editor of our Australasian edition, writing upon the result of the inquiry into the administration of the New South Wales railways, makes the following very satisfactory observations:

The State railways of Australia, by the huge amount of capital they employ, and the opportunities for favoritism they afford, might easily become the nurseries of corruption; but, as the Selvey Commission proves, their administration is found, under the most searching investigation, to be absolutely honest. And honesty is a note of public life in the colonies everywhere. Australian parliaments are not always wise; they are not often far-sighted—the colonial politician is, indeed, an obstinate and hopeless “opportunist”—but they are always clean! Nothing would so instantly and finally wreck a Cabinet or a party as a well-grounded suspicion of playing false with the public funds. The Mercier scandals of Canada and the notorious “lobbying” of the United States are, at present at least, impossible in Australia; and this, not because human nature, but only because circumstances are different with us. In communities so small as the Australian colonies, moreover, public men are exposed to a closeness of inspection which greatly invigorates honesty. Dishonesty is fatal, if only because it is sure of detection.

The Trades Union Congress. The Trades Union Congress met at Glasgow in September, and its president, Mr. John Hodge, discoursed upon the problems of labor. In an address which did not excite much remark, one observation deserves note. He said: “Many trades are cursed with unnecessary Sunday work, to abolish which means a great industrial war.” Therein Mr. Hodge is surely mistaken. If the Trades Union Congress will specify particulars, and lay a memorial before the representatives of the churches and before Parliament, setting forth the unnecessary Sunday labor complained of, and a practical legislative proposal for preventing it, the evil will be promptly remedied. Both Mr. Morley for the Liberals and Sir John Gorst for the Conservatives are ready to legislate for the six days working week. The Congress, as a whole, passed off fairly well without any sensation. The old and the new Unionists in Great Britain are settling down together so comfortably that it will soon be very difficult to tell the one from the other.

The Eight Hours Bill. The Congress, after long debate, carried by 205 votes to 155 a motion instructing the Parliamentary Committee to promote a bill regulating the hours of labor to eight per day, or forty-eight per week, in all trades and occupations excepting mining; with the proviso that the organized members of any trade or occupation should be permitted to exempt their industry from the operation if they cared to protest by means of a test ballot. A brisk debate arose over the action of Mr. Fenwick, the paid Parliamentary Secretary, who had spoken against the Eight Hours bill which the committee had been instructed by the Congress to promote. No greater tribute could have been paid to Mr. Fenwick than the large majority which affirmed that he might continue to oppose, as a Labor member, a measure which he was instructed to promote as a paid secretary. The motion in favor of the Eight Hours bill for miners was carried by 281 to 56. Note in this

connection that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has made a significant speech at Birmingham, on the Early Closing bill. Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to give, say, to eight butchers in any small town, if they can get the assent of the Town Council, the right to have fines and imprisonment inflicted on any four other butchers who dare to keep their shops open half-an-hour longer than the time fixed by the eight as closing time. There is a great deal to be said in favor of this proposal; but what with “Direct Veto” and “Early Closing,” the minority of less than one-third will soon be held to have neither rights nor liberties.

The Socialist Congress. The chief event from the Socialist point of view this fall was the meeting of the Socialist Congress at Marseilles, over which the German Socialist Liebknecht presided. The Congress was notable for four things. First, because it denounced the English trades unionists for confining themselves to the Eight Hours day and for organizing an International Congress in London. Secondly, be-



WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

cause it decided that the Socialists must enter the electoral arena in every district in France. Thirdly, because it drew up a programme of Socialism for the peasants. And fourthly, because of the speech of Herr Liebknecht and the way in which it was received. Its rural programme is as follows:

(1) That a *minimum* rate of salaries be decreed for all workmen and servants. (2) That Equity Courts be created for the promotion of agricultural interests. (3) That the right of disposing of their real property be withdrawn from the communes. (4) That the real estate possessed by the communes be placed at the disposal of non-possessing families. (5) That a pension fund for aged agriculturists be created. (6) That the communes purchase agricultural implements and let them out at cost price. (7) That estates of less than 5,000 fr. in value be free from any tax on the sale

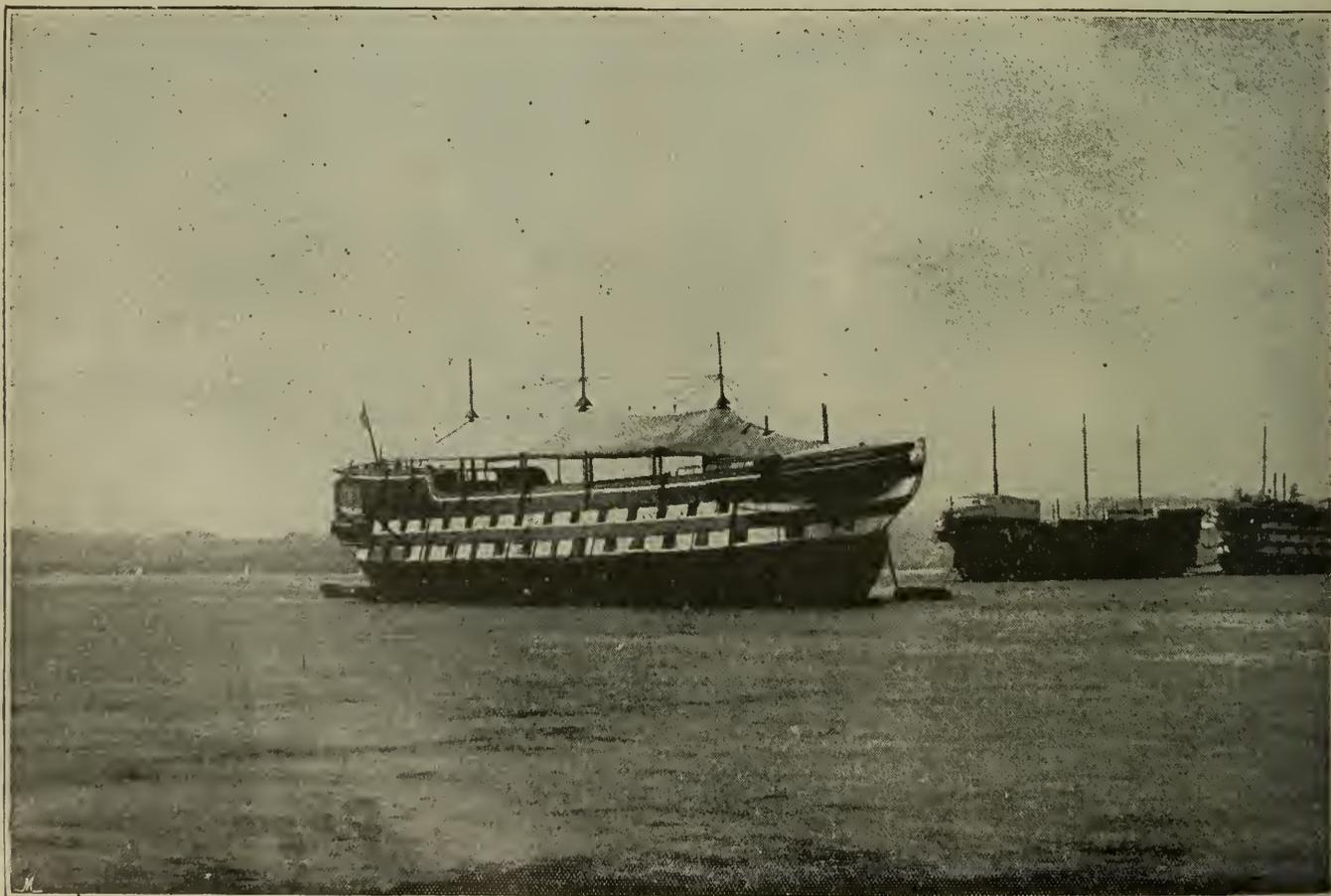
of same. (8) That leases, as in Ireland, be drawn up by the Arbitration Courts. (9) The repeal of Article 2,102 of the Civil Code, which provides that proprietors shall have a privilege lien on the crops. (10) The revision of the survey of the country. (11) Creation of gratuitous agricultural schools.

The Socialists and Alsace-Lorraine. Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, excited immense enthusiasm by declaring that French and German Socialists knew no other enemy but the middle classes. When Germany was a Social and Democratic Republic the question of Alsace-Lorraine would be got rid of, and peace would exist between the peoples. Interviewed afterward, he is said to have suggested the cession of the disputed provinces to Switzerland. As for war, if France attacked Germany it would be treachery for the German Socialists not to defend their Fatherland. But if the middle classes in Germany began a war of aggression against France, the German Socialists would revolt. They will have no need to resort to such a drastic measure if Herr Liebknecht is right, for he predicted the speedy triumph of the Social Democrats. We shall gain a million votes, he said, lead two and a half millions to the poll, and secure fifty Deputies in the Reichstag. It is evident, however, from his frank expression of disgust at the way in which the French are courting the Czar, that the brotherhood of the Franco-German Socialists is hardly skin deep.

The German Army. While Socialists are talking, Kaisers are acting, and the Germans are confronted with a demand for an addition of \$20,000,000 per annum to their military budget in order to place them on an equality with France. By way of

a bribe to secure the voting of this heavy addition to the crushing burden of military expenditure, Caprivi proposes to reduce the period of service in the army from three years to two. This, however, will be accompanied by much greater stringency in passing every male citizen through the ranks. To meet the financial difficulty it is proposed to increase the tax on beer. Now, you may do many things in Germany with impunity. But beer is as the Ark of the Covenant, on which no profane hand may be laid with impunity. Bismarck sees the danger which threatens his successful rival, and he has already opened a campaign in the press against the proposed changes. No one can as yet foresee what the result will be, but the odds seem heavy that Caprivi will be worsted. If, however, taking a leaf from Bismarck's book, he gets up a war scare, he will secure his millions. But without a scare? Hardly.

Historic War Ships. There has been much clamor in England over the sale by the Admiralty of one of Nelson's old flag ships, the *Foudroyant*, to a German shipbreaker and junk dealer, for \$5,000, to be reduced to firewood and old iron. The *Victory* is fitted up at Portsmouth, England, so that visitors to that great naval arsenal can for years to come see the man-of-war that Nelson commanded when he fell at Trafalgar. But for one person who has a chance of seeing the *Victory* there are a hundred who would enjoy the opportunity of seeing another of Nelson's flagships if it were moored off Somerset House, in the Thames at London. Yet when the *Foudroyant*, of which Nelson said, "I love her as a father loves a darling child," could no longer serve any useful purpose as a hulk at Plymouth, they in-



NELSON'S FLAGSHIP THE "VICTORY" AT PORTSMOUTH.

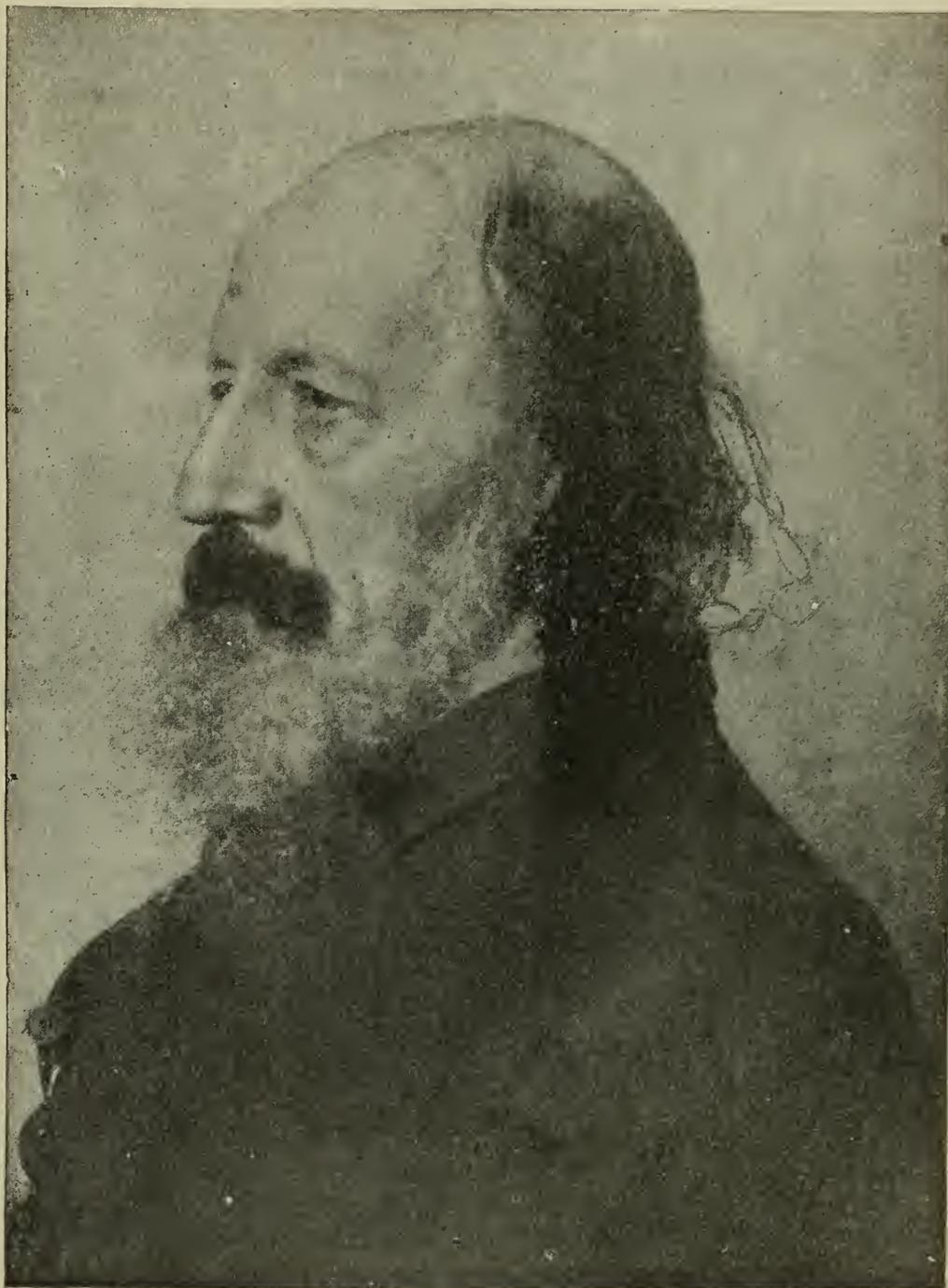
continentally sold her. The *Foudroyant* was Nelson's flagship, inseparately associated alike with his glories and his frailty, and as such she should have been jealously preserved as an inestimable heirloom by the nation whom he protected by his valor and glorified by his genius. Just imagine what vividness and color the *Foudroyant* might give the story of the old wars to all Londoners if it were but used as the naval object lesson. She should be moored opposite Somerset House, where her great Sea-King Captain lay in state when he came back dead from the greatest of his victories, and be fitted up from stem to stern with relics and records and pictures of all the great sea fights by which English sailors have kept the seaward wall of Albion inviolate. On the anniversaries of great naval battles she should be beflagged, and her guns should fire a salute to wake the echoes of ancient glories.

Four Old American Vessels. It would be well if we in America could catch enough of the spirit of the protest which, as is now cabled, has resulted in the rescue by a private English syndicate of Nelson's flagship, to secure the proper preservation of our own historic vessels. Most of those which would have been our chief pride have already been destroyed. But there remain in the navy four ships that possess a true historic interest. The old *Constitution* is the receiving ship at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She was saved from destruction some years ago by the protest of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and others. But for their agitation she would have been broken up. The *Constellation* is now the practice ship at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. But with the completion of the new ship *Bancroft* in the coming spring she probably will go out of commission, and may be sold for junk; for there is no special provision for her maintenance or repair. Ought she not to be saved as an object lesson to school children and a tangible memorial of our old navy? It is gratifying to know that the *Kearsarge* and the *Hartford* are protected by special acts of Congress, which provide that these

two ships shall not be sold, but shall be kept in repair even if the cost should exceed the 20 per cent. limit fixed as the maximum that may be allowed for the repair of wooden ships.

Tennyson and Renan.

Since our last number was printed the world has been called to mourn the death of the greatest poet of this generation, Lord Tennyson. The next number of the REVIEW OF RE-

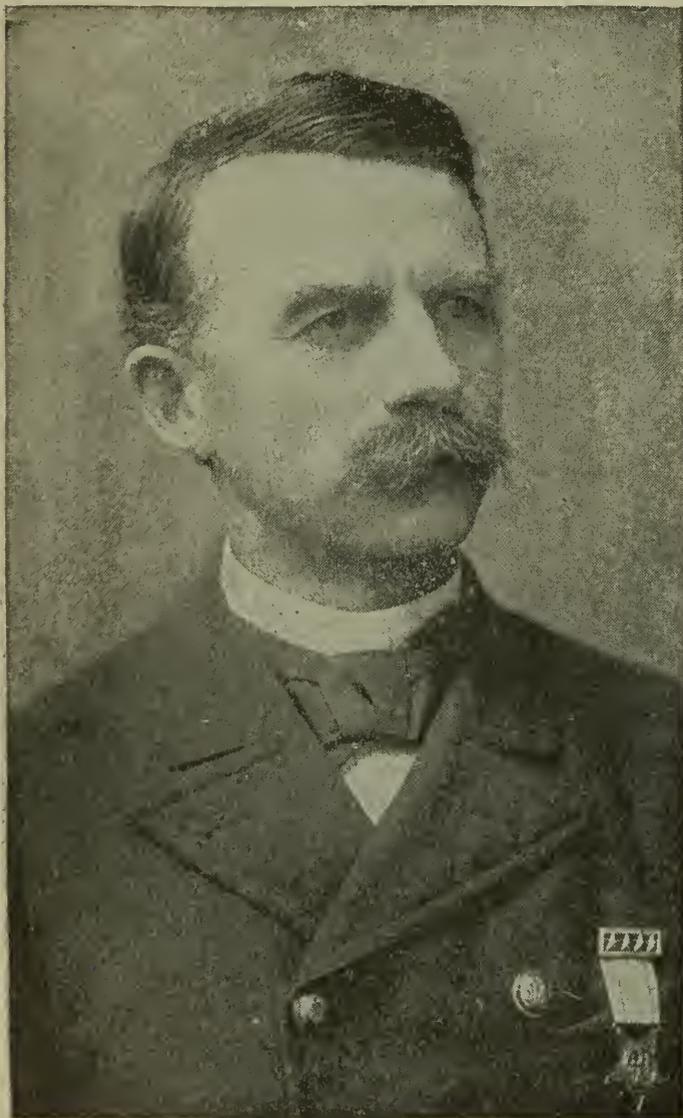


THE LATE LORD TENNYSON.

VIEWS will contain a character sketch of this great teacher and citizen of the English-speaking world. The French also have lost their witty, scholarly and distinguished man of letters, Ernest Renan. The Christian world had long regarded him with extreme disfavor because of his attacks upon the essential creeds of Christianity. But he had many eminently attractive qualities of mind and spirit.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 21.—The session of the G. A. R. encampment begins in Washington, D. C.; Indianapolis selected for the second year's meeting....The Grand Jury at Pittsburgh returns bills against 167 Homestead strikers for murder and riot...The Melbourne Legislative Assembly adopts a motion favoring a Universal or Imperial union for the



A. G. WEISSERT,

The New Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

introduction of the decimal system in money, weights and measures.

September 22.—Gen. A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic....Officers of the Carnegie Steel Company arrested on charges growing out of the Homestead riot.... Celebration of the centenary of the French Republic President Carnot pardons Edward Deacon, committed to prison for murder....Cholera increases in Berlin and Brussels....The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance meets in Toronto, Canada.

September 23.—Governor McKinley, of Ohio, speaks on the issues of the campaign at Philadelphia....Monuments are dedicated at Gettysburg by Vermont and Massachusetts regiments....The wealthy Chinese merchants of Chicago unite with the Six Companies of San Francisco to fight the Gerry Exclusion Law....New Zealand's Woman's Franchise bill passed by the Legislative Council....The Hoang Ho River, China, overflows its banks: twelve towns are inundated and many lives lost.

September 24.—Judge Porter refuses to allow bail in the case of Hugh O'Donnell, the Homestead strike leader, charged with murder and riot....The federal authorities of Germany have yielded assent to a proposed two years' service in the army....The Literary and Artistic Congress in session at Milan closes.

September 25.—Governor W. E. Russell renominated by the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts in session at Boston....Sixty-four new cases of cholera and twenty-three deaths from the disease in Hamburg, thirty new cases and seventeen deaths in Paris, and in St. Petersburg twenty new cases and two deaths.... Two British sealing cruisers seized off the Siberian coast by Russians.

September 26.—Mr. Cleveland sends the Chairman of the Notification Committee a letter accepting the nomination for President of the United States....The International Congress on Maritime Law opens at Genoa with 250 delegates present, representing the Civil and Naval authorities of various countries.

September 27.—Announcement by Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the Government has decided to appoint a commissioner to inquire into the cases of the evicted Irish tenants.

September 28.—The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of Santiago Bay in Southern California celebrated....The Italian Parliament adjourned....Nancy Hanks breaks the world's record by trotting a mile in 2.04 on the regulation track at Terre Haute, Indiana....Pope Leo gives orders to erect the Diocese of Texas into an Archbishopric.

September 29.—The Regents of the University at Albany, N. Y., elect Professor Anson J. Upton, of Auburn Theological Seminary, to succeed Chancellor George William Curtis....Mr. Stuart Knill, a Roman Catholic, elected Lord Mayor of London....The Anti-Parnellites issue a manifesto predicting the early triumph of Home Rule....Herr Zelle elected Burgomaster of Berlin....Emperor William confers the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Red Eagle upon the Khedive of Egypt....The British Government annexes the Union Group and Gilbert Island in the Pacific...General Diaz publicly declared President of the Republic of Mexico for four more years, commencing December 1, 1892....The trial of the Coeur d' Alène miners at Coeur d' Alène City, Idaho, on charges of conspiracy, results in the conviction of four of the defendants and acquittal of ten....Mascot at Terre Haute, Ind., lowers the pacing record for a mile to 2.04.

September 30.—Senor Lowe, the new Spanish Minister, is presented at Washington....The Pan-Presbyterian Council at Toronto closes its session....Senator Sherman speaks at Fairfield, Ohio, on the political issues of the campaign.

October 1.—Nine members of the Homestead Advisory Board arrested on charges of high treason....The *Pull Mall Gazette* changes its policy from Radical to Liberal Unionist....The Wisconsin Supreme Court declares the recent Apportionment Act unconstitutional....The University of Chicago opens.

October 2.—Governor Hogg, of Texas, issues a proclamation withdrawing the cholera quarantine against New York....Father Martin, a Spaniard, elected General of the Society of Jesus... In the school elections at Faribault, Minn., the "Faribault Plan" is defeated by a majority of two hundred in one thousand votes....Dr. G. S. Burrows, of Amherst College, accepts the presidency of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind....Michael Davitt suggests the starting of a land league in Great Britain in opposition to the Irish Landlord Campaign.

October 3.—International Monetary Conference is announced to meet at Brussels, November 22....Lord Houghton, the new Viceroy of Ireland, makes his public entry into Dublin....The New York Presbytery decides to begin the trial of Dr. Briggs on November 9.

October 4.—Lt. Miklos wins in the muck-talked-of long distance ride between Berlin and Vienna....Low Churchmen are attacked at Folkestone, England, during the meeting of the Anglican Church Congress....Railroad record is broken on the Hudson River Road by a heavy train making the distance between Albany and New York in one hour and seventeen minutes.

October 5.—The Protestant Episcopal Church begins its Triennial Conference at Baltimore, Md....Georgia goes to the Democrats by some 40,000 majority....A terrible battle at Coffeyville, Kansas, between the marshal's posse and the famous Dalton boys, desperadoes, in which the Dalton gang is annihilated and four citizens are killed....Budapest in the grip of the cholera.

October 6.—The cholera appears in London....Destructive storms rage in Italy and France...The famous chess master, Emanuel Lasker, arrives in New York to do battle at the Manhattan Chess Club.

October 7.—At La Rabido, Spain, the Congress of Americanists opened....The French forces defeat the Dahomeyans, killing 200 of them....The funeral of M. Rénan is held in the College of France....The war in Venezuela is ended by the utter repulse of the government forces at San Pedro by General Crespo's Army.

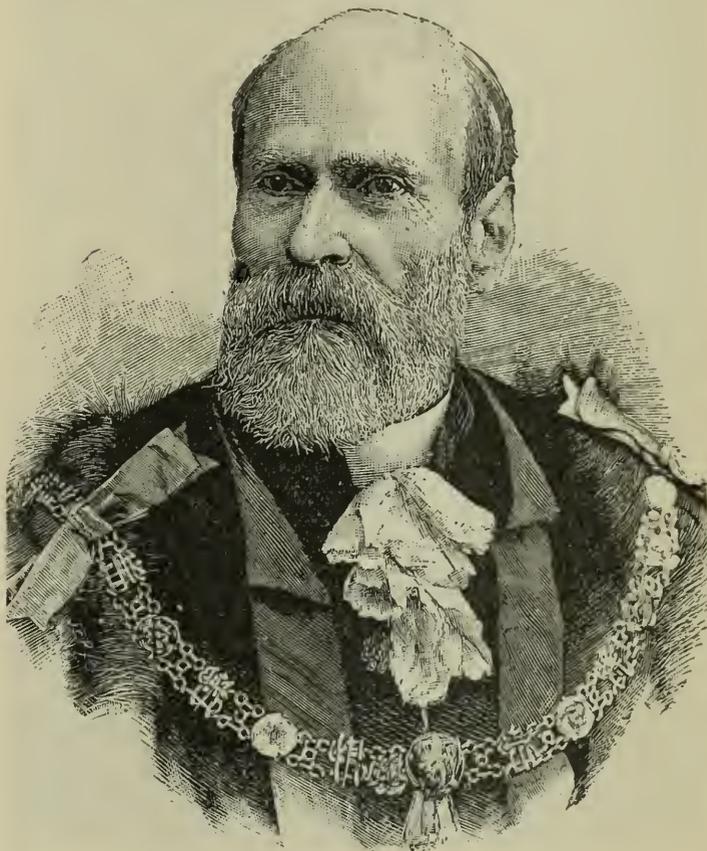
October 8.—Columbus celebration begun in New York by the opening of the Art Loan Association....President Carnot pardons 60 miners who were imprisoned at Lille for participation in the recent riots.

October 9.—The French forces win again in Dahomey and prepare to crush King Behanzin....A collision during a fog in Puget Sound causes the death of five persons and serious injury of seventeen....A great opium smuggling scheme successfully carried through in San Francisco....General Joaquin Crespo enters Caracas, and is proclaimed provisional President of Venezuela. He appoints his cabinet.

October 10.—A grand parade in New York City of 25,000 school children in honor of Columbus....Mme. Modjeska appears in New York at the Garden Theatre....Chief

Justice Paxson, of Pennsylvania, delivered his charge to the Grand Jury in the case of the Homestead rioters.... In Spain the Columbus celebration is continued at Huelva with the added presence of the Queen Regent of Spain and the young King, and there is a grand naval parade at Cadiz.

October 11.—In New York the Columbus celebration is continued by a midday naval parade in the Bay and North River, and in the evening a Roman Catholic parade....The Homestead strikers and Carnegie officials indicted by the Grand Jury for treason....The Protestant Episcopal Convention in session at Baltimore finishes the revision of the Episcopal prayer book....The Austrian and German Emperors meet at Vienna.



MR. STUART KNILL,
The New Lord Mayor of London.

October 12.—In New York the Columbus Celebration is concluded with a great military and civic parade in the day time and with a brilliant night character pageant; public and private buildings all over the city illuminated....The yardmen on the "Big Four" Railroad go on strike....The triennial Congregational Council begins its sessions in Minneapolis....Funeral services over the interment of the Poet-Laureate in Westminster Abbey.

October 13.—Terrible gas explosion in a mine at Shamokin, Pa....At Carmaux, France, striking miners tear down the Prefect's proclamation, and are in a state of riot....At Albany, N. Y., the Court of Appeals decides that the apportionment law of 1892 is valid and shall hold.

October 14.—The Dahomeyans again defeated by the French forces... The Balkans shaken up by a violent earthquake....Henry Watterson chosen to deliver the World's Fair dedicatory oration on October 21....Pena installed as President and a new cabinet formed in the Argentine Republic....United States Minister Scrubbs at Caracas, Venezuela receives instructions to recognize Crespo's government.

October 15.—Many disasters in Great Britain from the

prevailing storms...The Papal Legate, Cardinal Satalli, calls on Secretary of State Foster in Washington.

October 16.—A schooner goes down in the Gulf of Mexico, drowning 16 persons....Robert T. Lincoln, United States Minister to Great Britain, arrives in New



THE LATE PATRICK S. GILMORE.

York...Celebration at Stamford, Conn., of the 250th anniversary of its founding.

October 17.—The P. & O. steamer *Bokhara* is struck by a Chinese typhoon between Shanghai and Hong Kong, and over one hundred persons are lost... United States Supreme Court establishes the constitutionality of the Miner law in Michigan, and that State may choose its electors by the district method.

October 18.—The French government called to account, at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, for the Carmaux strike troubles...The Republican County Convention nominates for Mayor of New York City Edwin Einstein, the Tammany Convention nominates Thomas F. Gilroy, and the County Democracy, John Quinn.

October 19.—World's Fair exercises open in Chicago... The *City of Paris* breaks all transatlantic records, making the voyage from Queenstown in 5 days 14 hours and 24 minutes...Fourteen men buried in the caving of a sewer in Hamburg...In riots at Crete four natives and fourteen Turkish soldiers were killed.

October 20.—The rebels in Argentine place under ar-

rest the Provincial ministers of Santiago Del Estero... The second day of Chicago's celebration of the discovery of America; a civic parade in which 75,000 persons march...The strike committee of the Carmaux miners in France decide to submit their claims to arbitration... Rev. Dr. Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary-New York, makes an argument in the Briggs case before the Presbyterian synod, at Albany.

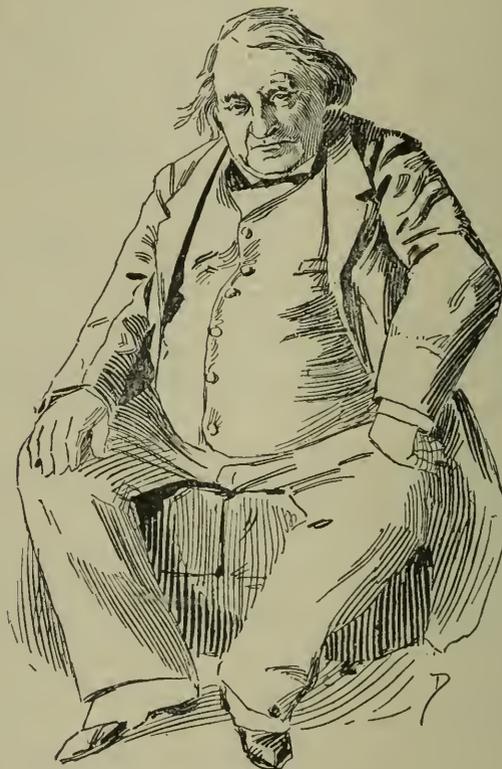
OBITUARY.

September 21.—The Rev. Dr. Chas. M. O'Keefe, of New York, rector of the Church of Saint Charles Borromeo... Prof. Croom Robertson of England.

September 22.—Duke of Sutherland.

September 23.—General John Pope, who served prominently in the Mexican and Civil Wars... Judge William E. Sherwood, of the Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland, Ohio...The Marchioness of Abergavenny...Dr. Henry Bartling, German Jurist in Literature.

September 24.—Patrick S. Gilmore, world-renowned proprietor, manager and leader of the band bearing his name... Prince François de Paule de Bourbon, Count of Trapani...Rev. G. Clements, formerly secretary of the Protestant Reformation Society, England.



THE LATE ERNEST RENAN.

(Readers interested in Renan portraiture will find an excellent "half-tone" in our last June number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, page 631, and may expect a very fine full-page engraving next month.)

September 25.—General James W. Husted, a prominent Republican leader of New York... Sir William Richtie, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada... Eugene Peronne, France, Senator.

September 26.—General Andrew G. Chapman, of Charles County, Md., for many years one of the leading Democrats of that State... Princess Batthyany Strattmann... Major Arthur Morris, of the United States Army. —

September 27.—George T. Comstock, formerly Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. . . . William P. Canaday, of North Carolina, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate.

September 28.—Judge Theodore W. Barnett, of Indiana . . . Sir Thomas Cockburne Campbell, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Western Australia. . . . Thomas Pitter, formerly President of the British Chamber of Commerce.

September 29.—Grand Shereef of Wazam.

October 1.—Michael Erlanger, the famous financier of Paris.

October 2.—Joseph Ernest Rénan, the distinguished philologist and author. . . . Dr. J. H. Douglass, well known as the physician who attended General Grant during his last illness. . . . Major Henry Gaines of Saratoga, N. Y., a veteran of the Mexican War.

October 3.—Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, brother of the late poet. . . . Hugo Franz Brachelli, the Austrian statistician.

October 6.—Lord Tennyson, Poet-Laureate of England.

October 7.—James R. Sayre, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J. . . . Tong-King-Sing, the Imperial director of Railways in China. . . . John R. Redding, of Massachusetts, member of the XXVII. and XXVIII. Congresses.

October 8.—Dr. James H. Steuart, a prominent physician of Baltimore, Md. . . . Father Anselm, Superior of the Carthusians.

October 10.—Lieut. Julius Prochazka, of the marine corps of the U. S. Navy.

October 11.—Captain Edward McGuire, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers. . . . Rev. Dr Augustus Babb, one of the oldest ministers in the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania.

October 12.—Ex-Congressman John H. Camp, of Lyons, N. Y.

October 13.—Count Adolphus Naraikow, the well-known Nihilist and writer.

October 14.—Rev. John W. Belknapp, of Troy, N. Y., one of the oldest members of the Troy Methodist Conference.



THE LATE EDWARD VANSITTART NEALE,

President of the British Agricultural and Horticultural Association and "Father of Co-operation" in England.

October 16.—Edward W. Seymore, Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

October 19.—Gen. Benjamin F. Partridge, of Bay City, Mich., prominent in Grand Army circles.

October 20.—Camille Felix Machael Rousset, French historian.

TO SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

(Columbian Celebration Day, October 12, 1892.)

As lone, gray crags, which shield the sea-bird's brood,
Amidst the tempest towering, calm, abide ;
So rests, above the pageant's beating tide,
The peace of thy majestic solitude.

Wave free her flag whose spirit unsubdued,
Gave freedom's birth to souls that else had died !
To-day her children's song has satisfied
For all the bitter pangs of motherhood.

Far heavenward, the sister spires are crowned
By faith's most sacred cross ; her voice uplifts
Our hearts, while wrong and earth-pain overwhelm.

Nor church, nor country, can life's yearning bound.
Beauty, sublimity—thy noblest gifts—
Are fruits and prophesies of her true realm.

SELDEN L. WHITCOMB.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

THE American cartoonists have been exceptionally busy through the presidential campaign, and their bold and clever work will have played no small part in the result. Both national committees have not only made an unprecedentedly extensive use of campaign literature, but have also made vast official use of certain cartoons which were deemed particularly effective. The two official cartoonists whose work has been most widely displayed have been the veteran Nast for the Republican side and the veteran De Grimm for the Democratic side. De Grimm's work, perhaps, as much as any other one thing, has been responsible for the restoration of the Democratic party to its hold upon a "Solid South." As a matter of historical interest, we have reproduced on the adjoining page the two cartoons with which the Southern States have been most liberally supplied in the form of large posters conspicuously displayed everywhere. In one of them Mr. De Grimm arouses the white voters of the South by making them feel that the "Force Bill" would subject them to armed negro domination at the polls. The other cartoon played a large part in the breaking up of the "People's Party" Southern movement, by arousing prejudice against the candidate, General Weaver, reflecting as it does upon his personal record and conduct in the South as a Union officer in the late war. Another cartoon much used by the Democratic managers, upon great yellow poster sheets, represents the Republican party as an

overgrown plutocrat, sitting upon a laboring man, with Harrison and Reid on his shoulders. The Republicans, on their part, have made the most widespread use of Nast's cartoon representing Mr. Cleveland's head as being turned by the securing of a third nomination, which had been denied to all predecessors, even to Grant himself. Subsequently, Nast drew for the use of the Republican Committee a cartoon representing the Democratic Tammany leader General Sickles as pointing to the Cleveland cartoon, and saying that no Union soldier could vote for Grover Cleveland. Other effective cartoons of the month represent the dominance of Tammany. New York is shown as a prostrate Knickerbocker with the Tammany tiger surmounting his prostrate form; and Mr. Cleveland's reconciliation with the Tammany leaders is well represented by Mr. Gillam, the cartoonist of *Judge*, in a drawing which is shown on this page. In another cartoon which we reproduce from *Judge*, Mr. Gillam represents Candidate Cleveland as a political Columbus standing at the prow of his vessel and peering anxiously for land which he does not yet discover. On the other hand, *Puck* represents Mr. McKinley at the prow of a galley ship wherein a host of laboring men toil at the oars, while the political leaders of the Republican party sit and drink their wine at their ease. The range of our foreign caricature selections this month is wide, and the subjects touched upon are numerous. For the most part the cartoons are self-explanatory.



NEW YORK AND THE TAMMANY TIGER.

Now or never! So it was and so it is, and so it will be if the citizens have not the courage to attack the beast.—From *Hallo*, [New York], October 5.



IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

GROVER CLEVELAND.—"I am in the hands of my friends." Mr. Cleveland has acceded to the demands of the Tammany machine. Tammany will now run the Cleveland campaign in New York State.—From *Judge*, September 24.



WHAT THE FORCE BILL MEANS.

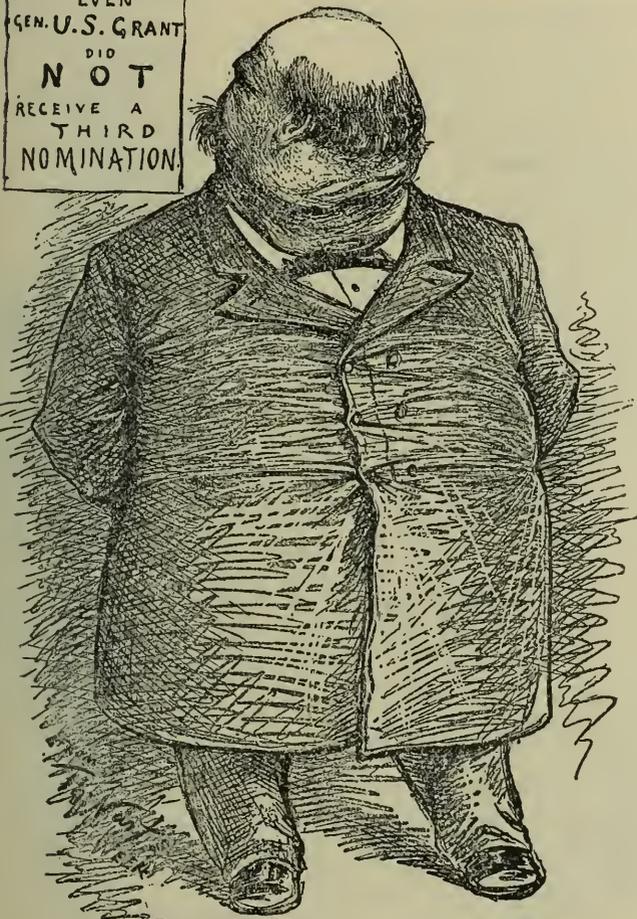
TWO CARTOONS POSTED ON LARGE SHEETS IN THE SOUTH BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.



GENERAL WEAVER'S "WAR RECORD."

The Third Nomination of Grover—This Beats Cæsar.

EVEN GEN. U. S. GRANT DID NOT RECEIVE A THIRD NOMINATION.



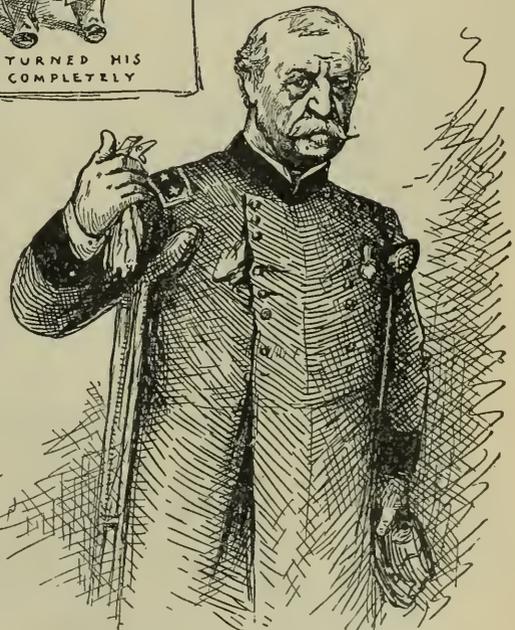
IT TURNED HIS HEAD COMPLETELY.

He thought he was the Christopher Columbus of Tariff Reform.



"HIS DIGNITY" COULD NOT FACE SOLDIERS NORTH OR SOUTH

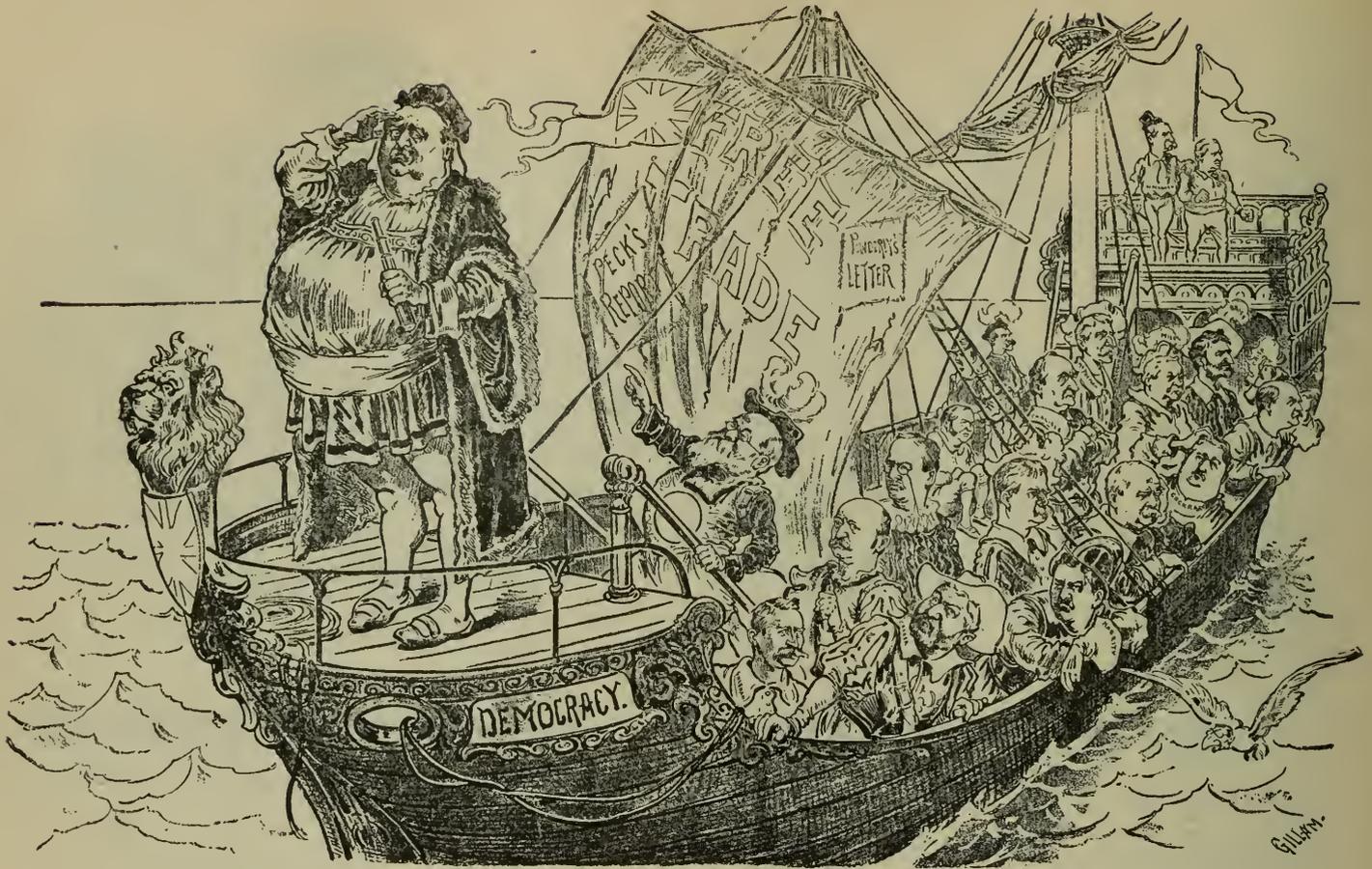
The Post.



OUR GETTYSBURG HERO.

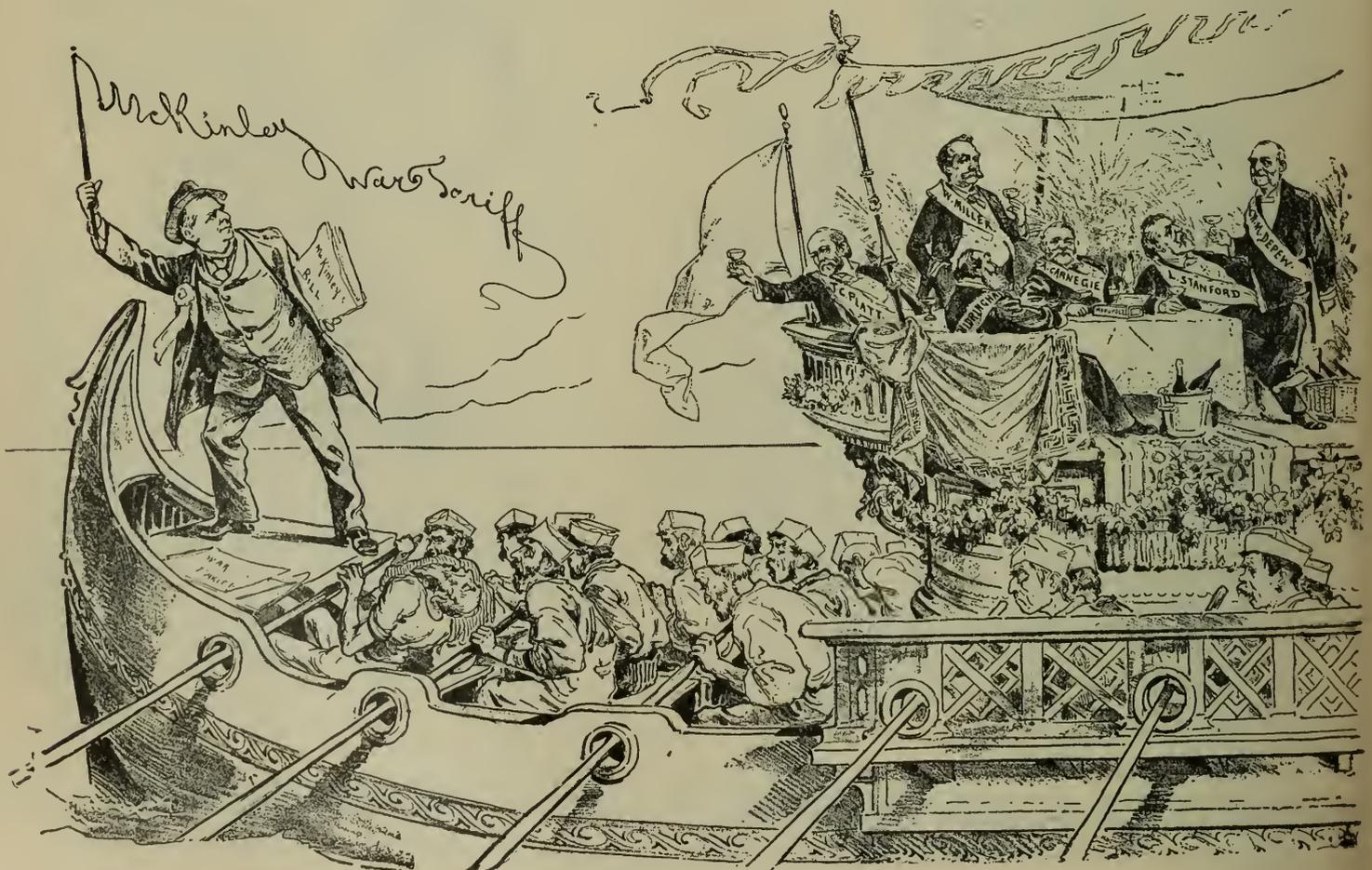
"No! No soldier can vote for Cleveland."

TWO CARTOONS POSTED IN NEW YORK AND THE NORTH BY THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.



THE POLITICAL COLUMBUS WHO WILL NOT LAND IN '92.

CLEVELAND COLUMBUS.—“I don't see land.” DESPAIRING CREW.—“And you never will with that rotten canvass.”
—From *Judge*, October 8.



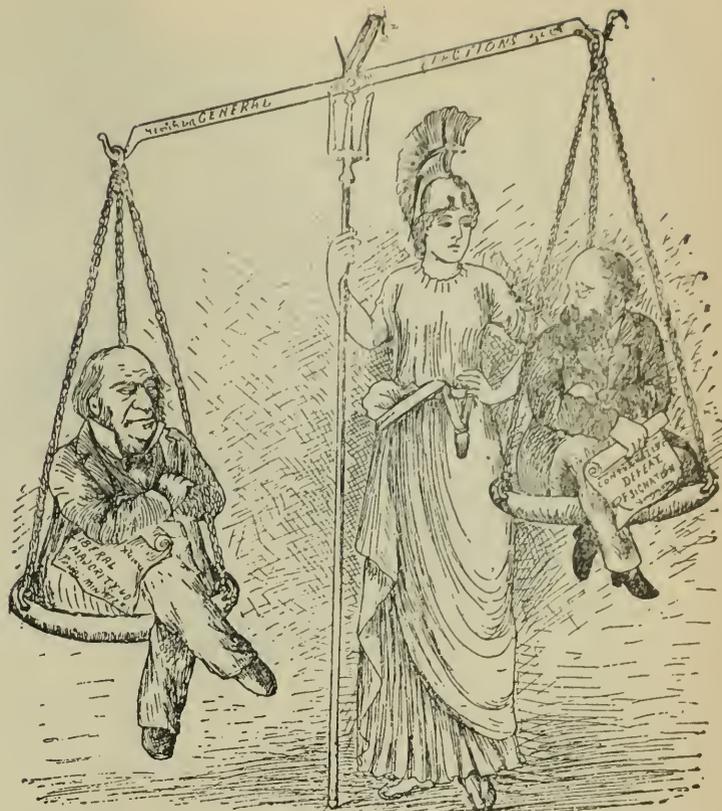
THE REPUBLICAN GALLEY.

It is a pleasant progress for the protected monopolists ; but the hard working people have to sweat for it.—From *Puck* September 28.



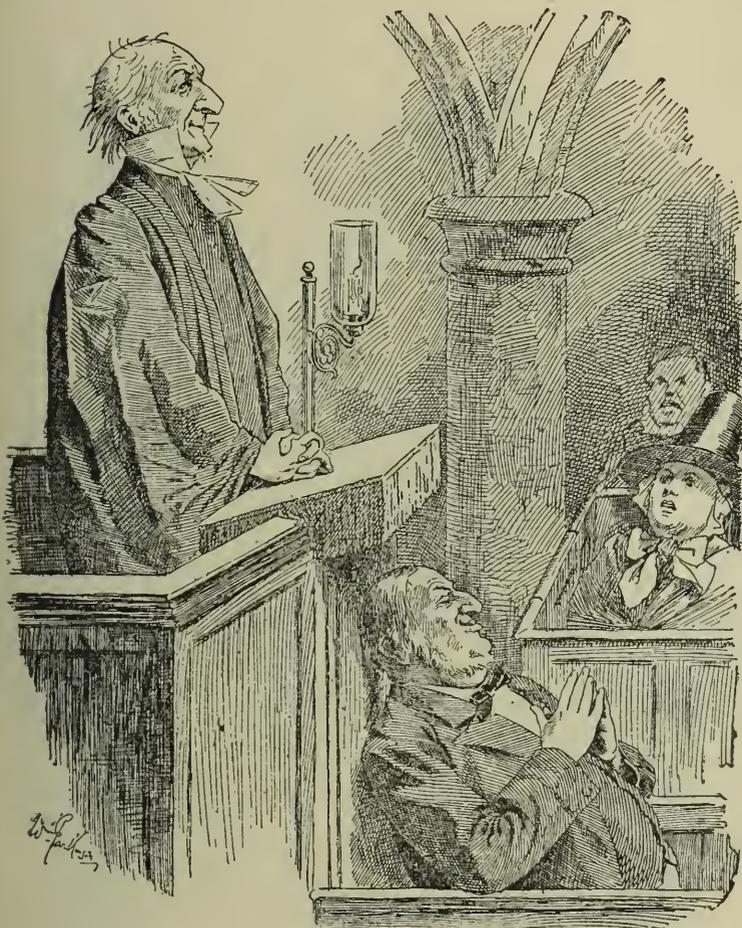
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PROTECTING THE WORKINGMAN

A MUCH-USED CAMPAIGN POSTER.



THE BALANCE OF POWER; OR, HOW BRITANNIA WEIGHS.

From the *Hindu Punch* (Bombay), August 21.



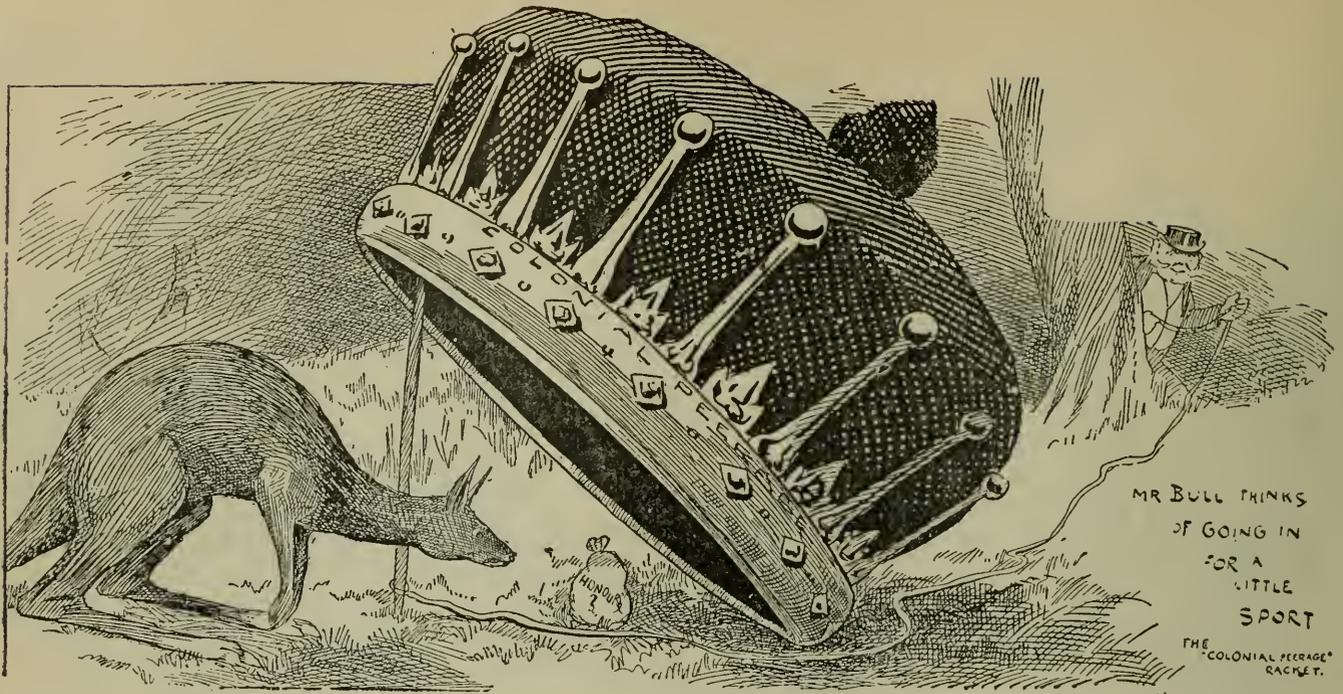
THE CARNARVON SERMON.

"Blessed is he that expecteth little, for he shall not be disappointed."—From *Judy* (London), September 21.



MR. GLADSTONE: A NEW VIEW.

From the *Melbourne Punch*, August 11.

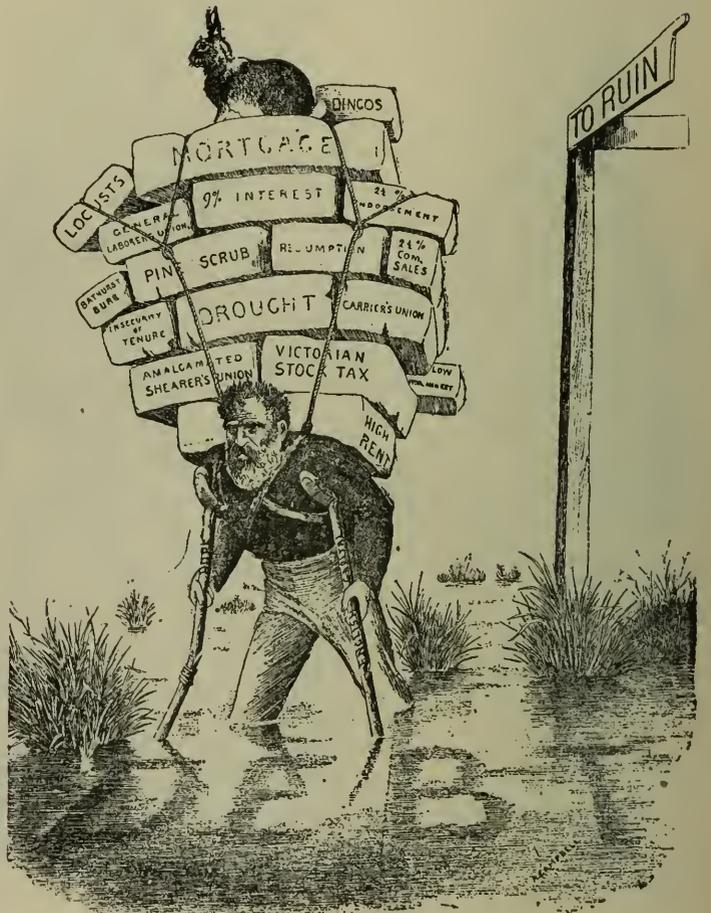


From the Melbourne Punch, August 18.

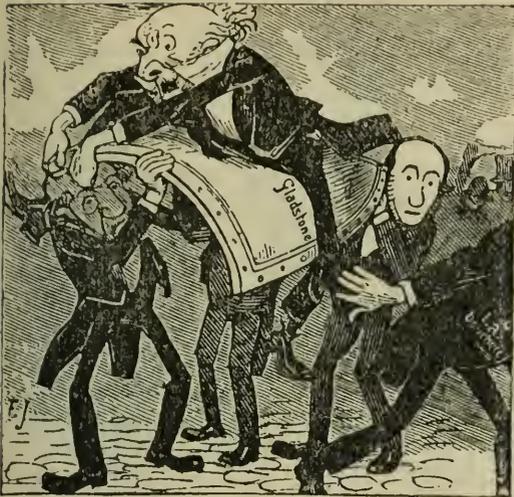


AT THE GOEDE KOOP WINKEL.—"MAMMY'S DOLLY.

CAPE COLONY.—"Tis mine."
 NATAL.—"You've been cheating."
 DOM PAUL.—"Don't fight, my little dears, I've lots of pretty things to sell you yet."
 MRS. BRITANNIA.—"Never mind, Nat, here's a beautiful doll for you."
 From the Cape Register (Cape Town, South Africa), July 16.



BACK-COUNTRY SQUATTER, A. D., 1892.
 From the Australian Pastoralists' Review, August 15.



No sooner was the Grand Old Man hoisted into position than Mr. Labouchere disappeared. — From *Kladderatsch* (Berlin), September 25.



TYRANT AND TOADY.

REDMOND TO THE EVICTED TENANTS.—“Go down on your knees to his honor, and perhaps he will take pity on you. If you don't you may starve. I will consent to release the Paris Fund for his use, not yours.”

RACKRENTER.—“No, no, friend John, I must make an example of the Base-born Peasant. I thank your friend for teaching me that word.”

PAT.—“Cheer up, Comrade, I will stand by you to the last against false friend or open foe. You have fought a brave battle, and the hour of victory is at hand.”—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), September 17.



The English Investor. The Queen. The Province of Cordoba. President Saenz Pena. The People.

THE QUEEN.—“You are in such a bad way that I must demand payment of my debts at once.”

PROVINCE OF CORDOBA.—“I have still my shirt.”

THE QUEEN.—“But is it yours?”

PENA.—“I have the votes of the powerful. The laboring man must suffer in silence, for he pays for the broken windows.”

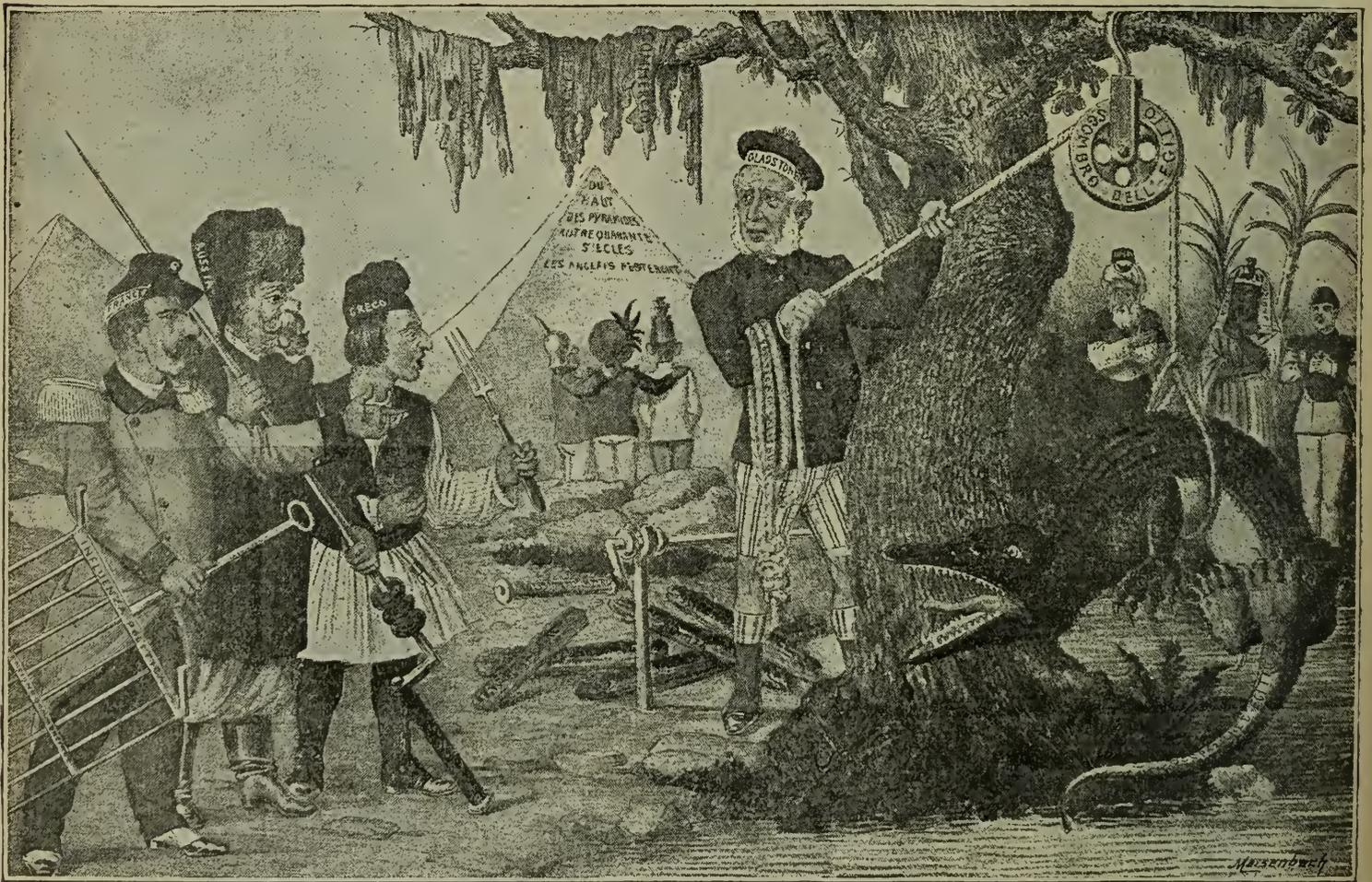
From *Don Quixote* (Buenos Ayres), August 14.



RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND CHINA ON THE PAMIR PLATEAU.

A possibility in the Pamir region sooner or later.—From the *Melbourne Punch*, August 18.

China's joy over Russia's attempt at hushing-up.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), September 25.



THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

INTERESTED PERSONS: "Comrade Gladstone, you must make up your mind. When the crocodile has been roasted, we shall ask for the part which belongs to us."

GLADSTONE: "Gracious! nothing belongs to you! I shall keep the crocodile while it is alive, and as soon as it loses consciousness I shall roast it for my own family."—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome), September 24.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON :

THE NORSE PATRIOT, REFORMER AND NOVELIST.

BY PROFESSOR CHR. COLLIN, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA.

THE reader who will compare Professor Collin's sketch of Björnson, which follows herewith, and that of Miss Frances Willard, which Mr. Stead has also prepared for this number, can but be impressed by the similarity in the views and doctrines of the American woman and the Scandinavian author. They are approaching various social questions of the day in the same spirit and with the same remedial prescriptions. They are among the most potent and forceful personalities of our times; and there seems to us a felicity that is more than fanciful in presenting sympathetic sketches of them in the same number of this REVIEW. Professor Collin is in the near future to publish a biography of Björnson, and he writes of his gifted countryman with intimate knowledge and strong admiration.—AMERICAN EDITOR.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON, the Norwegian Apostle of Peace, is one of the most combative of men. One would think that he must have been meant for a warrior: his head, his figure are those of a chieftain. When his gray eyes flash



BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON.

under jutting brows, and his bushy hair looks bewildered, as if startled by some earthquake of passions beneath, then, with his nether lip slightly pouting and his broad shoulders drawn back, he makes one think of some old Norse Viking bent on battle and ready for the fray.

But Mother Nature seems to have made sport of this her gifted child. Carefully has she equipped him for combat, and carefully has she planted him in the most peaceful surroundings. Born in Norway, once the nest of sea-rovers and a nursery of civil war, but the home of a placid and cautious race—born, moreover, a parson's son, and himself marked out for the Church—he seems to have been set apart for some curious experiment in the rearing of new varieties of character.

HIS ANCESTRY.

Björnstjerne Björnson's father, although a quiet rural parson, was something of a giant, who once threw the strongest man in the district out of his study and down a staircase, and who, after making

his arrival in a new parsonage, surprised his parishioners by dragging the plow along his field. "How strong you are, father!" the future poet once said to him. "Not I!" said the parson; "you should have seen my grandfather!"

"I do not greatly wonder that this strong parson got impatient at waiting for the proper and appointed plough-horse. For he had been a farmer, or rather a peasant proprietor, before he went up to the university and reached that goal of peasant ambition: a wide cassock and a daisy-like clergyman's ruff. And his son has inherited the old family fondness for work in the fields. You are not likely to hear him boast of having written country tales, at once delicate and racy, like "Synnöve Solbakken" and "A Happy Boy," or vigorous plays like "A Bankruptcy," "A Gauntlet," and "A New System," or the words of those songs which fill the air wherever Norsemen sing their love of dear old wrinkled, weather-beaten Norway.

HIS PEASANT INSTINCTS.

But if you visit his plain country house up in a side valley of the Gudbrandsdal you will see that he is proud of having added fifteen acres to Norway's hard-won corn fields, and of having relieved his land of a hundred thousand cartloads of stones. I do not know whether it is due to the fact that modern novelists are given to symbolic expression, but stone-breaking is certainly Björnson's favorite sport. "I was much more proud," he once said to me, "when I first saw my own name on a spade than when I saw it shining on the cover of a book."

But these agricultural instincts, deep rooted in the old stock of freeholders, did not awaken till Björnson had gratified his roving spirit and his southward longings by two long visits to Italy and many other rambles besides.

POET BY HEREDITY.

Still earlier awoke his poetical gifts, perhaps inherited along with some of the delicacy and tenderness of his nature from his mother's family, which at this same time reared in its own nest a most original tone poet. His name was Richard Nordraak, and he proved a valuable kinsman of Björnson's by linking wonderfully fresh and simple music with some of his first cousin's finest poems.

Hymns were Björnstjerne Björnson's first poetical

outburst, when he was still a little boy, trying to master the form of poetry placed within his ken in the parsonage. "Very good," said his mother; "but your hymns have no rhyme and no meter!" For, as he had only heard hymns sung, he ignored the fact that words were to be ordered by the strict discipline of verse.

At school, in the lovely town of Molde, he fought for the small boys against the bigger ones. Next he organized a club, called the "Union," with "Liberty" for its literary organ. And when, in the year 1848, the French Presidential election was warmly discussed in the club and finally put to the vote Björnstjerne Björnson, then in his sixteenth year, voted for Lamartine, the poet, as President of the French Republic.

HIS SAGA PERIOD.

During his school-days, he steeped his mind in the records of the old Norse and Icelandic Saga heroes. And long after he had become a student he seems to have resorted to the times of Olav Tryggvason, Olav the Saint and Sverre Sigurdson as the favorite haunt and playground of his fancy. The first little drama of his that was acted, "Between the Battles," shows that he had drawn the olden times near unto himself, and striven to enter into the complex soul of Sverre, the most puzzling and fascinating of the old kings.

This was in 1857, the same year that his "Synnöve Solbakken" was born—to live as long as the Norwegian language. Four years later he made King Sverre the hero of a new drama, written in Rome, at a time when Björnson was watching with deep interest Garibaldi's gallant fight for freedom. And the following year he wrote the most stirring of his Saga plays, the trilogy of "Sigurd Slembe," being the tragedy of an ill-starred pretender to the throne, by nature intended for a chieftain, but thwarted and belittled by evil circumstances. The most vibrating chord of this dramatic poem is that which sounds

the strong and gifted man's yearning to be a leader of men, and to lead them only for the good of his country.

Ten years later, in 1872, Björnson wrote his last Saga play, about "Sigurd Jorsalfar," the old king and Crusader. And even now, in his sixtieth year, he may be heard reading aloud to his family and his neighbors a splendid scene from the old Sagas, describing in masterly, brief speeches the gathering of chieftains at Bergen, assembled to elect a new king. This scene Björnson reads like a consummate actor, making each chieftain individually distinct by inflection of voice and manner of diction.

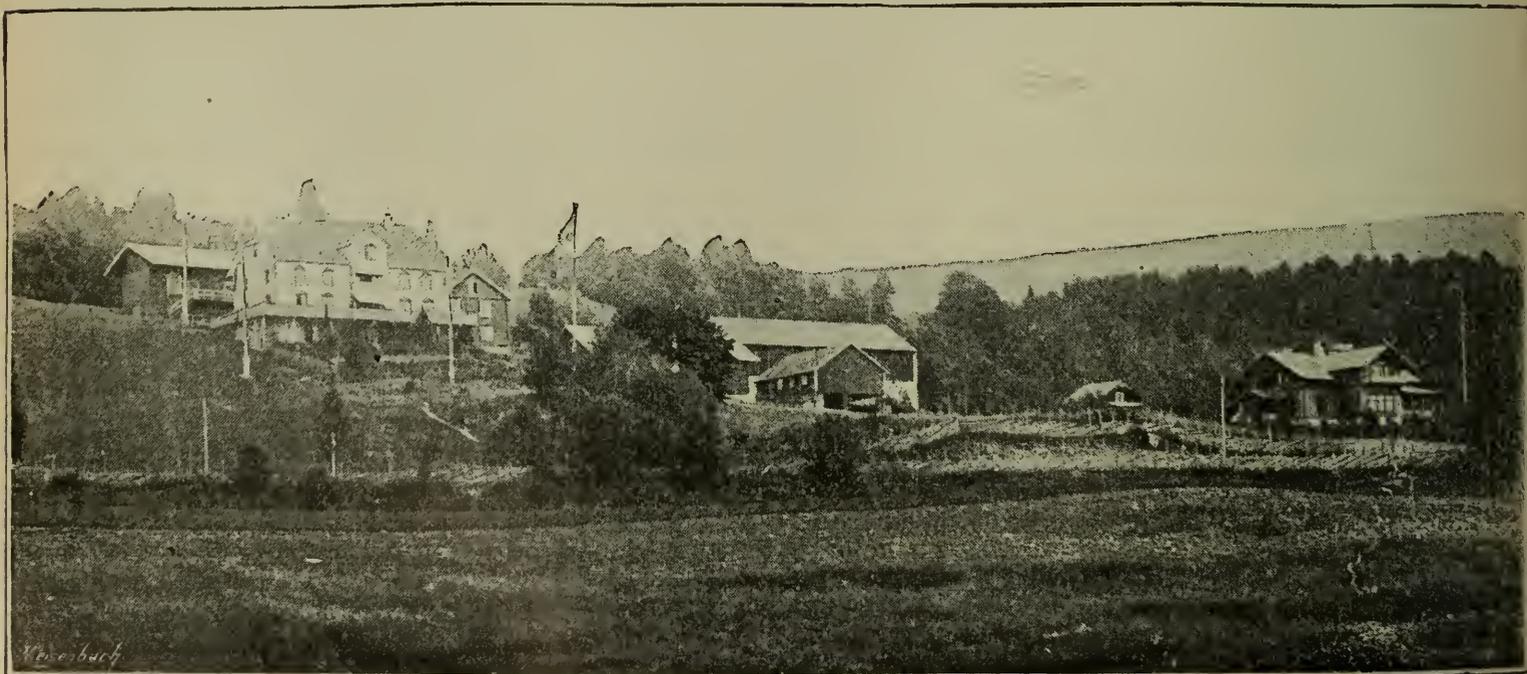
But while Björnstjerne Björnson had thus been living into the characters of the greatest and also of the most unhappy of Saga chieftains, the surrounding conditions of his life had been gradually entangling him in modern everyday struggles, perhaps more useful but much less heroic.

He had been allowed to freely feed his combative instincts on the old battle records, but only to have them forced into small modern channels. While brandishing the rusty sword of Sverre in the realm of shades, he had been learning to wield a journalist's pen in the workaday world, and quickly became famous for his brief sentences, "incisive as sword-cuts."

THE THEATRE WAR.

He became a public leader of men, in a small way, as early as 1856, when he led what is known as the "theatre battle," which, enlivened by seven hundred whistles and cat-calls, young Björnson himself headed with a long Scotch watchman's pipe. This battle, directed against the supremacy of Danish actors on the Norwegian stage, was not without its effect, especially as Björnson in more private circles had dimmed the halo of the Danish tragic actors by splendidly mimicking their somewhat mincing, staccato pronunciation.

But it was mainly by his plays that he, along with



THE NOVELIST'S HOME.

Henrik Ibsen, not only conquered the Norwegian stage, but also invaded the Danish and Swedish theatres. Nay, since he began writing modern dramas in 1874, he has, along with Ibsen been beleaguering most of the great European stages, often taking the public by storm.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Like Henrik Ibsen, Björnson has been a stage manager, but at last he left his position at the Kristiania Theatre, because he was not allowed to have his own way. It is said that afterward some of his conservative opponents regretted that they did not let him have free scope on the boards. For then they might have been spared the annoyance of seeing him, at every critical moment, burst forth as the manager of the political stage. The theatre might have served as a social safety-valve, as it had often done before. Only think what would have happened if those impetuous, combative instincts of his had not, from his early youth, been diverted into the channels of fiction, and enlisted in fighting over again the old heroic battles, which are at least harmless to those now living!

Well, enlisted only up to a certain degree. For even as a young stage manager at Bergen he had not been quite absorbed by his Saga plays, nor contented to be a leader of phantoms of the stage. During a political crisis he had, by his vigorous press articles, greatly helped to decide the election of the Bergen representatives to the Storting. And from this time he has been, in an increasing degree, a driving force in Norwegian politics, being not only an eloquent interpreter, but often a maker, of public opinion. The amount of strong language spent upon him by the opposite party is a fairly good dynamometer of his influence.

I cannot here enter into an account of his many political campaigns, but as a popular orator he towers above all the speakers of his country, fascinating alike the urban and the rustic mind by the undulating rhythm of his eloquence.

A VIKING OF PEACE.

This, then, was the way in which the outward circumstances of Björnson's life experimented, as it were, with his inward gifts and instincts. His inborn battle-spirit, nourished by the records of ancestral exploits, was forced into the channels of modern bloodless warfare. Imagine an old chieftain, bard and warrior, transplanted from the social soil of civil war, where sword and axe argued the Gospel of Peace on Earth, into some modern soil, where grow the arts of a gentler warfare. If such an experiment could be tried, I believe we should see a character not very unlike that of Björnstjerne Björnson.

But he would not wish to exchange his modern war for the old battles of Olav and Sverre. Nor do I think that when Björnson made his gallant crusade, through Norway, Denmark and part of Sweden, against the double standard of sexual morality, he envied Sigurd

Jorsalfar crusading in the days of yore to the Holy Land.

Some of Björnson's countrymen think it a good, though involuntary, joke on his part, that he, of all men, should have become an ardent apostle of peace and a fervid believer in the abolition of war. But he wants peace only in order to carry on a new and higher warfare. I dare say his own personal history has shown him that the combative instincts, once trained and developed in the brutal struggle for



Björnstjerne Björnson

the rights of the stronger, may now be used in contending for the rights of the weak. War, apart from its other abominations, diverts valuable and inherited energy away from the modern holy wars.

CONTRASTED WITH TOLSTOI.

Both as an apostle of peace and as an apostle of purity, Björnstjerne Björnson is exceedingly different from his great contemporary, Leo Tolstoi. While the latter preaches a kind of Buddhist non-resistance to evil, Björnson believes in the duty of active struggle for right, even by arms, if need be, but much rather by moral weapons. For the enemy is

no tangible man, but certain evil or ignorant desires in the minds of men. How absurd to maim and mangle their bodies, when we really want to get at their minds, and correct something twisted in their character! These invisible enemies, which are beyond the reach of any bullet piercing a man's brain, can often be reached by a soft and gentle word. Words are weapons, more far-reaching and more penetrating than any projectile of steel. Words are the only bomb shells that carry mind-force within them, and are made to explode within the mind. And with these subtle shells, from poets and pressmen, we are daily pelted, however ignorant of the fact that we are standing in the midst of the glorious battle of mind against mind.

This is the combat where Björnson feels at home. To him war is a survival of the past, when people did not know the subtle guise of their real enemies, often hiding within themselves, and not seldom being the "ghosts" of ancestral sins.

"THE RIFLEMEN'S MARCH."

Only once, I think, in Björnson's career did matters look as if he were going to be put back from the real modern combat into something like the old Saga conditions. This was during the great political crisis which ended in the *Rigsret* or Impeachment of the whole Conservative Ministry. It was then generally believed that if the King and his councilors should baffle or reject the judgment of the Supreme Court, their action would lead to a civil war, and thus far bring back the times of Olav the Saint and of King Sverre. To counterbalance the fear of Swedish troops being marched into Norway, the Liberals founded rifle corps all over the country, Björnstjerne Björnson being one of the instigators of this movement; and he crystallized his combative feelings into the spirited, cheerful words of a "Riflemen's Song."

Björnson left Norway in the autumn of 1882, after having helped his friends at the elections to send an overwhelming Liberal majority to the Storting, to go to Paris to do literary work "between the battles." But in case Swedish troops had invaded Norway and occupied the eastern parts of the country, Björnson was determined to take up arms and start a guerilla war from the western fjords and highlands.

However, there was to be no resurrection of the ghosts of the ancient civil wars. The King and the Ministry gave way; and as to the Swedish nation, it does not seem to have felt the least inclined to interfere. But it was during these critical years that Björnson wrote two of his most bellicose works. One is a drama, called "A Gauntlet;" the other a novel, "The Heritage of the Kurts."

THE KURT PROSE EPIC.

This prose epic of the Kurt family bears witness that it has been forged in the fire of a great national movement. It is the poetical offshoot of our greatest political crisis. If only on that account, the book will be looked upon by future Norsemen as a national monument. While the representatives of the peo-

ple were slowly and deliberately setting the heavy machine of the Supreme Court agoing, and while the judicial proceedings kept winding along their circumstantial course, Björnson had to vent his eagerness for action through the outlet of fiction. That impetuous energy of his, which might have become a driving force in a sanguinary struggle for liberty, now blossomed forth into epic and dramatic poetry, which is instinct with the stored-up fire of patriotic will-power. The books glow with battle-joy and combative humor. But the most remarkable thing about "The Heritage of the Kurts" is the strange kind of war which the book celebrates. How different are the scenes from the threatening spectre of civil war! In the Family Saga of the Kurts one of the chief victories is won in a cemetery, at a mother's funeral, and Thomas Rendalen, the last of the Kurts, leads an army of white-robed girls, singing children's songs and strewing flowers. The last and decisive battle, also led by Thomas Rendalen, and still more victorious, is fought in a church at a wedding; but here the whole active army consists of a mother robed in black and her little baby.

FOR THE RIGHTS OF MOTHERHOOD.

Both at the funeral of the mother and at her daughter's wedding the same battle is fought by the white army of innocent girls and by the dishonored woman in mourning. The battle is fought for the rights of motherhood. In both cases the real struggle takes place in the minds of those present, and the enemies are invisible powers, some of which are the ghosts of ancestral excesses.

How far Björnson must have traveled from the time when he celebrated the feats of Sverre and Sigurd! Here, at this epoch of his life, he was almost within sight of a new civil strife, in the old, manly Saga style; but instead of reviving in imagination those spectres of the past, he spent this period of suspense in celebrating a women's war. He causes his hero, the holder of the Kurt Heritage, to be educated among girls and to become the chieftain of a "staff" of hoydens. And yet it is the most vigorous tale produced in modern Scandinavian literature.

THE GERM OF THE STORY.

The story of the Kurts, the author told me, has grown out of one pregnant scene, which is rendered in the closing chapter of the book, and forms the keystone of its whole structure. Many years back his mother had told him of a curious hitch which had occurred at a nuptial ceremony in Kristiania—a woman appearing on the threshold of a church and laying down her baby before the feet of a bride, who was just about to enter the sacred building. Did the bride make her way over the other woman's child to join hands before the altar with the child's father? On this point tradition seems to have been forgetful. Perhaps all the more vividly must the strange scene have stood before the poet when he first heard it told. But he carried the germ of his prose epic many a year. How came the seed to be awakened?

A PROTEST AGAINST THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

About the time of that great political crisis Björnson felt as if he himself had been thoroughly awakened. As a social and political reformer he had often been led by his keen, instinctive scent as a poet to follow up the track of social wrongs till he found their hidden source in some individual defect, in some crookedness of character. What else are they doing, the most powerful novelists and playwrights of our age, but digging up the "ethological" problems which lie at the root of social difficulties? In the subtle springs of individual character Björnson had become aware of something very much out of joint, something that dislocates the whole social machinery. In that spirited play "A Gauntlet," which is like a forerunner of "The Heritage of the Kurts," "Svava Riis" throws her glove in the face of her *fiancé*, as a protest against the double standard of morality. Why should the duty of self-restraint weigh unevenly on man and woman? Why with lighter pressure on the stronger sex? In a speech at a Scandinavian club in Paris Björnson went the length of attributing the defeat of France by Germany in some degree to the greater slackening of the spring of sexual self-discipline in the French, especially in their officers.

HOW HE WORKED IT OUT.

Thus the seed of the story of the Kurts ripened. The vision arose of a desperate mother defying a bride to step over a child on her way to the altar. This scene was only a broken fragment which had floated down the stream of tradition. Björnson eagerly undertook to restore that curious little incident to its place in the lives of a cluster of families. He went in search of types of all the actors in the scene, and he found some of them living around him. It was easy enough, so the author told me, to find out the bridegroom, and the bride as well. But the mother of that baby—how did she get the courage to interfere at a nuptial ceremony in a sacred building? How did she, that had lost her character, dare to stand in the way of a pure and spotless bride, and use the evidence of her own disgrace, the baby, as a weapon of attack?

Perhaps she had some one to back her up. Perhaps some strong-willed, combative persons, who had a personal interest in the struggle for the rights of motherhood. Who could they be?

WHY KURT WAS CREATED.

Such a bold and theatrical action seemed to point to a nervous, impetuous family, which had itself suffered from the dissolute habits of some of its members, and was now strongly reacting against its own dangerous heritage—reacting, perhaps, with some of the inherited rashness and reckless resolve.

As a ball running uphill betrays by its speed from what height it has rushed down, so the reckless energy shown in making such a "scandal" in a church seemed to betray an inherited capital of impetuous vigor, once working downward, but now pulling uphill again. It looked like a case of transformation of

mental energy. And Björnson, the novelist, went over the hunting-grounds of fiction in search of the same kind of motive power which Björnson, the social reformer, was eager to collect and to organize.

The driving force of the scene in the church was the unknown quantity which goaded his curiosity and gave a free scope to his imagination. And rarely, I think, has a modern realistic writer taken greater advantage of a gap that was to be filled up by his creative skill. The hidden force which did not clearly appear in his mother's tale swells out in Björnson's mind into a long family procession, spreading out over two centuries.

I doubt whether he would have thought of extending the scene from which he started backward into a whole family chronicle, if he had not from his youth up been familiar with the fine old Icelandic Family Sagas, like that of *Njál*. Although the story of the Kurts is intensely modern in its treatment, yet the rapid pace of events and the close-knit nervous sentences remind Norwegian readers of the masterpieces of the old language.

THE INFLUENCE OF HERBERT SPENCER.

As to the modern scientific spirit which pervades the book, Björnson told me that he owed much of it to the works of Mr. Herbert Spencer, especially to his book on Education. It was on a visit to the United States, in 1880 and 1881, that he came across one of that great English philosopher's works at a railway station. Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophy strengthened the tendency in Björnson to look upon the question of heredity from a less gloomy point of view than Henrik Ibsen had done in "Ghosts" or M. Zola in "Les Rougon—Macquart." In fact, Björnson's novel is a counterpart of Ibsen's play, which latter was published in 1881, nearly three years before "Heritage of the Kurts."

BJÖRNSON AND IBSEN.

The difference between Fru Alving and Fru Rendalen is all the more striking because of the likeness in their position and place in life. Both are widows, and both of them have to struggle with the "Ghosts" of their husbands' excesses resuscitated in their sons. But the two mothers are made of different stuff. While Mrs. Alving, of the "Ghosts," shirks the combat again and again, Björnson's heroine, who is by race and training splendidly equipped for the struggle, succeeds in turning the fate of the Kurts, and trains her son to conquer the old family curse. The unpleasant feature in Ibsen's beautifully simple and plastic drama is the lack of a really heroic struggle, however unluckily it might end. This play has reminded some critics of the old Greek tragedies, not only by the fewness and high relief of the characters, but also by its theme; a struggle against an inherited family curse. Ibsen might have turned his disheartening drama into a bracing tragedy, if he had put into it a stronger and bolder woman. Perhaps Ibsen would say that he had not met with such a heroine in real life, to which Björnson would probably an-

swer: "If she is not real, we must make her real." And one means toward this end is to force a vivid vision of her on the minds of real women, and use all the suggestive power of poets.

DRAWN FROM LIFE.

How did Björnson find the woman who was to bend the fate of the Kurts, and turn his novel into a heroic prose epic? The outward frame and part of the energy he borrowed from a model, whom I have had the pleasure of knowing. "The frame was good," said the author, "but I was obliged to put some new machinery into it." I believe Björnson would hardly care to be a poet and an evoker of life-like figures, if he could not create some of them anew in his own likeness, and people the minds of men with a strong, buoyant and cheerful race of his dream-children,

destined to live with a good many succeeding generations and take part in their struggles.

In his search for all the characters that were to act in his epic, Björnson has pressed not a few of his friends or acquaintances into his service. Even opponents could be used to act a part on the losing side. If they do not seem sufficiently alive in the real world to be able to live in the thinner air of fiction, he fuses two or three models into one figure. If Björnson the chieftain could have used people as freely in reality as Björnson the poet uses them in fiction, I believe he would weld most of us who are his friends or followers into new and more complete characters—perhaps every five or six of us fused into a new unit. In that way he might have got strong enough soldiers for his social campaigns. But then he would hardly have written books.

OUGHT MRS. MAYBRICK TO BE TORTURED TO DEATH?

A CONFESSION FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND AN APPEAL FROM AMERICA.

THE Maybrick case has from the first, in certain widely extended circles in this country, aroused the most intense interest; and it has created much bitter indignation against the British Government for its denial of palpable justice to an American woman. Mr. Stead has at length had his attention called to the subject in a manner so startling and sensational that he has been specially investigating it. The result is the following article, which, whether it humiliates Englishmen or not, will certainly gratify Americans as showing how frank one Englishman can be in admitting the abominable miscarriage of justice under which Mrs. Maybrick is dying in prison.

A SOMEWHAT curious experience befel me this autumn. A voice, as it were, from the grave compelled me to look into an almost forgotten past, and reconsider conclusions which seemed at one time to be final. Three years ago, when I was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Florence Maybrick was tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the wilful murder of her husband. In accordance with principles on which I had always acted, with one fatal exception, the *Pall Mall Gazette* objected to any retrial of the case by the Home Secretary in deference to clamor. I was on holiday at the time, and paid no attention to the case, merely assuring my *locum tenens* that I approved his adherence to the sound principle that a judge and a jury who have seen the witnesses and heard them give their evidence are more likely to be right than a heterogeneous *omnium gatherum* of newspaper readers who had no opportunity of forming an opinion of the comparative credibility of the opposing witnesses. Logically, Mrs. Maybrick should have been hanged. Mr. Matthews, however, was Home Secretary, and Sir Fitzjames Stephen was the judge, and between them they contrived to make as nice a botch of the whole business as wrong-headedness on one side and semi-

dotage on the other could have brought about. Not daring to carry out the capital sentence, they evaded the gallows by a solemn declaration that there was a reasonable doubt whether any murder had ever been committed; and then, instead of sending Mrs. Maybrick for trial on the charge of attempting to poison, they commuted the sentence passed for murder to penal servitude for life. Mr. Labouchere, who was one of the most strenuous believers in her guilt, admitted sorrowfully that Mr. Matthews by his explanation had knocked the bottom out of the whole case against Mrs. Maybrick.

The excitement, however, died down, Mrs. Maybrick went to her living tomb in Woking, the newspaper reader passed to the next sensation, and probably not a vote was lost to the Unionist party at the general election on account of the illogical absurdity of the Home Secretary's dealing with Mrs. Maybrick.

Her case was buried and forgotten, at least on this side of the Atlantic, and I certainly had not the least inclination to refer to it again.

But no sooner was the general election over than the Maybrick case was thrust upon my attention by a letter which reached me from the Transvaal Republic—of all places in the world! It was a quaintly

addressed letter, bearing the postmark of Krugersdorp, July 19, and franked by four penny stamps of the South African Republic. The address was as follows:

Staed Esq
 Editor of the Palmall
 Gazeeth and Rewen of Reweujs
 London. England.

On opening this missive, which reached me August 15 or 16, I found it was dated Rithfontein, July 10, 1892, and contained a remarkable communication, purporting to be the deathbed confession of a man who accused himself of having conspired with others to bring suspicion upon Mrs. Maybrick. At first I was not disposed to pay it much attention. When any great murder case is in the air there are usually some people ready to accuse themselves of a share in it, especially if they are at a safe distance or at the point of death. But after a time I reflected that the Maybrick case was not by any means in the air, and that even if it had been before the public at home the contagion of morbid curiosity could hardly have spread to the banks of the Limpopo. There was also an air of genuine conviction about the letter which impressed me more in a second and third reading than it did at first. The extraordinary spelling, due to the effort of a South African Dutchman to spell English as he pronounces it, gave the communication an unmistakable stamp of authenticity so far as its writer was concerned. So after much consideration I decided to look into the matter. But before printing my conclusions let me give my readers the exact text of the letter, first in its original spelling and then in ordinary English, together with a reproduction in facsimile of the confession:

Rithfontein 10th July 92

Mr Stade.

Der Sir

plis will you insert this in yor Walubele and waid Rede Peper in justhis to a Por Wuman hu is still in Prison for a Craim a auther Person has comitted.

is itt a buth 5 months a goe wen in compani with Hary Willson from Masonaland to the Transvaal Hi bin seke with fever and ath last daid on 14 January 92 and befor Hi daid med a folowing confexon with hi instruktet my to send to Sir Charels Russell Barister at Law, London. England.

There was 4 of us started bak and all 3 daid from fiver Exepeth my Self.

and is noting ben don in the mater Sir C. Rousell Has not mauved in the mather I Hoepe you Loving justhis to yor felo men will mauve in the matter.

He daid on Linpopo flates on 14 January 1892 and was berid by my and vath is the Worst part I was the only oen of the 4 lefth to Her that miserbell confxson.

Trusting you Loving justhis will tik this in to concederson

I will Subschrab my self yors most humbel Servant

MOREAU MASINA BERTHRAD NEUBERG.

Thes I Will svear to all eny theme M.M.B.W.

COFFECON OF HARY WILLSON.

Hi stat Hi in congunccon with a Wuman by the noem of ——— tampered with Medecin with was inthinded for Mr. Mirbrink puth Arsnick in to the
 . Hi sed becos Mrs. Marbrink and Hi could not agrey and Hi had a grudg igensth her; her was

Confession of Harry Willson

*Hi stat Hi in congunccon with
 a Wuman by the nem of
 ——— tampered
 with Medecin with was
 inthinded for Mr. Marbrink
 puth Arsnick in to the.*

*Hi sed becos Mrs. Marbrink
 and Hi could not agrey an
 Hi had a grudg igensth her
 her was also an outhen Wuman
 Hi cald Her Sera buth I
 Don remember the outhen
 nem*

*It was som wer ner
 Manchesther som thim agoe
 and si is still in
 Prison Hi tould my to
 send thes stitment to
 Sir Charels Russell
 Barister at Law*

FAC-SIMILE OF CONFESSION.

also an auther Wuman Hi cald Her Sera buth I Don remember the outhen nem.

Itt was som wer ner Manchestter som thim agoe and si is still in prison. Hi tould my to send thes stitment to Sir Charels Ruosell, Barister-at-Law.

This being Englished, runs as follows:

MR. STEAD:

DEAR SIR.—Please will you insert this in your valuable and widely read paper, in justice to a poor woman who is still in prison for a crime another person has committed. It is about five months ago since (I was) in company with Harry Wilson from Mashoualand to the Transvaal. He was sick with fever, and

at last died on January 14, 1892. Before he died he made the following confession, which he instructed me to send to Sir Charles Russell, Barrister-at-law, London, England. There were four of us who started back, and all three died from fever except myself.

And as nothing has been done in the matter—Sir C. Russell has not moved in the matter—I hope that you, loving justice to your fellow-men, will move in the matter. He died on the Limpopo Flats on January 14, 1892, and was buried by me, and what is the worst part I was the only one of the four left to hear that miserable confession.

Trusting that you, loving justice, will take this into consideration, I will subscribe myself your most humble servant,

MOREAU MASINA BERTHRAD NEUBERG.

These I will swear to at any time. M. M. B. N.

CONFESSION OF HENRY WILSON.

He stated that he, in conjunction with a woman by the name of ———, tampered with medicine which was intended for Mr. Maybrick, put arsenic into the ———. He said because Mrs. Maybrick and he could not agree, and he had a grudge against her. There was also another woman, he called her Sarah, but I don't remember the other name. It was somewhere near Manchester, some time ago, and she is still in prison. He told me to send this statement to Sir Charles Russell, Barrister-at-Law.

On communicating with Sir Charles Russell, he kindly afforded me an opportunity of perusing the letter which had been sent to him. Without reproducing the Dutch spelling, this is the first letter Englished:

JOHANNESBERG, March 25, 1892.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL:

SIR.—A man of the name of Henry Wilson made a confession to me in my tent at Mashonaland that he put arsenic into some medicine for purposes of revenge on Mrs. Maybrick, near Manchester, some years ago. She was convicted of the crime of murder and sent to prison for life, and he wants me to write to you his confession of the crime. He died, and was buried on the Limpopo river, near the drift crossing to the Transvaal.

CONFESSION OF HENRY WILSON.

He said he wanted to be revenged on Mrs. Maybrick. He with a servant girl tampered with the medicine for Mr. Maybrick, and put arsenic into it; but how much I could not get to know, as he was delirious for fourteen days. He died and I buried him on the Limpopo Flats on the other side of the Transvaal two months ago. Trusting you will interest yourself on behalf of the woman Mrs. Maybrick, I remain, your most humble servant,

M. M. BERTHRAD NEUBERG.

This is written on arrival from Mashonaland. I am sorry there is not another witness to this miserable statement.

M. M. B. NEUBERG.

After carefully reading and rereading these pathetic appeals from the solitary survivor of the ill-fated party of farmers in Mashonaland, I came to the conclusion that it was simply impossible to refuse to look into the whole matter. Mr. Neuberg was evidently profoundly convinced of the serious importance of the case. He seems to have written to Sir Charles Russell as soon as he got within range of a post office. After waiting four months, when he heard nothing from Sir Charles, who, however, had sent his letter at once to the solicitors, he could not remain at rest, and all difficulties of caligraphy notwithstanding, he wrote off to me, believing that I would at least look into the matter as "one loving justice for my fellow-men."

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

So, without more ado, I did look into the matter, with this result, that whether there is anything in the confession or whether there is not, I cannot resist the conclusion that the case is so scandalous an illustration of the very worst sides of the British judicial system and of the British character, that, if only to give us a chance of burying the matter in oblivion, Mrs. Maybrick should be released. I do not care how prejudiced any one may be against Mrs. Maybrick. No Englishman can feel otherwise than ashamed of having to defend the manner in which she has been dealt with by our courts and our Governments. If, as seems by no means improbable, the case should become a subject of diplomatic representations between the governments, as it has already become the subject for very vehement journalistic disputation between the papers in America and Great Britain, we shall not be able to escape a gibbeting that is little short of a national humiliation. The Americans, who in high places and in low, are criticising the way in which we dealt with Mrs. Maybrick, have us on the hip. A sorrier exhibition of all that is worst in the blundering, wrong-headed illogical side of John Bull has seldom or never given occasion for his enemies to exult and his friends to wince.

MR. MATTHEWS' LAST WORD.

The climax of the whole tragedy of errors was not, however, reached until the publication of Mr. Matthews' response to the American appeal for Mrs. Maybrick's release, in which the world is solemnly told that "the case of the convict is that of an adulteress attempting to poison her husband under the most cruel circumstances," etc. The reluctance I felt to grapple with the subject disappeared before this revived imputation of the charge of adultery, as if it were to fill in and make up for all deficiencies of evidence in support of the major charge.

Mrs. Maybrick may or may not have been unfaithful to her husband on the one solitary occasion that she undoubtedly compromised herself, when she was smarting under the discovery of her husband's infidelity, when conjugal relations had ceased, and she was almost out of her senses with excitement and

hysteria. But the worst offense which senile malevolence on the Bench or in the Home Office can impute to this unfortunate woman is a trifle light as air compared to the debauchery in which her husband lived and moved and had his being.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S FATAL MISTAKE.

James Maybrick is dead and gone to his account. The adage *de mortuis* does not apply when silence as to the dead inflicts cruel injustice upon the living. But for the chivalrous anxiety of Mrs. Maybrick to shield the reputation of her dead husband, even when she stood in the dock accused of having murdered him, she would not to-day be slowly pining to death in Woking Jail. Let there be no mistake about this matter. When the Messrs. Cleaver, her solicitors, were in consultation with her before the trial, Mrs. Maybrick pathetically implored them "to spare Jim as much as possible." "I know," she said, "he has done many wrong things, but he is dead now, and I would be distressed if his life were to be made public." Her solicitors yielded to her entreaties, consoling themselves, from a professional point of view, that to comply with her earnest entreaty might not materially injure the case. If they had laid too much stress upon the immoralities of Mr. Maybrick it might have been held to have suggested a motive for his removal, so they kept silence. Nothing was said to bring the actual facts of Mr. Maybrick's life before the jury, and the judge was able to indulge to his heart's content in portraying the unfortunate wife who stumbled once as a horrible adulteress—false to a husband who, for aught that appeared in court, was entitled to her love and honor and respect.

That fatal chivalry of the loving heart of a deeply injured woman is primarily responsible for the hideous miscarriage of justice, which has as its latest expression this Ministerial reference to the "adulteress" who is now being slowly done to death in a convict prison.

MR. MAYBRICK A CONFIRMED ARSENIC EATER.

I went down to Liverpool last month to look up the evidence. I found that on two points there seemed to be no difference of opinion. First, that Mr. Maybrick was habitually and notoriously immoral; and, secondly, that in order to counteract the enervating consequences of dissipation he constantly drugged himself with arsenic. Here, for instance, is a statement which would have been made on oath under cross-examination at the trial but that the unfortunate illness of the witness rendered him practically unable to give his evidence clearly. Mr. James Heaton, Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society, says:

"I am a chemist and druggist, carrying on business in Liverpool. The late Mr. James Maybrick was a customer of mine. He used constantly to come to me for medicine, usually for liquor arsenicalis, for which he presented a prescription, believed to be American. This liquor arsenicalis he would sometimes take as often as five times a day. I have also seen him take arsenic in white powder out of his pocket and place

it on his tongue. He carried arsenic about with him. He used it, as he used the liquor arsenicalis, as a 'pick-me-up.'"

Mr. Maybrick, in short, kept himself on his legs by dosing himself with arsenic. He had arsenic everywhere—arsenic in his pocket, arsenic in his house, in capsules and powders and solutions. I have in my possession one of the capsules of arsenic and iron, which the prosecution kept back until the middle of



MRS. MAYBRICK AT HER MARRIAGE.

the trial, but which they admitted he had procured for his own use. To assume that the arsenic found in his body had been placed there by any other hands save his own is a supposition which would need to be supported by very strong evidence indeed before it could be believed.

But of that evidence, where is there even a shred or a tittle to be found? Mrs. Maybrick had a prescription for an arsenical facewash for her complexion, which, unfortunately, was not discovered until after the trial, and its existence was doubted. But it was found afterward, and it is printed in Macdougall's book. But beyond the infinitesimal quantity of arsenic which she used for her complexion, there is no evidence whatever to prove that she ever had procured any poison anywhere. If Dives had perished of a surfeit, it would have been as reasonable to accuse

Lazarus of having choked him with the crumbs which he shared with the dogs as to saddle Mrs. Maybrick, because of her cosmetics and her flypapers, with the responsibility for poisoning the *roué* who used arsenic as part of his daily diet.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE JUDGE.

The fact is that the case was decided not in the least upon the evidence of experts, but solely upon the prejudice imported into the case by the judge on the last day of his summing up. Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who was much prejudiced against wives suspected of misbehavior, had worked himself up into a kind of frenzy at the thought of Mrs. Maybrick becoming a popular heroine. The judge's charge was of a nature happily almost without precedent in British courts. Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, in his memorandum to the Home Office, used the following weighty words of censure of the judge's conduct. After saying that it was eminently a case in which the judge was bound to allay prejudice instead of exciting it by vehement appeal, Sir Charles pointed out that Sir Fitzjames Stephen had "passionately invited them" to find a verdict of guilty. He made suggestions which were untenable, and had never been advanced by the prosecution, and went out of his way to make misleading references. Sir Charles continues :

But most important of all, instead of distinctly separating the two issues of cause of death and the prisoner's guilt in connection with it, he appears to have told the jury not to consider the case separately, but as a whole. It is submitted this is clearly wrong and misleading.

It is no exaggeration to say that every point made by the prosecution was put by the learned judge, and with greater insistence, as well as other points which the prosecution had not made—while, at the same time, he does not seem to have realized the importance of many of the points made on the part of prisoner, and did not put some of them at all, and those which he did put he minimized and discounted.

To begin with, he took two days to sum up. The first day he spoke as a judge. The second day some malign influence seemed to have possessed or obsessed him, and he raged like a violent counsel for the prosecution, leaving no stone unturned to excite prejudice against the unfortunate woman in the dock. Why this change no one can say. All that was known was that he paced his room the night before the verdict as in a frenzy, and came into court, charged horse, foot and artillery upon the wretched, forlorn woman in the dock. He laid himself out to excite prejudice against this "horrible woman," but even when he had finished his twelve-hour harangue for the prosecution from the Bench, he had sufficient judicial acumen left amid the perceptible decay of his faculties to doubt the possibility of a verdict of guilty. I was assured in Liverpool, by one who had it direct from the official concerned, that when the jury retired the judge called up the clerk and asked him what the verdict would be. "My Lord," he replied, "I am not the jury." "Oh," said the judge, "it is impossible for them to find her guilty in face of the

medical evidence." That, also, was the opinion of the prosecution.

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE VERDICT.

The conviction that a verdict of "Not Guilty" was inevitable was so firmly entertained that both the evening papers printed special editions announcing a verdict of "Not Guilty," and sold them in the streets. When the jury returned, after an absence of thirty-eight minutes, with a verdict of "Guilty," the sensation was overwhelming. Even the judge felt it, and in passing sentence of death he placed the whole responsibility upon the jury and the jury alone. Outside the ebullition of feeling was almost unprecedented. I do not remember any case in which the public protested so vehemently against the decision of a court of law. Nor was it only the general public. Every member of the Bar present at the Assizes, with the addition of the Recorder of Liverpool, signed the memorial in her favor.

Sir Charles Russell, in his memorandum to the Home Office, says :

Lastly. It is important to note that the verdict came as a surprise upon the trained minds of the Bar of the Northern Circuit, and that to the very last moment (even after the summing-up), the leading counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Addison, Q.C., M.P., persisted in saying that the jury could not, especially in view of the medical evidence, find a verdict of "Guilty."

MR. MATTHEWS' VERDICT—NO MURDER.

The Home Secretary, under the chaotic system of British jurisprudence, is the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeal. Being clamorously summoned to retry the case, he went into the evidence with the assistance of the judge who tried Mrs. Maybrick. The result of his retrial of the issue was the summary but decisive overturn of the very foundation upon which the verdict of murder had been given. The judge had submitted to the jury as the first question which they must decide—

Did James Maybrick die of Arsenic ?

And in order to prevent any misunderstanding he told them that, "it is a necessary step—it is essential to this charge that the man died of poison, and the poison suggested is arsenic." Further, he distinctly asserted that "it must be the foundation of a judgment unfavorable to the prisoner that he died of arsenic." The judge did not need to remind the jury that if there was any reasonable doubt it is the established principle of English law that the prisoner must have the benefit of that doubt. That goes without saying. But the jury, notwithstanding the evidence of four most distinguished medical experts, who swore that the deceased did not die of poison, decided that there was no reason for doubting but that

James Maybrick did die of Arsenic.

Then comes the Home Secretary, who retries the case, and proclaims to the world that, after taking the best medical and legal advice that could be obtained, he has come to the conclusion that "the evidence

does not wholly exclude a reasonable doubt whether his death was in fact caused by the administration of arsenic!"

The Home Secretary's verdict is directly opposed to that of the jury. His finding is:

I doubt whether James Maybrick did die of Arsenic.

As the prisoner is always entitled to the benefit of the doubt, this knocks the very foundation out of the verdict of the jury. If there was no murder no one can be guilty of murder. If there is a "reasonable doubt" that Maybrick did not die of poison, then clearly there can be no ground in law or in reason for convicting his wife of having poisoned him. But, although the Home Secretary thus summarily destroys the foundation of the verdict of the jury, he refuses to alter the decision that she is guilty of wilfully murdering a man who, he admits, may never have been murdered at all.

We shall have to ransack the annals of Topsy-Turvydom to discover a precedent for this absurd and ridiculous conclusion. But it stands to this day unreversed, and this morning Mrs. Maybrick was recalled by the harsh clangor of the prison bell at Woking to the lot of a convicted murderess, doomed to spend her life in penal servitude, to expiate a murder which the judge who tried her and the Home Secretary who retried her agree in declaring may quite possibly never have been committed.

OF WHAT, THEN, WAS MRS. MAYBRICK GUILTY?

The answer is that, although the verdict of wilful murder has been practically annulled, the Home Secretary decided that the evidence clearly pointed to the conclusion that Mrs. Maybrick administered and attempted to administer arsenic to her husband with intent to murder, and that for attempting to poison she may be lawfully imprisoned for life. If so, so be it. But in that case let us clearly understand that Mrs. Maybrick is at this moment a convict in Woking, not for committing wilful murder, but for attempting to poison. That surely is clear enough for the decision of the Home Office. Yet so anomalous are the ways of the circumlocution office, so labyrinthine the maze of British jurisprudence, that the Home Office still maintains that Mrs. Maybrick is under sentence, not for attempting to poison, but for wilful murder. It is such banal futilities which will yet make the British Home Office the laughing stock of the world.

DID SHE EVER GIVE HIM POISON?

But is it true that the evidence points so clearly to the administration of poison by Mrs. Maybrick? She herself admitted having put a powder, at her husband's urgent request, into a bottle of meat juice, and at the trial a bottle of meat juice, which Mrs. Maybrick declares she never saw before, was produced which contained arsenic. But it is admitted that none of that arsenious meat juice was ever administered to him; so that, whatever her intent may have been, it was not carried into effect. Where, then, is the evidence that she administered the arsenic, if she

ever gave him any, which is not proved, with felonious intent? If she gave him arsenic in his medicine, it may have been at his own request, or she may have given it to him inadvertently, owing to the poison having been placed in his medicine by other parties. The former is the conclusion which is suggested by the notorious habits of Mr. Maybrick; the latter is put forward by the confession from South Africa. In either case there would be no reason for keeping Mrs. Maybrick in jail.

THE AFRICAN CONFESSION.

The case for Mrs. Maybrick, I take it, if we accept the confession of Harry Wilson as genuine, is that Mr. Maybrick did not die of poison, and that after he was dead conspirators in the household put about the arsenic and the arsenical liquor which the dead man had in his possession, so as to excite suspicion against Mrs. Maybrick. Mr. Matthews, I believe, satisfied himself that the arsenic found in solution in the meat juice could not have been put there in powder, so that it is not accounted for by Mrs. Maybrick's story about the powder. Now, however, we have the statement of the man, Harry Wilson, that he, for purposes of revenge, aided by nurses or servants in the house, put arsenic into the medicine or into the tea. I admit the difficulty of believing that any human being could be base enough to join in so wicked a plot against an innocent woman, and to carry it out at the very moment when their unfortunate victim was lying in a swoon into which she fell when her husband died. But here we have Harry Wilson's confession, and as some, at least, of those about had made up their minds Mrs. Maybrick was a poisoner, they may have had slight scruples at making assurance doubly sure by assisting in preparing the evidence in support of their case. But I lay no stress on this.

WHAT THE MEDICAL EXPERTS SAY.

But is there any proof anywhere that Mrs. Maybrick ever attempted to poison her husband? No one could prove she ever procured any arsenic anywhere, or administered it at any time. Dr. C. M. Tidy, one of the official analysts to the Home Office, and Dr. Macnamara, who were called as medical experts for Mrs. Maybrick, published after the trial a toxicological study of the case, in which they referred to "the disastrous result of a trial which, if often repeated, would shake the public faith in English justice." These high authorities thus sum up their judgment as follows:

Two conclusions are forced upon us:

1. That the arsenic found in Maybrick's body may have been taken in merely medical doses, and that probably it was so taken.
2. That the arsenic may have been taken a considerable time before either his death or illness, and that probably it was so taken.

Our toxicological studies have lead us to the three following conclusions:

1. That the symptoms from which Maybrick suffered are consistent with any form of acute dyspepsia, but that

they absolutely point away from, rather than toward, arsenic as the cause of such dyspeptic condition.

2. That the post-mortem appearances are indicative of inflammation, but that they emphatically point away from arsenic as the cause of death.

3. That the analysis fails to find more than one-twentieth part of a fatal dose of arsenic, and that the quantity so found is perfectly consistent with its medicinal ingestion.

MR. ASQUITH'S OPPORTUNITY.

The confession from South Africa, even if it were quite valueless, has been of good service in directing attention once more to the travesty of justice which has exposed us to serious remonstrances from the other side of the Atlantic. It is most humiliating for an Englishman to have to answer before the bar of American public opinion for such a farrago of blunders and illogicalities as we have passed in review. Mr. Asquith, dealing with a petition handed him on entering office, has declared that he sees no reason to depart from the decision of his predecessor. I have too much respect for Mr. Asquith to take this as his final deliverance. It is not necessary for him to publicly array the British Goddess of Justice in a white shirt and put ashes on her head in order to terminate this unseemly business. As Mr. Matthews reduced the charge from wilful murder to that of attempting to poison, Mr. Asquith can reduce the sentence from penal servitude for life to one for five years, which is the more usual sentence for such an offense. This five years' sentence—shortened by the usual allowance for good behavior—is almost on the point of expiry. Mr. Asquith, while reconsidering the sentences of the convicts under his charge, may easily arrange that Mrs. Maybrick shall not spend another Christmas in jail.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S IMPENDING DOOM.

Mrs. Maybrick is being slowly tortured to death in solitary confinement; and if she is not speedily released by the clemency of the Crown, she will die. She has been under medical treatment as an invalid since December. The medical officers have done what they can to alleviate her sufferings, and to restore her to a regular and normal state of health. They have utterly failed, and for this reason: the malady from which she suffers is directly engendered by incessant brooding over a cruel wrong in a silence unbroken even by the voice of the warder in the solitude of an isolated cell. Too weak to labor, she spends twenty-three hours in every twenty-four in sunless gloom, with nothing to do except to indulge in brooding over the steady approach of insanity or death. She suffers agony from racking headaches, which, from the family history, are probably the preludes of the consumption to which her brother succumbed. Pain, despair, gloom and disease—all these are visited upon Mrs. Maybrick, and unless Mr. Asquith relents the pressure will be steadily kept up until the miserable woman is tortured to death. It would be more merciful and more logical to hang her

off hand than to persist in wearing out her life by this horror of slow torment out of regard for the *amour propre* of an ex Home Secretary and a superannuated judge.

A CASE FOR THE CABINET.

Even if Mr. Asquith should turn a deaf ear to the plea thus put forward, we should not despair. The matter is one which goes beyond the limits of a single department. Lord Rosebery is certain to have to deal with the matter, and Mr. Gladstone himself may find it expedient to spare a little time to consider whether or not it is worth while following President Lincoln's example, and strain a point, rather than persist in rigor which creates on the other side of the Atlantic a very lively sense of the illogical injustice of British jurisprudence. For my own part, with my responsibility for the only political periodical circulating equally in both Empire and Republic, which aims, above all things, at the establishment of a close union based on mutual respect between the two great sections of the English-speaking race, I can only present this plea respectfully before the new Administration, with the deep conviction that the permanent interests of both countries would be best served by the removal of a cause of dispute which is certainly not calculated to contribute either to our self-respect or our reputation for either justice or mercy.

THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In conclusion, I may add that the opinion that Mrs. Maybrick was wrongfully convicted has been entertained from first to last by her solicitors, Messrs. Cleaver, of Liverpool, and her counsel, Sir Charles Russell, now Attorney-General. Everything that has since come to light has but confirmed the views expressed by the legal advisers of Mrs. Maybrick at the trial, viz., that the evidence was in her favor, and they have never ceased to promote every measure for obtaining her release. Sir Charles Russell's position is somewhat delicate. He was Mrs. Maybrick's counsel. He is now the legal adviser of the Government. This hampers him. He might be accused of using his official position to advise the release of his client. But before he was Attorney-General he drew up a memorial to Mr. Matthews, in which he expressed himself in terms which he abides by without hesitation to this hour. From this memorial I quote the following passage:

On the whole, it is submitted that looking to all the facts—to the strange habits of the deceased and to the strong conflict of medical testimony—coupled with the summing up of the judge, which took captive the judgment of the jury, the verdict cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and the irrevocable penalty ought not to be inflicted.

The capital sentence was not inflicted; but penal servitude for life is, under present conditions, a sentence of death. Surely, considering all the circumstances, the time has come for that sentence to be revoked.

THE AMERICAN APPEAL FOR
MRS. MAYBRICK.

Gail Hamilton has addressed an "Open Letter to the Queen," on the subject of Mrs. Maybrick, which appears in the *North American Review* for September. Gail Hamilton is one of the numerous band of American women who have espoused the cause of Mrs. Maybrick with a zeal and an enthusiasm which is beyond all praise, whether or not we think it in accordance with knowledge. Gail Hamilton lays before her Majesty what may be regarded as the most powerful American plea for Mrs. Maybrick that has as yet been penned. Lord Rosebery will do well to read it, and the Home and Foreign Secretaries might do worse than consult together to see whether something might not be done to make a more adequate response to the American appeal than Lord Salisbury and Mr. Matthews could be induced to recommend. Gail Hamilton starts effectively enough with a reference to the pardon by President Lincoln of Alfred Rubery, an English subject, who bought a ship, stuffed it full of powder and shot, with a view of seizing the forts of San Francisco and raising a rebellion in California. Rubery was found guilty in 1863 and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Shortly afterward John Bright appealed for the pardon of Rubery. President Lincoln promptly granted the pardon, and the entry in the law reports states that the pardon was granted as a mark of the respect and good-will to Mr. Bright, by whom it had been solicited. Gail Hamilton suggests from this that England might pardon Mrs. Maybrick in deference to the appeal of America. English people will read with surprise of the interest which the Maybrick case has excited in the most influential quarters in America. The wives of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a petition to her Majesty the Queen, praying her grace "on behalf of our young countrywoman, Florence Maybrick, a widow, a mother, fatherless, brotherless, wearing out in prison a life sentence of penal servitude." When the wife of the President of America and the wives of the principal Ministers at Washington earnestly and respectfully entreat the Queen of England to pardon and release Mrs. Maybrick, it is to be regretted that a petition so influentially supported should have been received so cavalierly by Lord Salisbury. Not only did the wives of the President and his Ministers appeal to the Queen, but a petition urgently asking Mr. Matthews to advise her Majesty to order the pardon and release of Mrs. Maybrick has been signed by forty bearing the most representative names in America. This petition was drawn up under the immediate instigation and revision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Chief Justice, it seems, is connected with Mrs. Maybrick on the mother's side by marriage. Two other judges of the

Supreme Court were nearly akin by the father's side to Mrs. Maybrick. Among those who have signed the petition were the following :

The Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; all the members of the Cabinet; many chiefs of bureaus; the General commanding the Army and several brigadier generals; Cardinal Gibbons, the highest authority of the Catholic Church in America, of whose communion are Mrs. Maybrick and her mother; the Minister to France; the Acting Judge Advocate-General, and others.

The petition which was so signed contained a statement of the facts as to the profound impression produced by the conduct of the trial, that there had been a miscarriage of justice, and a reference to the reasonable doubt which the Home Secretary said as to whether there had been any murder or not. The petition goes further and arraigns not unjustly the scandalous defect of the English judicial system which fails to provide any court of Criminal Appeal before which the question raised in the Maybrick case could be properly raised and decided. Whether or not this American impeachment of English justice nettled Lord Salisbury or not it is difficult to say, but many Englishmen will read for the first time with regret and with astonishment that Lord Salisbury replied to this petition in the following terms :

Taking the most lenient view which the facts proved in evidence, and known to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, admit of, the case of this convict was that of an adulteress attempting to poison her husband under the most cruel circumstances, while she pretended to be nursing him on his sick-bed.

The Secretary of State regrets that he has been unable to find any ground for recommending to the Queen any further act of clemency toward the prisoner.

Gail Hamilton concludes her paper by making a somewhat bitter reference to the cases of Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Montague, and it ends with an eloquent appeal on behalf of this American woman immured in Woking Prison, whose release is prayed for by the agonizing entreaties of a mother and the tender urgency of the wife of the President of the United States, and the respectful petition of the most eminent men of the American Republic.

It is unfortunate for England that her peculiar institutions should come up for review under such circumstances as this of the Maybrick trial. This American woman was sentenced to be hanged by a judge on the verge of dotage, after the counsel for the prosecution had remarked that it was impossible to find a verdict of guilty in the face of the medical evidence. She was declared by the jury to have been clearly proved guilty of wilfully poisoning a man, who the Home Secretary, sitting as Court of Appeal, declared was possibly not murdered at all; and she is now serving a sentence which was not pronounced by the judge, for an offense which was neither alleged against her in the indictment nor submitted to the jury at trial.

“HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE IN SIX MONTHS.”

A STRIKING REPORT OF PROGRESS.



JACK STEAD.

IT is seldom the fortune of any magazine article to create so extraordinary an interest as that which has been aroused by the publication in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of the article entitled “How to Learn a Language in Six Months.” The article was an exposition of the Gouin method as introduced in England by Messrs. Howard Swan and Victor Bétis. It was followed the next month by a commendatory letter from the pen of the venerable Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh. Not a little additional interest was given to the first article by its statement that Mr. Stead’s little eight-year-old son “Jack” would be set to learning French at once by the new method, and that a report of results would be duly made. This report was to have come after six months of experimental instruction; but we are prepared to give so satisfactory an account of the progress that three months had secured that there is no particular need to postpone the announcement, especially as a great number of people on both sides of the Atlantic have been wanting to know how the lad has been coming

on with his new-method French lessons. Mr. Stead’s children had been under M. Bétis’ instruction just three months, at their home (Wimbledon, near London), when they were examined by Monsieur A. C. Poiré, who has been for many years a prominent teacher of French in England by the old-fashioned methods. Monsieur Poiré writes to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS as follows upon the new method:

LITTLE JACK’S THREE MONTHS’ ACHIEVEMENT IN FRENCH.

18 PORTLAND PLACE, HALIFAX, August 19, 1892.

SIR: Having read in a recent number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS the very remarkable article on Monsieur Gouin’s new method of teaching and learning languages, and also the interesting appreciations of Professor Blackie and Mr. Wren, I adopted what I thought to be a practical method before pronouncing on the system. I first read and studied the book explaining the method; then I attended the course of daily lessons in French and German held during August, to see how it would work in practice. I had long conversations with Messrs. Howard Swan and Victor Bétis, who have undertaken to make the method known in England, and who thoroughly explained it to me; and lastly, but most important of all, I solicited and was granted the favor of judging of the result on your own children, after three months teaching—one hour a day in the case of Jack (eight years old), and after three months at two hours a day in the case of his elder brothers, who, however, had been taught on the older system for some time before.

To express my impressions after that visit, I find only two words—wonderful! incredible! If, before reading the book, before having it thoroughly explained to me, and before attending the lessons, I had heard the children speak French, I certainly could not have believed that only three months had been needed to attain such results. Honesty compels me to make here a very humiliating confession. My pupils, taught by the old method, cannot do after years of hard, tedious work what Jack can do after three months of interesting play.

Two examples will show what results may be expected. Jack could repeat, at my request, an episode in the life of the shepherd, containing at least twenty-five sentences, many of them idiomatic, and that in perfect French. Not only could his brothers do the same for a piece which they studied six weeks ago and never saw or heard since, but they did what I—a Frenchman—could not have done: they heard half a column of the *Petit Journal*, which I had brought, read by the professor in the tone in which he would have read it to French listeners, and the young English listeners repeated it almost *word for word* in perfect

French. Let those who have tried to study a foreign language say whether I was justified in using the words—wonderful! incredible! Monsieur Bétis seems to have done in three months what he had undertaken to do in six, and I am now quite convinced that English children can be taught in a year, at one hour a day or five hours a week, to *speak* fluently and correctly in French, German, or indeed any other language, and not only to speak, but also vastly increase their thinking power and reasoning faculties.

Two things also struck me during the lesson given in my presence to your children: 1. Not a single word of English was spoken by master or pupil from beginning to end, and yet the pupils understood perfectly all the explanation given, 2. Jack's power of forming pictures in his mind, of seeing clearly and quickly the logical succession of actions described, and the astonishing rapidity with which he repeated the verb expressing each action, and afterward the sentences constructed on those verbs.

I then saw clearly that the great discovery of Monsieur Gouin, the one point which is the very basis of the system, and on which it is necessary to insist, is the representation in the mind of the actions spoken of. Every one who has studied children knows the wonderful faculty that the child possesses of imagining a logical succession of actions, of seeing quite clearly the images in his mind, and of expressing those images by words already heard in connection with those actions, which follow each other in a certain definite order in his mental vision as when told in a tale. That power to evoke images, pictures, scenes, actions, is very great in a child. It is the means by which he learns and remembers. The use of that power is also intensely interesting to him, just in the same way as the magic lantern is interesting, because one image follows another without giving the eye time to tire of the details of the scene. Now if, while the child is engaged at looking at the picture, the master describes in a loud, distinct voice the action or scene represented, that sound (whether native or foreign, known or unknown) becomes almost indissolubly associated with the picture seen, and that point has been clearly demonstrated to me during the German lessons. Though continually reminded to imagine the fact, I very often saw in my mind the printed or written form of the idea, the result being that my more fortunate neighbor, who knew no German at all, and therefore could only see the image of the action, could repeat far more correctly than I could.

The adult possesses the same quality as the child, but in a lesser degree, simply because, by our old method of teaching, we have continually striven to stultify instead of develop that glorious gift of nature, inasmuch as we have directed the attention of the pupils to printed signs and abstract conceptions instead of trying to make the thought—that is, the scene—clearer and more distinct in his mind.

The training course for teachers, which has just ended, would be for me another proof of the excellence of the method. Most of the members are ex-

perienced teachers; and many, like myself, came somewhat prejudiced, our minds full of the traditions of the past, ready to present objections and find fault. We *all* believe now that Monsieur Gouin's method will enable us to attain far greater results, not only with private pupils and small classes, but also with the average classes of thirty or forty pupils. We believe that, by that system, we shall have no more dull boys, because we ask the pupils *not* to work, *not* to listen, but to *see*, and all teachers know (or ought to know) that what we call a dull boy is the one boy who cannot or will not make the mental effort necessary to grasp abstractions, but is following a cricket or football match in his mind, while we are speaking words instead of describing images before him.

I am so convinced of the practicability of the method that I shall use it for my evening classes, and shall try to induce a head master to let me apply it in the elementary class. Several of the teachers who have attended the course intend to do the same.

We are not here in presence of a new method scarcely different from other methods, but of what I believe to be *the* method, necessarily true because it is that of nature aided and improved by art, and if you think any part of this letter may help to call the attention of teachers to its importance, I shall be glad if you will publish it.—Believe me, sir, yours truly, A. C. POIRE (French master at the Huddersfield College, at the Heath (Halifax) Grammar School, etc.).

P. S.—Allow me to mention that I have taught French in English schools for eighteen years, that my pupils have gained distinctions in almost every public examination, and that I give lessons to more than 500 students every year; therefore I may claim to know something of the subject I am writing about.

RESULTS OF THE TEACHERS' SUMMER COURSE.

A vacation course was formed as announced in July, and was held for three weeks in London, for the purpose of training teachers and demonstrating the practice of M. Gouin's method. A class of between twenty and thirty persons was formed, consisting mostly of teachers, head masters and professors of languages. This class has been exceedingly successful, as would appear from the testimonial sent in at the end, signed by those in attendance. Some 100 or more exercises were worked through in class on the system, the matter of the lessons being scenes (in “series” of idiomatic sentences) expressive of the life around the family in the house, dressing, the toilet, the housework of a day, the breakfast and cooking and the life of a shepherd, giving the expressions of mankind in simple primitive life. These lessons were interspersed with conferences on the great part the imagination may be made to play in language-teaching; on the gift for languages—in what it really consists, and how it may be acquired; on the importance of the verb in the phrase; on the organization of language into that expressive of the object-

ive facts of life and that expressive of subjective thoughts ; on the method of training the memory by logical association ; and on the organization of grammar-teaching on a more interesting and psychological basis. Demonstrations were also given in class on a number of children, and a course of German was also carried on. Not the least interesting were the specimen lessons in unknown languages, such as Spanish, and the application of the use of mental visualization, so greatly used in the system, to the teaching of geometry, the multiplication table, the alphabet and science.

At the conclusion of the course, a vote of satisfaction in the results of the course was moved by Mr. Richard Waddy, M.A., of the Abbey School, North Berwick (who said he came convinced of the theoretical value, and was now equally convinced of the practical possibilities of M. Gouin's work), and was seconded by Mr. Guy M. Campbell, of the Royal Normal College for the Blind (who said he had come prejudiced against the system, but now remained an earnest adherent). The following letter was then signed by those in class on the last day, and was forwarded to M. Gouin :

34, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W. C.
August 19, 1892.

To Monsieur François Gouin, Paris.

Dear Sir.—This address proceeds from the students and teachers of languages who have attended here during the past three weeks, to acquire, under the guidance of Messrs. Howard Swan and Victor Bétis, a practical knowledge of your "Series Method."

The recent publication in England of your book on "The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" awakened in those who read it an ardent desire to know more of a method that seemed so full of hope. Accordingly, we gladly availed ourselves of the holiday class opened by Messrs. Swan and Bétis, and now we feel ourselves in a position to judge, from actual experience, of the merits of the new system. Briefly, then, we came, we saw and we were conquered! We, one and all, intend to adopt and spread your method so far as in us lies.

Before separating we wish to send to you, into whose labors we have entered, this expression of our thanks, and to bid you God-speed on the work you have in hand. And, lastly, we would congratulate you on having secured in Messrs. Swan and Bétis two such able exponents of your opinions. It is impossible to remain unkindled by their enthusiasm, or unconvinced by the earnestness and lucidity of their teaching.

(Signed)

RICHARD W. WADDY, M.A. (The Abbey School,
North Berwick).

MARGARET C. CROMBIE (Kindergarten Training School, Leyland, Stockwell).
LAURA ANNE WARD (Kindergarten, Beckenham).
GUY M. CAMPBELL (Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood).
ROBERT C. CRAIG, M.A. (Hemel Hempstead).
N. C. PRYDE (Head Mistress, Bedford Park High School).
ADA M. SWALLOW (High School for Girls, Bury).
GERTRUDE E. M. SKUES (Nunhead, London).
F. A. W. TAYLER, M.A. (Orwell Rectory, Royston, Camb.).
CHAS. ALLOWAY (Church School, Bulwell, Nottingham).
M. E. BARNES (Eton College, Windsor).
ELISE ZURCHER (High School, Leicester).
HENRY BELKE WOODALL (Milldown House School, Blandford).
EMILY PATTEN (Goole, Yorks).
HANNAH ROBERTSON, B.A. (North London Collegiate School for Girls).
MLLE. DE ST. MANDE (ditto).
FLORENCE MAYS (ditto).
ARTHUR H. COOMBS, B.A. (Keyford School, Frome, Somerset).
FRANCIS C. THOMPSON (Northampton).
S. RAWLINGS (Reddish).
E. P. KELLY, F.R.C.S. (West Hampstead).
A. C. POIRE (French Professor, Huddersfield College and Heath (Halifax) Grammar School).
MARY L. SWALLOW (Wandsworth).

No further classes are being held at present at Gray's Inn, though no doubt holiday and other training classes for teachers on the system may be arranged there or elsewhere. Very probably a holiday course in French and German will be held next year in Paris. Arrangements are being made for the method to be applied at once in several schools in London and the provinces for the elementary teaching of French, German and Latin.

It was stated recently that the latest prodigy in mathematical calculations, the calculating boy, Inaudi, who was investigated recently by the French Academy, acquired his extraordinary faculty by a process similar to that by which Monsieur Gouin teaches languages. In an article in the *Chautauquan*, for September, by Alfred Binet, this is stated to be incorrect.

M. Bétis has, however, carefully investigated the method of calculation adapted by Inaudi, and many of the questions posed in the Academy investigation were given at his instigation. He has worked out the method employed by these so-called "prodigies" into a system, and has already trained an artificial calculating boy. His researches on this interesting subject are to be published.

[The first article in this series upon Learning Languages by the Gouin method appeared in the July number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It was followed by an approving and appreciative article in the August number from the pen of that veteran linguist and teacher Professor Blaikie, of Edinburgh, recounting his own experiences. These articles have brought so many inquiries to the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that we have arranged to mail directly—as a matter of convenience to our readers—copies of M. Gouin's valuable new work upon the "Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" upon receipt of the price, \$2.25. Address the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York.]

“THE UNCROWNED QUEEN OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.”

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

BY W. T. STEAD.



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

IF the nineteenth century be, as some declare, the Woman's Century, Miss Willard is one of the most conspicuous personages of our epoch. For the importance—the comparative importance—of individuals depends much more upon whether they are on the right line of progress than upon their intrinsic value. There were, probably, men of much more commanding genius, and far greater intellectual attainments, in the court of Pharaoh of the Exodus than Caleb the son of Jephunneh, or Joshua the son of Nun, or even of Aaron, the first of the high-priests; but all the pundits and the potentates of Memphis have gone down into the abyss of oblivion, while the friends and companions of the hero who led the Jews through the Wilderness still count for permanent factors in the evolution of man. The reason for this was that the Exodus marked the beginning of a new departure, pregnant with immeasurable consequences to the future of the world. Hence, to have carried a spear or packed a wagon in the Israelitish hosts was a task fraught with more world-wide consequences than the more imposing duties of commander-in-chiefs and rulers of provinces in Egypt.

A shrewd mechanic who helped Stephenson to perfect “Puffing Billy” was worth more to the world's progress than the ablest engineer of his day who applied himself solely to the perfection of the old stage coach. The great question is whether you are in the

line of advance, whether you have grasped the coming truth, or whether you are merely doddering on with the worn-out remnants of an exhausted system. The man who rears a stately mausoleum may be rich and mighty and noble and famous, but he is nowhere compared with the poorest nurse in his own household, for the builder of sepulchres for corpses belongs to the past, whereas the nurse of the child sits by the cradle of the future.

Frances E. Willard, even if she had been a maker of sepulchres, would have been a personality well worth studying. As a human she is, in many respects, unique. As a woman she occupies a place by herself apart. A beautiful character is beautiful although its beauty blushes unseen, and no one who has had the honor of Miss Willard's friendship would deem it otherwise than a privilege to have the opportunity of introducing her to the widest possible circle of readers. But the supreme importance of Miss Willard consists in the position which she holds to the two great movements which, born at the close of this century, are destined to mold the next century as the movements born in the French Revolution have transfigured the century which is now drawing to its close. The Emancipation of Man and the Triumph of Free Thought, which were proclaimed by the French Revolution, were not more distinctive of the eighteenth century than the Emancipation of Woman and the Aspiration after a Humanized and Catholic Christianity are characteristic of our own century. Of both these movements Miss Willard is at this moment the most conspicuous representative.

In the English-speaking world two women stand conspicuous before the public as contributing most of the change that is taking place in the popular estimate of the capacity and the status of woman. They are each distinctive types of their sex—one English, the other American. Each has had a serious and responsible post to fill, which brought them conspicuously before the eyes of their contemporaries, and each tested by the practical strain and wear and tear of fifty years, has displayed supreme capacity, both moral, intellectual and physical. No one can over estimate the enormous benefit it has been to the cause of progress that during the whole of the period during which the conception of woman's citizenship was germinating in the public mind, the English throne should have been occupied by a woman as capable, as upright, and as womanly as Queen Victoria. The British Constitution has many defects, but it has done one thing which the American Constitution would never have done: it has given an able woman an un-

equaled opportunity of proving, in the very forefront of the State, that in statesmanship, courage and all the more distinctively sovereign virtues she could hold her own with the ablest and the most powerful men who could be selected from the millions of her subjects. The Queen has lived in the heart of politics, home and foreign, for more than fifty years. The problems which it is held would demoralize the female householder if once in seven years she had to express an opinion upon them at the ballot-box have been her daily bread ever since her childhood. She is a political woman to her finger tips. She knows more about foreign politics by far than the permanent secretaries at the Foreign Office, and in all constitutional and domestic affairs she can give tips to Mr. Gladstone in matters of precedents, and to any of her ministers as to questions of procedure. John Bright said of her, after knowing her for years, "She is the most perfectly truthful person I ever met." Mr. Forster, another sturdy Briton of Quaker antecedents, said as emphatically that no one could ever be with the Queen without contracting a very sincere personal regard for her. Even Mr. Gladstone, of whom Lord Beaconsfield said he forgot his sovereign was a woman, and conceived her only to be a Government department, has paid high homage to her extraordinary memory and her marvelous mastery of what may be called the tools of the profession of a constitutional monarch. Broadly speaking, it may be fairly said that the Queen would be acknowledged by all her ministers, Liberal or Conservative, to have more knowledge of the business of governing nations than any of her prime ministers, more experience of the mysteries and intricacies of foreign affairs than any of her foreign secretaries, as loyal and willing a subservience to the declared will of the nation as any democrat in Parliament, and as keen and passionate an Imperial patriotism as ever beat in any human breast. And yet, while all that would be admitted, not even the most captious caviler will pretend that the tremendous pressure of politics, kept up daily for over fifty years, has unsexed the Queen. She is a woman as womanly as any of her subjects, and she is the standing refutation of the silly falsehood that a lady cannot be a politician. As long as the one woman, who has to toil at politics as a profession, is our "Sovereign Lady the Queen," the sneer of the popinjays whose ideal woman is a doll well dressed, but without brains, is somewhat pointless to the common sense of Her Majesty's subjects. Hence it is, perhaps, not very surprising that the two prime ministers who have seen the most of the Queen of late years, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, both voted for female suffrage. With that object lesson in the highest place, of the capacity of woman to discharge with advantage to herself and to others the most responsible of all political duties, it was simply impossible for them to maintain the position of antagonism to woman's suffrage, which is only natural to those who despise the capacity or distrust the character of one-half the human race.

The English woman who has done the most to

familiarize the world with the capacity and utility of the woman in statesmanship upon a throne has given her name to the Victorian era. In America there are no thrones on which a woman can sit. Even the Presidential chair is the monopoly of the male. The platform and the press, the pulpit and organization, these are the only means by which, in the Republic of the West, either man or woman can prove themselves possessed of eminent capacity, and can make their personality potent in influencing the thoughts and actions of the nation. And no one has even cast so much as a cursory glance over the dead level of American society without realizing that among American women Miss Willard stands first, the uncrowned Queen of American Democracy.

Even those who would deny her that proud title would not venture to assert that it could be more properly bestowed upon any other living woman. The worst they could say would be that America has no queens, crowned or uncrowned. America, as President Carnot said the other day of France, has no men, only institutions, and it may be held to be treason to the Republic to ascribe prominent position to any mere citizen, male or female. A Britisher, however, has a Britisher's privileges as well as his prejudices, and it may be permitted to me to remark that from this side of the Atlantic there is no woman between the Atlantic and the Pacific who is as conspicuous, as typical and as influential as Miss Willard. Hers is capacity of the American order, quite as notable in its way as the capacity of the constitutional monarch. No more perfect realization of the ideal of constitutional sovereign has ever graced a throne than our Queen. It would certainly be difficult to find any more completely typical and characteristic daughter of American democracy than the earnest, eloquent and energetic President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Yet, unfortunately, although Miss Willard's name is familiar, and we are continually hearing of her emissaries in South Africa, India, Australia and the uttermost parts of the world, there are comparatively few among us who could, if suddenly put to it, pass an examination in the biography of Miss Willard, or in the growth of the great movement of which she is the leading spirit. It is not impossible that even in the United States the full significance and possible development of Miss Willard's Union may have escaped adequate recognition in many quarters. I have, therefore, all the greater satisfaction in attempting to present a rough outline portrait of Miss Willard to the English-speaking world, and to give some kind of explanation as to how she came to take her place among those

On Fame's eternal bederole
Worthy to be fyled.

I. Ancestry and Upbringing.

The ordinary British conception of the American child is usually repulsive and occasionally loathsome. A German emissary from the Vatican, who visited the States a year ago, told me that he was most im-

pressed in America by the fact that American builders had adopted the Tower of Babel as their ideal, and that American children interpolated “Thou shalt not” at the beginning of the Fourth Commandment. If filial piety be a virtue, then assuredly the yellow-skinned Mongolian will enter the Kingdom of Heaven before the English-speaking Americans, who are spoiled in the nursery and taught that their parents were created for their benefit. I think it was Trollope—or was it Dickens?—who is responsible for the typical anecdote of Young America, which tells how a boy was told that his father had been found drowned in the river. “Confound it,” was the only response of the Young Hopeful, “he had my jack-knife in his pocket.” Occasionally we are favored in England with specimens of the product of the real spoil-system of the American nursery, who fill us with increased reverence for the wisdom of the sage responsible for the adage, “Spare the rod and spoil the child.” More detestable samples of unredeemed vulgar human selfishness than some of these unlicked cubs of the American Republic it would be hard to find under the sun. Hotel life is answerable for much of this, and the swift, restless rush of money-making which incapacitates parents from the thoughtful culture of their offspring. The extent to which these evils have eaten into the child life of America is no doubt enormously exaggerated. But the prejudice exists, and no better means could be found for combating it than by telling forth the way in which this typical American woman was reared “out West.”

THE RIGHT TO BE WELL BORN.

Frances Willard, in one of the latest of her writings, says: “A great new world looms into sight, like some splendid ship long waited for—the world of heredity, of prenatal influence, of infantile environment; the greatest right of which we can conceive, the right of the child to be well born, is being slowly, surely recognized.” As a child she had that greatest of all rights. She was well born, of pious and healthy parents, in an almost ideally happy home. Her mother, Mary Willard, who, full of years and of honor, passed away this autumn, was one of those who have a natural genius for motherhood. In her own phrase, to her “motherhood was life’s richest and most delicious romance.” “Mothers are the creed of their children,” was another of her sayings, and, like most people who do things supremely well, she was always painfully conscious of her utter inability to realize her own ideal. But her daughter, writing of her after fifty years of wide experience of men and women, said: “For mingled strength and tenderness, sweetness and light, I have never met her superior.” Her supreme gift of motherliness reached, in her children’s estimation, the height of actual genius.

THE WILLARD FAMILY.

Mrs. Willard was a native of Vermont, where she was born in 1805. Five years after Waterloo was fought she began to earn her living as school-teacher

near Rochester. They were a long-lived family. Her father lived to be eighty-six, her grandmother ninety-seven; Mrs. Willard herself lived to be eighty-seven. It was a sturdy stock, with sound minds in sound bodies, with the light of humor laughing in their eyes, and the imperious conscience of the New England Puritan governing their life. Mr. Willard, father of Frances, traced his ancestry up to one Major Simon Willard, a Kentish yeoman who crossed the Atlantic in 1634. The Willards are an old English family,



MISS WILLARD'S MOTHER.

whose name occurs five times in Doomsday Book. The first American Willard was one of the famous founders of the town of Concord, and a notable figure in early New England history. From him Miss Willard comes eighth in direct line of descent. Among the famous Willards was Samuel, who opposed the persecution of the witches, and Solomon, the Architect of Bunker Hill Monument, whose “chief characteristic was that he wanted to do everything for everybody for nothing.” The Willards served in the Revolutionary War, and always bore themselves valiantly alike in council chamber and in field. Miss Willard’s father was born the same year as her mother, in the same State. They married in Ogden, N. Y., when they were six-and-twenty, and remained in New York until after Frances was born. They had five children. The first-born died in infancy; the second was the son Oliver, afterward

editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*; the third was a daughter, who died just as she was beginning to talk, when fourteen months old. Frances was the fourth. Her sister died a year before her birth, leaving the mother with a solitary five-year-old boy.

BEFORE BABY WAS BORN.

Like Hannah of old, Mrs. Willard prayed earnestly for a child, and when her prayer was being answered she shut herself up with the Bible and the poets, occasionally, however, going to singing school, where there was a young woman whose auburn hair, blue eyes and great intelligence she wished to see reproduced in her expected daughter. When the child arrived September 18, 1839, she was pronounced to be

“Very pretty, with sunny hair, blue eyes, delicate features, fair complexion, long waist, short limbs. She was called the doll baby of the village.”

She was named Frances, at her father's wish, after Frances Burney and Frances Osgood, an American poet. Had her mother's wish been heeded she would have been called Victoria, after our young Queen.

A PRECOCIOUS INFANT.

She was a precocious, noisy, delicate baby, who was brought up on the bottle, and who could not walk till she was two years old. When she was three the family removed to Oberlin, in Ohio, where, before she was four years old, she used to be put on a chair after dinner to sing for the entertainment of guests. The children—for another girl, she of the “Nineteen Beautiful Years,” was born to the Willards—was brought up with a strict regard for truth, but they were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. They were taught to love books, but they were not driven to housework, and they were encouraged to read and to inquire. Frances was from the first given to question everything. When first told the Bible was God's word, she immediately asked, “But how do you know?” and it was one of the standing difficulties of her childhood, how if God were good he could permit the ghastly horror of death. Her inquiries were never checked, but rather encouraged, and her mother had the satisfaction of seeing her daughter a declared Methodist Christian before she had attained her twentieth year.

Discipline, although wisely lax, so as to allow free scope for the natural elective affinities of the child's nature, was nevertheless enforced on occasion. There was somewhat of the Roman in Madame Willard's nature, and saucy Frances, or Frank, as she was always called, sometimes tried her severely.

Home life was spent in the presence of one or other of the parents. The father and mother agreed, when the children came, that they would never leave them. One parent was always at home. Living in the country very much alone, their culture was necessarily home culture. They could seldom attend church, being miles away from any meeting-house, and they got but little Sunday schooling; but they learned all they knew of this world and the next from books and at their mother's knee. Every Sunday they had one

full hour devoted to sacred song, and the rest of the day was spent in reading books borrowed from the nearest Sunday school library, and the Sunday school magazines. They were taught to repeat by heart whole chapters of the New Testament and screeds of poetry.

DANCING À LA PURITAINE.

More wonderful still, they were taught a kind of dancing. *Harper's Magazine* for the current month tells an amusing story to illustrate the heinous nature of dancing in the eyes of some Americans. A negro, who was threatened with excommunication for having danced a little at a frolic, succeeded in escaping the dreaded penalty by pleading drunkenness. Said the sable reprobate: “I nuvver denied 'fore de court dat I ded dance; but I jist proved to 'em dat I was so drunk I nuvver knowed what I was doin', and so of co'se dey couldn't tu'n me out.” In the Willard household they turned the difficulty in another way. Miss Willard says:

“Of course we did not learn to dance, but mother had a whole system of calisthenics that she learned at Oberlin, which she used to put us through unmercifully, as I thought, since I preferred capering at my own sweet will out of doors. There was a little verse that she would sing in her sweet voice and have us ‘take steps’ to the time; but the droll part was that the verse was out of a missionary hymn. And this is as near as I ever came to dancing-school! I remember only this:

“Bounding billow, cease thy motion—
Bear me not so swiftly o'er!
Cease thy motion, foaming ocean:
I will tempt thy rage no more.
For I go where duty leads me,
Far across the troubled deep,
Where no friend or foe can heed me,
Where no wife for me shall weep.”

What a spectacle was that! Mother teaching her children dancing steps to the tune of “The Missionary's Farewell!” She had a copy of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, and we read it over and over again. We used to try and carry out its ceremonial to some extent, when we had our make-believe banquets and Fourth of Julys.

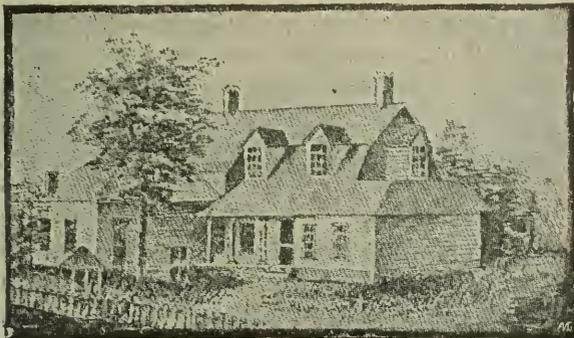
CHICAGO FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Four years after settling in Oberlin (and where these remarkable parents had studied diligently in the college) Mr. Willard's health began to fail, and they decided to go West to Wisconsin. What a curious picture it is—that of the exodus from Oberlin! All that they had was placed into three white-covered wagons; Mr. Willard drove one; Oliver—then a twelve-year-old boy—drove the second, while Mrs. Willard drove the third. Frances and Mary sat on the writing desk in their mother's wagon. The big Newfoundland dog trotted behind. They were three weeks in accomplishing their journey. When they reached Chicago “we found so many mudholes with big signs up, ‘No bottom here,’ that father said he wouldn't be hired to live in such a place. Once

the horse my mother drove went down in the quicksand almost to the ears, and men had to come with rails from the fences and pry him out.”

FOREST HOME.

When at last they reached Forest Home in Wisconsin, they had everything to build. They entered their house before it had either windows or door, but in time they made it the prize home of the whole country. It was situated on the edge of oak and hickory groves on Rock River, while far before them the prairie stretched away to the horizon. Here Frances Willard lived from her seventh to her nineteenth year,



FOREST HOME.

with no neighbors within a mile, but with nature all around. Her parents were enthusiastic lovers of nature. Her mother early introduced her children to the poems of Coleridge, Cowper, Thomson, and Wordsworth, while the father was a kind of prairie Thoreau.

He felt at one with the denizens of the woods; their sweet, shy secrets seemed to be open to him. The ways of birds and butterflies, the habits of gophers, squirrels and ants he seemed to know about as a faun might; and he taught us, Sunday and every-day, to study them; to know the various herbs and what their uses were; to notice different grasses and learn their names; to tell the names of curious wild flowers.

BROTHER OLIVER.

Fortunate in her parents, Frances was also most fortunate in her brother:

Oliver was our forerunner in most of our out-doorishness, and but for his bright, tolerant spirit our lives, so isolated as they were, would have missed much of the happiness of which they were stored full. For instance, one spring Oliver had a freak of walking on stilts, when, behold! up went his sisters on stilts as high as his, and came stalking after him. He spun a top—out came two others. He played marbles with the Hodge boys—down went the girls and learned the mysteries of “mibs” and “alleys,” and the rest of it. He played “quoits” with horseshoes—so did they. He played “prisoner’s base” with the boys—they started the same game immediately. He climbed trees—they followed after. He had a cross-gun—they got him and Loren to help fit them out in the same way. . . . After awhile he had a real gun and shot muskrats, teal, and once a long-legged loon. We fired the gun by special permit, with mother looking on, but were forbidden to go hunting, and did not

care to anyway, there was such fun at home(I did go hunting later on).

A SENSIBLE UPBRINGING.

The Willards held strongly to the sound doctrine that girls and boys, being by the wisdom of the Creator born in one family, should be brought up together. Miss Willard says :

It is good for boys and girls to know the same things, so that the former shall not feel and act so overwise. A boy whose sister understands all about the harness, the boat, the gymnastic exercise, will be far more modest, genial and pleasant to have about. He will cease to be a tease, and learn how to be a comrade ; and this is a great gain to him, his sister and his wife that is to be.

This is the case everywhere, but especially is it the case in country districts, where there is little or no society, and the family must depend on its own resources. Speaking of this time, Miss Willard says :

We had no toys except what we made for ourselves, but as father had a nice “kit” of carpenter’s tools we learned to use them, and made carts, sleds, stilts, cross-guns, bows and arrows, darts, and I don’t know what beside, for our amusement. Oliver was very kind to his sisters, and let us do anything we liked that he did. He was not one of those selfish, mannish boys, who think they know everything and their sisters nothing, and who say, “You’re only a girl—you can’t go with me,” but when he was in the fields ploughing he would let us ride on the beam or on the horse’s back ; and when he went hunting I often insisted on going along, and he never made fun of me, but would even let me load the gun ; and I can also testify that he made not the slightest objection to my carrying the game ! I knew all the carpenter’s tools, and handled them ; made carts and sleds, cross-guns and whip-handles ; indeed, all the toys that were used at Forest Home we children manufactured. But a needle and a dish-cloth I could not abide, chiefly, perhaps, because I was bound to live out of doors.

WILHELMINA TELL.

A free Robin Hood kind of existence it was, in the course of which the usual perils were encountered safely, and some indeed that were unusual.

We used to shoot at a mark with arrows, and became very good at hitting—so much so that, at my request, Mary, whose trust in her sister was perfect, stood up by a post with an auger hole in it, and let me fire away and put an arrow through the hole when her sweet blue eye was just beside it. But this was wrong, and when we rushed in “to tell mother,” she didn’t smile, but made us promise “never, no, never,” to do such a thing again.

It is not difficult to see how the whole future career of the president of the W. C. T. U. was being molded and inspired by these early years of frank comradeship with her brother in the fields and woods.

POOR HEIFER DIME.

Frances Willard, however, was not a girl who was easily balked. Her ambition to do all her brother did drove her, when forbidden to ride a horse, to saddle and ride her cow. Here is the story of this characteristic episode :

Father was so careful of his girls and so much afraid that harm would come to us if we went horse-

back riding that I determined to have a steed of my own, and contrived a saddle and trained a favorite heifer, Dime, to act in that capacity. I took the ground that the cows were a lazy set, and because they had never worked was no reason why they shouldn't begin now. Up in Lapland they made a great many uses of the deer that people didn't where we live, and he was all the better and more famous animal as a result of it. So since father wouldn't let me ride a horse I would make Dime the best trained and most accomplished cow in the pasture; and Dime would like it, too, if they would only let her alone. So with much extra feeding and caressing and no end of curry-combing to make her coat shine, I brought Dime up to a high degree of civilization. She would "moo" whenever I approached, and follow me about like a dog; she would submit to being led by a bridle, which Loren, always ready to help, had made out of an old pair of reins; she was gradually broken to harness and would draw the hand-sleds of us girls; but the crowning success was when she "got wonted" (which really means when she willed) to the saddle; and though I had many an inglorious tumble before the summit of my hopes was reached, I found myself at last in possession of an outlandish steed, whose every motion threatened a catastrophe, and whose awkwardness was such that her trainer never gave a public exhibition of the animal's powers, but used to ride out of sight down in the big ravine, and only when the boys were busy in the field.

AFTER THE HEIFER—LORD CHESTERFIELD!

Yet, although the Willard girls were allowed to frolic round in this natural fashion, their mother was not unmindful of the amenities and proprieties of civilized existence.

She made us walk with books upon our heads, so as to learn to carry ourselves well, and she went with us through the correct manner of giving and receiving introductions—though, to be sure, "there was nobody to be introduced," as Oliver said. "But there will be," replied mother, with her cheerful smile.

Lord Chesterfield's "Letters on Politeness, written to his Son," was a book read through and through at Forest Home. Mother talked much to her children about good manners, and insisted on our having "nice, considerate ways," as she called them, declaring that these were worth far more than money in the race of life.

CHILD LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE.

The great charm about this country life was the close fellowship which it established between the children and the world of nature. They lived in the midst of animals and birds, which, as in the case of Louise Michel, became almost members of the family. There was Simmie, the learned lamb:

Sukey, the pig, that drank lye and was cured by the loppered milk; Stumpy, the chicken, whose legs froze off, and which knew so much that it could almost talk; Ranger, the dog, that killed sheep and had to be killed itself; Nig, the black goat; Trudge, the Maltese kitten, and Roly-Poly, the lame mouse.

and many others—peacocks and guinea hens, and piggy-wiggies galore. Sometimes the intimacy was too close to be pleasant—as, for instance, when weeding onions Frances pulled out a good-sized snake by the tail. The flower garden was the show place of the

county. It was covered over with trailing vines, and gay with roses and all manner of bright flowers. Frances had an eyrie, which she named "The Eagle's Nest," in the heart of a black oak, where she could read and write quite unseen from below. Mrs. Besant, it may be remembered, had the same delight in roosting in trees. Occasionally the children would vary their perch by sitting on the house roof or by climbing the steeple on the barn. In springtime they helped to sow the seed, and skipped along by the edge of the plough. At night time in autumn they watched the prairie fires.

The grass so long, thick and sometimes matted, made a bright high wall of flame, sending up columns of smoke like a thousand locomotives blowing off steam at once. At night these fires looked to us like a drove of racing winged steeds, as they swept along dancing, curtsying, now forward, now backward, like gay revelers, or they careered wildly like unchained furies, but always they were beautiful, often grand, and sometimes terrible.

HAIRPINS AT LAST.

The time came, however, when the glorious freedom of the girl had to be exchanged for the restrained propriety of the young woman. It was a bitter moment. Miss Willard told me at Eastnor Castle last month that, on the whole, it was about the bitterest and blackest sorrow she had when she had to assume the regimentals of civilization.

No girl went through a harder experience than I, when my free, out-of-door life had to cease, and the long skirts and clubbed-up hair spiked with hairpins had to be endured. The half of that down-heartedness has never been told and never can be. I always believed that if I had been let alone and allowed as a woman what I had had as a girl, a free life in the country, where a human being might grow, body and soul, as a tree grows, I would have been ten times more of a person "every way."

She wrote in her journal at the time:

My "back" hair is twisted up like a corkscrew; I carry eighteen hairpins; my head aches miserably; my feet are entangled in the skirt of my hateful new gown. I can never jump over a fence again as long as I live.

The young colt was broken in notwithstanding, but to this day Miss Willard cherishes a regretful grudge against hairpins and stays and skirts. She is a dress reformer of the most advanced type (though you would never guess it!), and will never rest until she can see girls delivered from the bondage under the yoke of which she passed in her youth. A dress in which they can cycle would probably satisfy her, but in dresses as they are to-day she declares she can hardly even walk.

"BOOKS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED ME."

In this home education, books naturally played a very considerable part. If Miss Willard were to contribute to "Books that Have Influenced Me," she would trace most of her characteristic tendencies to the books she read in her early days.

First and foremost there was of course the Bible, which was read through every year at the regulation

rate of three chapters a day and five on Sunday. Then there was the “Children’s Pilgrim’s Progress,” “the sweetest book of my childhood.” But the life-shaping book for her was a little fanatical Sunday school Abolitionist book, entitled “The Slave’s Friend.” Miss Willard says:

“The Slave’s Friend,” that earliest book of all my reading, stamped upon me the purpose to help humanity, the sense of brotherhood, of all nations as really one, and of God as the equal Father of all races. This, perhaps, was a better sort of religion than some Sunday school books would have given. It occurs to me that I have not estimated at its true value that nugget of a little fanatical volume published for children by the Anti-Slavery Society.

“The Slave’s Friend” was a tiny juvenile paper, no larger than a post card, and it was out of this little periodical that Miss Willard was taught to read. One story, “Little Daniel,” impressed her much, and it is easy to see how it influenced her. The Abolitionist hero is represented as being abused as a fanatic, an incendiary, a brawler, a cut-throat and a fool; but, nevertheless, he is the righteous man. Such early reading robbed these epithets of their sting; and Miss Willard, writing long after, says: “I owe to that little anti-slavery paper my earliest impulse to philanthropy, and much of my fearlessness as a reformer.”

The *Youth’s Cabinet* gave her a love for natural science, outdoor sports and story reading. Novels were forbidden in the Willard household. Mr. Willard would have none of these miserable love-stories. She was eighteen before she was allowed even to read the Brontë novels, when “Shirley” became her great favorite. But the term novel was not construed rigidly, for when eleven she wept over “Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” and was fascinated by a story called “The Shoulder Knot.” Shakespeare was freely sanctioned and eagerly devoured. “Don Quixote” and “Gil Blas” were also permitted—surely a much worse book than “Shirley” or “Villette.”

NEWSPAPERS AS EDUCATORS.

She read from childhood the *Mother’s Assistant* and the *Oberlin Evangelist*. The list of the papers that came to the Wisconsin prairie farmhouse in early days is significant: The *Mother’s Assistant*, the *Oberlin Evangelist*, the *Youth’s Cabinet*, the *Morning Star*, the *Myrtle*, the *National Repository*, the *Ladies’ Repository*, the *Horticulturist*, the *Agriculturist* and the *Prairie Farmer*. Later on there were added to these *Putnam’s Magazine* and *Harpur’s Monthly*, the *New York* and *North-Western Christian Advocate*. All these the children were freely permitted to read; but Mr. Willard had, in addition to these multitudinous family and Church papers, his own political newspapers, which were forbidden to the youngsters. Mr. Willard “did not want his family, and, above all, his women-folks, to know about anything so utterly detestable as politics.” Therefore, as might have been expected, stolen waters being sweet, Frances found no papers

which came into the house so delightful as these political papers, which she devoured whenever occasion offered. Mr. Willard was at first a Democrat, but went over to the “Free Soilers,” afterward Republicans, on moral grounds, and Horace Greeley’s *New York Tribune* became the standby of the household. Says Miss Willard:

It was journalism that tracked us into the wilderness, kept us company in our isolation, poured into our minds the brightest thoughts of the best thinkers, and made us a family of rural cosmopolites.

“THE FOREST HOME TRIBUNE.”

Under such circumstances it was not unnatural that Oliver decided to be an editor, and that at the farm the family established a paper called *The Forest Home Tribune*, with three columns to the page. “Mother contributed the poetry, my brother wrote the solid articles, and I did the literary part.” When fourteen she sent up a paper entitled “Rustic Musings” to a scholastic paper. The editor could not use it, and did not believe it was written by a lady. Some time afterward, however, she got herself into print by a contribution of a most ornate description entitled “Falling Leaves.” It was a rhapsody written against time in competition with her brother. Her mother gave them the theme and twenty minutes in which to work it. Then she took a prize offered for the best essay on the “Embellishment of a Country Home,” and afterward drifted gradually into journalism. “Of poems, I wrote many, of which happily almost none have seen the light. My epic was begun at nineteen.” It was an account of Creation, and the MSS. was burned quite recently. Her mother familiarized her with poetry from her earliest childhood, and it has always been a delight to her to escape from the storm and stress of political agitation into the serene atmosphere of the classic poets of England and America.

“FORT CITY.”

“But all that,” it may be said, “is common to many an English family in the old country.” That which differentiates the Willard family from the households in this land is the extent to which the American political or democratic habit of thought worked itself out among the children. English boys and girls read books and romp, but they don’t undertake to organize townships and draw up constitutions. Few things interested me more in Miss Willard’s “Glimpses of Fifty Years”—an autobiography written at the request of the W. C. T. U., from which most of these extracts are made—than the incidents which show how the American Constitution recreates itself in every American home, so that even in the nursery the principles of the Republic are instilled into the sucking citizen. A visitor from town having remarked that she thought it lonesome down there in the woods, the Willard children forthwith determined to constitute their farmhouse a city. “I propose,” said Frances, “that we set at work and have a town of our own.” It was carried unanimously, and “Fort City” came into being. Everything was done that a

budding township out West does when it decides to be a city. Imposing names were tacked on to humble edifices; the cornyard became the city market; the henhouse, the family supply store; and the pigpen, the city stockyard. They constituted a board of trade, issued paper money, edited a newspaper, and, finally, drew up a complete constitution for Fort City. Then the laws of Fort City were drawn up by authority. We find as the first clause: The officers shall be elected once a month by ballot. These officers consist of a mayor, secretary, treasurer, taxgatherer and postmaster. Their duties were laid down, fines imposed for infringement, while "Mrs. Mary T. Willard shall on all occasions act as judge in law cases as to



MISS WILLARD AT NINETEEN.

which side has gained the day." Politics surely run in the blood of a race whose children, fresh from the nursery, find their pastime in making their family life a microcosm of the political organization of the Republic.

THE ORGANIZING INSTINCT.

The mania for organization showed itself in other ways. When they went to a picnic

Mary wore the official badge of "Provider," for the practical part of the expedition was in her charge. This badge was a bit of carved pine, like a small cane, painted in many colors and decorated with a ribbon.

Frances Willard, who began to keep a journal when twelve years old, wrote poems to the old trees doomed to the axe, and began a novel which never got finished, organized two clubs, the Artists' and the Rustics', for the purpose of giving a sufficiently grandiose and constitutional setting to the sketching and hunting amusements of herself and her sister. The clubs were duly constituted, with president, secretary, regular meetings, and carefully defined laws. The last clause of the laws of the Artists' Club was significant:

We, the members of this Club, pledge ourselves to keep faithfully all these, our own laws.—FRANK WILLARD, MARY E. WILLARD.

The Rustic Club had the same membership, but still more elaborate rules. The object was defined as being that of giving its members the enjoyment of hunting, fishing and trapping, with other rural pleasures, at once exciting and noble.

If the child is father to the man, the girl in the Wisconsin farm house may be regarded as mother to the future president of the W. C. T. U.

II. "Schoolmarm."

After nineteen years spent in this happy, natural rural life on the prairie and among the trees and animals of Forest Home, Frances Willard began to pine after an independent existence. From the age of twelve she had gone to school at a neighbor's house. Two years later a little schoolhouse was built, and when she was seventeen she went to Milwaukee Female College, and then graduated at the Northwestern Female College, Evanston. She was passionately fond of reading. When sixteen years old she says:

I read Dr. Dick's "Christian Philosopher" and "Future State," and was so wrought upon that when I had to help get dinner one Sunday I fairly cried. "To come down to frying onions when I've been among the rings of Saturn is a little too much," I said impatiently.

When she was eighteen she records that up to that time life had known no greater disappointment than the decision of her practical-minded mother that she should not study Greek. In that year the family removed to Evanston, the chief suburb of Chicago, where Miss Willard has been at home ever since. She broke down from over-study before she graduated, but her indomitable will carried her through. She had an almost savage lust for learning, and she often rose at four, and more than once was found on the floor in dead sleep, with her face in Butler's "Analogy." When she was twenty she left college, determined to "earn my own living, pay my own way, and be of some use in the world."

DAY DREAMS.

Like most romantic school girls whose thoughts do not turn to the predestined Prince Charming, she dreamed of incongruous destinies, and ultimately settled down to be a school teacher.

I once thought I would like to be Queen Victoria's Maid of Honor; then that I wanted to go and live in Cuba; next I made up my mind that I would be an artist; next, that I would be a mighty hunter of the prairies. But now, I suppose, I am to be a teacher—simply that and nothing more.

But even when settling down to be a schoolmarm she never lost faith in her star:

I was fully persuaded in my own mind that something quite out of the common lot awaited me in the future; indeed, I was wont to tell my dear teacher that I "was born to a fate." Women were allowed to do so few things then that my ideas were quite vague as to the what and why, but I knew that I wanted to write, and that I would speak in public, if I dared, though I didn't say this last, not even to mother.

The life of Margaret Fuller, which she read at

Evanston, encouraged her vastly. When she finished these memoirs she wrote :

I am more interested in the “Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli” than in any other book I have read for years. Here we see what a woman achieved for herself. Not so much fame or honor—these are of minor importance—but a whole character, a cultivated intellect, right judgment, self-knowledge, self-happiness. If she, why not we, by steady toil?

“OH, THAT I WERE DON QUIXOTE!”

Of ambition, the last infirmity of noble minds, she had enough and to spare. She says: “I am fully purposed to be one whom multitudes will love, lean on, and bless.”

Of one thing she was quite sure—she would not stay at home and do nothing. Her father, who was well to do and a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin, urged her to remain under the old roof-tree. “Nobody,” she said, “seems to need me at home. In my present position there is actually nothing I might do that I do not, except to sew a little and make cake.”

As life's alarms nearer roll
The ancestral buckler calls,
Self-clanging from the halls
In the high temple of the soul.

And already the observation that the poor and the unlovely fare hardly in this world of ours had wrung from her the exclamation :

Oh, that I were another Don Quixote in a better cause than his, or even Sancho Panza to some mightier spirit, who I trust will come upon this poor old earthsome day!

EPICETUS IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

So by way of making a beginning she went out to be a schoolmarm when in her twenty-first year. From 1858 to 1874 she had thirteen separate seasons of teaching in eleven separate institutions and six different towns, her pupils in all numbering about two thousand. Excepting the first two, all her engagements came unsought, and in only one case, when there was a difference of principle, she was warmly invited to return. Yet she was far from being a typical schoolmarm. She hated routine, and only kept herself from breaking down under the irksome strain at first by reading Plato and Epictetus. After her mother and the New Testament, she says Epictetus helped her “to like what you must choose when you cannot choose what you would like.” In her first school she had to whip a boy as tall as herself and did it with success. “Fathers would come to the door with a stick, asking me to beat their children with that particular one, which was the only form of aristocracy recognized in my institution.”

AT WORK AS TEACHER.

I must pass somewhat rapidly over this stage of her training, merely pausing to quote the first two rules she laid down for herself as a teacher.

1. Never let your pupils feel that they understand you or know what to expect from you. Be a mystery

to them. Invent painless punishments. Resort to expedients they least expect.

2. Demand implicit obedience in small as well as great matters, and never yield a point.

It is no child's play teaching, as the following record of one day's work shows. When twenty-three, as preceptress of natural sciences in the Northwestern Female College, she wrote :

Rose at six, made my toilet, arranged the room, went to breakfast, looked over the lessons of the day, although I had already done that yesterday; conducted devotions in the chapel; heard advanced class in arithmetic, one in geometry, one in elementary algebra, one in Wilson's “Universal History;” talked with Miss Clark at noon; dined; rose from the table to take charge of an elocution class, next zoology, next geology, next physiology, next mineralogy; then came upstairs, and sat down in my rocking chair as one who would prefer to rise no more—which, indeed, is not much to be wondered at.

A NOVEL SCHOOL BANK.

When she taught in the Grove School, Evanston, she introduced some educational novelties. She says :

Our school had many unique features, but perhaps none more so than the custom of the pupils to write questions on the blackboard for their teachers to answer. This turn about was but fair play, stimulated the minds of all concerned, and added to the confidence between teacher and pupil. As we had all grades, from the toddler of four years old to the elegant young lady of sixteen, the problem of government was not so simple as it might appear. After trying several experiments, I introduced the Bank of Character, opening an account with each student in my room, and putting down certain balances in his favor. Then by a system of cards of different values, which were interchangeable, as are our bank notes of different denominations—that is, one of a higher value being equivalent to several of a lower denomination—the plan was carried out. Every absence, tardiness, failure in recitation, case of whispering, was subtracted from the bank account; and so emulous were those children that my tallest boys were as much on the *qui vive* to know their standing as were their youngest brothers. Aside from the lessons, into which we introduced as much as possible of natural history, object lessons, drawing and gymnastics, we gave out questions at each session, keeping an account of the answers, and putting at a premium those who brought in the largest number of correct replies.

WILD OATS IN EUROPE.

Miss Willard in 1868 made a two years' trip to Europe with Miss Kate Jackson, who defrayed the expense. They visited Egypt, the Holy Land, Russia and all the rest of Europe. This European trip was Miss Willard's one experience of life, as worldlings live it. She says :

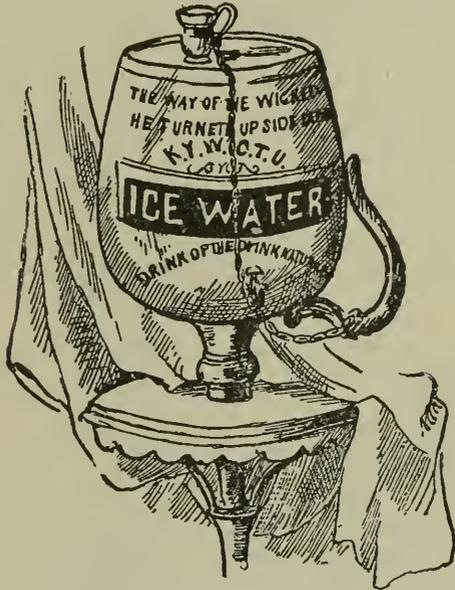
Three things I did, once in awhile, during my two years and four months of foreign travel, that I never did and never do at home. I went to see sights on Sunday, went to the theatre, and took wine at dinner.

She learned to love Rudesheimer and Grand Chartreuse, and in short she did in Rome as the Romans do, honestly avowing, as she still avows, that the forbidden pleasures were sweet, and were abandoned with a sigh.

THE MAGIC LANTERN.

But even when traveling for pleasure, she never forgot her obligations to her people at home. She brought home 800 photographs, and set up a kind of forerunner of the Magic Lantern Mission.

Many of these I had produced on glass, so that they could be thrown on the screen of the stereopticon, and decrified to the entire class at once. It was my



A NEW USE FOR A WHISKY JAR.

earnest hope that, after I had taught the theory and history of the fine arts for a few years, I might be able to prepare a text-book that would be used generally in schools, and would furnish the introduction, of which I so much felt the need, to the study of the European galleries and of art in our own land.

THE SHUNTING.

On her return she became president of Evanston College for Ladies, where she elaborated her system of self-government, with a roll of honor, concerning which I need say nothing here beyond recommending Miss Willard's experience to those who have to do with the higher education of women here and elsewhere. Unfortunately, when the college was merged in the Northwestern University, the authorities did not see their way to allow her to continue her peculiar system. The clashing of the theory of a woman's college with the president's theory of a man's university led to her resignation, and her career as a school-marm came to final termination. It cost her many bitter tears, but it was but the shunting, necessary to get her upon the right road.

III. Apostle.

Miss Willard was thirty-five years old before she found her true vocation. All the first part of her life was but preparatory to the career on which she was now to be launched. College studies, European travel, and a dozen years spent in actual tuition, had equipped her admirably for the work that lay ready to her hand, but of which, even up to the last, she was utterly unaware.

In spite of her frankly confessed but temporary lapse from rigid teetotalism in Europe, Miss Willard was hereditarily disposed to temperance work. Father and mother had been lifelong teetotalers, and their children were accustomed from infancy to the pictorial representation of the case against alcohol.

From my earliest recollection there hung on the dining room wall at our house a pretty steel engraving. It was my father's certificate of membership in the Washingtonian Society, and was dated about 1835. He had never been a drinking man, was a respectable young husband, father, business man and church member; but when the movement reached my native village, Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., he joined it. The little picture represented a bright, happy temperance home, with a sweet woman at the center, and over against it a dismal, squalid house with a drunken man staggering in, bottle in hand.

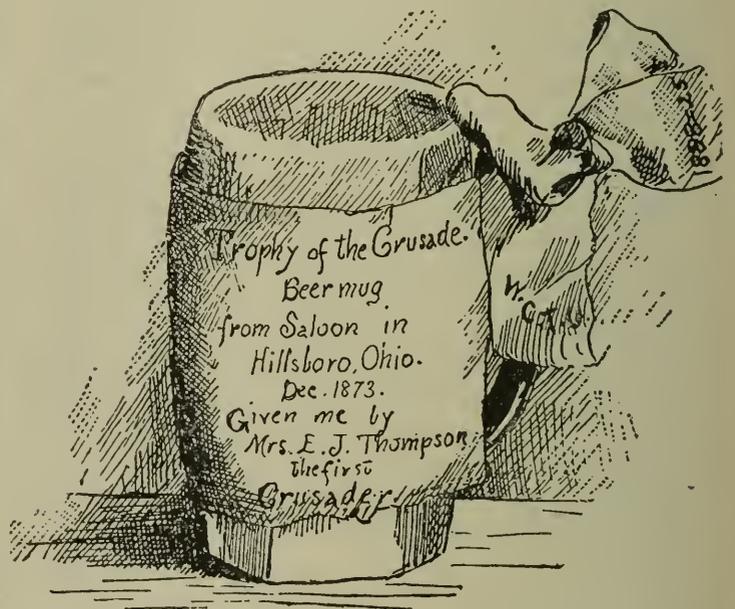
HER FIRST PLEDGE.

She began temperance work when seventeen years old:

In 1855 I cut from my favorite *Youth's Cabinet*, the chief juvenile paper of that day, the following pledge, and pasting it in our family Bible, insisted on its being signed by every member of the family—parents, brother, sister and self:

A pledge we make no wine to take,
Nor brandy red that turns the head,
Nor fiery rum that ruins home,
Nor brewers' beer, for that we fear,
And cider, too, will never do.
To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring;
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

It was as natural to be teetotal in Evanston as it is to drink wine in Paris. The strictest prohibition was



enforced by charter, and she never in her life but once saw wine offered in her own country before 1875, and she no more thought it necessary to speak against intemperance than against cannibalism.

PENTECOST, 1873.

But a rude awakening was soon destined to shatter her idyllic dreams of a temperate society. There was in 1873, as it were, a latter-day Pentecost, or outpouring of the spirit on the women of the West. It was in Hillsboro', Ohio, when, after a lecture by Dr. Dio Lewis, Mrs. Judge Thompson, a delicate little woman of singular beauty and heroic soul, felt moved of the spirit to begin the woman's crusade against the saloon. In her own house she read the Crusade Psalm (146), and then after much prayer-wrestling and inward heartbreak, she fared forth to her church, where she communicated her sacred enthusiasm to other women, and then two and two they started out to pray the saloon down. The movement thus begun spread like wildfire through Ohio. The praying women literally besieged the rum shops with prayer and the singing of psalms and hymns. If they could hold their prayer meetings inside the saloon, they did so; if not, they knelt on the pavement. All other engagements were postponed to the prosecution of this sacred war. A revival of religion followed the attack on the saloons. Thousands signed the pledge and professed conversion. For a time the liquor traffic was suppressed in two hundred and fifty towns and villages in Ohio and the neighboring States.

Since Savonarola made his famous bonfire in Florence of the pomps and vanities of his worldly penitents, there have been few scenes more dramatically illustrative of the triumph of moral enthusiasm over the fleshy lusts which war against the soul than this same temperance crusade.

The church bells pealed in the steeples and the sound of jubilant thanksgiving rose from the street, as the crusading ladies were besought by the penitent publican to stave in casks of liquor and empty the contents into the gutter. No wonder that “men say there was a spirit in the air such as they never knew before; a sense of God and of human brotherhood,” which was not to pass away without bearing fruit.

THE DIVINE CALL.

Of course there was a reaction. The women could not camp *en permanence* at the doors of the saloons. The mere attempt to enforce Sunday closing in Chicago led to the immediate repeal amid a violent outburst of mob savagery of the Sunday closing law. This, however, was the best thing that happened to

the temperance cause, for it was this temporary triumph of the liquor sellers that brought Miss Willard and her “White Ribbon Army” on the field. From that time she has been an Apostle of Temperance. She had addressed missionary meetings and had spoken on educational subjects, and she was asked to speak at a midday “crusaders' meeting” in



MISS WILLARD. (A NEW PORTRAIT.)

Chicago. She consented, and soon found herself in the heat of the fray. When she resigned her position at the university, she went East and began to devote herself to the work of Gospel Temperance. She went to Maine and saw Neal Dow; to Boston, and saw Dr. Dio Lewis. Her life lay before her. A New York ladies' school offered her the principalship with a large salary. She had no means of subsistence save her profession. But her soul longed to be in the field of temperance evangelization. An invitation came from Chicago to take the presidency of the Woman's Temperance Society there, but it was unaccompanied by any offer of salary. How was she to live? Then she remembered the text, “Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.” Her mind was

made up. She declined the New York appointment, and became president of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

IN APOSTOLIC POVERTY.

Miss Willard, when asked if she wanted money, because if she did the Society would try to get some, replied, "Oh, that will be all right." She said to herself, "I am just going to pray, to work, and to trust God." Her salary was nothing per annum, paid quarterly. She starved on it, but worked away all the same, and for several months went hungry and penniless. It was in this way that the foundations were laid :

I had some pretty rings, given me in other days by friends and pupils ; these I put off and never have resumed them ; also my watch chain, for I would have no striking contrast between these poor people and myself. To share my last dime with some famished looking man or woman was a pure delight. Indeed, my whole life has not known a more lovely period. I communed with God ; I dwelt in the Spirit ; this world had nothing to give me, nothing to take away.

It was in this period of impecuniosity that she was so uplifted in soul as to declare : "I haven't a cent in the world, but all the same I own Chicago." She was full of plans for helping the hungry. She proposed to start a workhouse, where the homeless, dinnerless, out-of-works could render an equivalent of food and lodging ; but the wise men shook their heads, and nothing was done. She went on preaching, teaching, holding prayer meetings, visiting, organizing—her hands running over with Christian work, until at last from overwork and under feeding she collapsed with rheumatic fever.

ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Then her brave, sensible old mother, having her headstrong daughter now at an advantage, gave her a very much needed piece of admonition. "You are flying in the face of Providence," she said. "The laborer is worthy of his hire; they that preach the Gospel shall live by the Gospel. This is the law and the prophets from St. Paul down to you."

God isn't going to start loaves of bread flying down chimney nor set the fire going in my stove without fuel. I shall soon see the bottom of my flour barrel and coal bin. You are out at the elbows, down at the heel, and sick, too. Now, write to those good temperance ladies a plain statement of facts, and tell them that you have made the discovery that God works by means, and they may help you if they like.

Miss Willard obeyed, and immediately she was provided with funds, and no mortal has ever been more tenderly cared for by her comrades. In the autumn was founded the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Created in order to preserve the fruits of Crusade victory, it was "the sober second thought of that unparalleled uprising." Miss Willard was appointed National Secretary, and applied herself diligently to the work of organization.

TEMPERANCE AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

It was in the autumn of that year (1875) that Miss Willard's eyes were opened to the wider bearings of

the temperance cause. But for this the movement with which she was associated would have counted for as little among the world's forces as do most others. But Miss Willard, with her sound American political instinct, no sooner addressed herself to grapple with the evil of intemperance than she discovered that the key to success lay in the extension of full citizenship to women. There have been temperance reformers before Miss Willard and women suffragists also. But Miss Willard was the first to recognize that the two causes are as the left and right hands of moral reform, and that the temperance men who refuse to enfranchise women elect to go into battle with their right hands tied behind their backs.

THE LONGING TO VOTE.

Miss Willard was prepared from childhood to desire the franchise, and no citizen in the States was more competent to use it. When her brother Oliver was twenty-one, and voted for the first time, she wrote in her journal :

This is election day, and my brother is twenty-one years old. How proud he seemed as he dressed up in his best Sunday clothes and drove off in the big wagon with father and the hired man to vote for John C. Fremont, like the sensible "Free-soiler" that he is! My sister and I stood at the window and looked out after them. Somehow, I felt a lump in my throat, and then I couldn't see their wagon any more, things got so blurred. I turned to Mary, and she, dear little innocent, seemed wonderfully sober too. I said, "Wouldn't you like to vote as well as Oliver? Don't you and I love the country just as well as he, and doesn't the country need our ballots?" Then she looked scared, but answered in a minute, "'Course we do, and 'course we ought, but don't you go ahead and say so, for then we would be called "strong-minded."

ITS MORAL BASIS.

The time had not come then. It came in the spring of 1876, when Miss Willard, the Secretary of the National W.C.T.U., was by herself alone one Sunday morning, preparing for a service, by Bible reading and prayer, in the town of Columbus, Ohio—an auspicious name :

Upon my knees, alone in the room of my hostess, who was a veteran crusader, there was borne in upon my mind, as I believe from loftier regions, the declaration, "You are to speak for woman's ballot, as a weapon of protection to her home and tempted loved ones from the tyranny of drink," and then for the first and only time in my life there flashed through my brain in an instant a complete line of argument and illustration.

Writing after she had completed her fiftieth year, she said :

I do not recall the time when my inmost spirit did not perceive the injustice done to woman, did not revolt against the purely artificial limitations which hedge her from free and full participation in every avocation and profession to which her gifts incline her, and when I did not appreciate to some extent the State's irreparable loss in losing from halls of legislation and courts of justice the woman's judgment and the mother's heart.

She was not disobedient to the summons. From 1876 forward she has never failed to deliver her



THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

message and to enforce its lesson. "Put in suffrage strong," was her only direction to me as to what I should say in this character sketch.

"SO PERSECUTED THEY THE PROPHETS."

The new dogma was met, like all new truths, by determined opposition. The first president of the Union peremptorily forbade Miss Willard even to mention the subject of the convention. At Newark it was, in face of the earnest, almost tearful, pleading of her friends that she made her deliverance on the subject at a temperance convention. The chairman repudiated all responsibility, and told her at the close, "You might have been a leader, but now you'll be only a scout." So blind and dull are even the best informed and best disposed when confronted with the new truth.

After this Miss Willard, hoping thereby to help the

White Ribbon movement, took a spell as assistant with Moody, the evangelist, in Boston. She severed her connection with him on a question of principle. Moody objected to Miss Willard appearing on a temperance platform side by side with Unitarians. It was one of the crucial points in her career. Fortunately she never wavered. She saw more clearly than the pious evangelical the immense issues which lay behind the question of temperance, and she dared not refuse the co-operation of any who were willing to help because their shibboleths differed.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF TEMPERANCE.

When she quitted Mr. Moody, she set forth her religious conception of the exceeding breadth of temperance work as she understood it :

Mr. Moody views the temperance work from the standpoint of a revivalist, and so emphasizes the

regeneration of men. But to me, as a woman, there are other phases of it almost equally important to its success—viz., saving the *children*, teaching them never to drink; showing to their mothers the duty of total abstinence; rousing a dead Church and a torpid Sunday school to its duty: spreading the facts concerning the iniquitous traffic far and wide; influencing legislation so that what is physically wrong and morally wrong shall not, on the statute books of a Christian land, be set down as legally right; and, to this end, putting the ballot in woman's hand for the protection of her little ones and of her home. All these ways of working seem to me eminently religious, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the most devoted Christian man or woman.

Brother Moody's jacket was too straight; she could not wear it.

In 1877, Miss Willard had the satisfaction of getting the thin end of the wedge into the plans of the Union by the acceptance of the resolution which declared that "woman ought to have the power to close the dramshop door over against her home."

AN APOSTOLIC TOUR.

Miss Willard then began a systematic visitation of the whole American continent. Since 1878 she has addressed meetings in every town in the Union of 10,000 inhabitants, and in most of those with 5,000. In the ten years, 1878-88, she averaged but three weeks a year at home, and she addressed an average of one meeting every day during the whole of that period. There is probably no other living person who can claim to have covered the States as she has done. She worked in the entire forty-four States and five Territories in one year, traveling with her friend, Miss Anna Gordon, thirty thousand miles by rail, river and stage. Nothing interfered with her propagandist zeal. Such energy could not fail to tell. Wherever Miss Willard went she coupled temperance reform and woman's suffrage, and soon the opposition to the latter began to melt away even in the convention.

PRESIDENT OF THE W. C. T. U.

At Baltimore in 1878 a proposal to indorse woman's suffrage as a temperance measure was rejected, but the official organ was permitted to publish reports of the work of societies on that line. The next year at Indianapolis Miss Willard was elected president of the National W. C. T. U.—a post which she has held ever since. Under her presidency the convention next year declared in favor of woman's suffrage, and the whole work of the organization was revised. Individual superintendents were substituted for committees, "on the principle that if Noah had appointed a committee the ark would still have been on the stocks."

The work was then divided up into Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal, and Organizing departments, and the W.C.T.U. began to be a power in the Republic. At the convention when Miss Willard was elected president only twenty States were represented. With the exception of

Maryland, no Southern State sent a delegate. Last year at Boston every State in the Union was represented, and delegates were there from every continent, in the Old World or the New. This is not the place to tell of the continuous growth of the organization. It has gone on steadily from strength to strength. The mere bulk of its minutes tells the tale of progress:

The minutes of our St. Louis convention (debates are never reported) covered two hundred and sixty-three pages of a large pamphlet; those of Philadelphia, three hundred and ninety; those of Minneapolis, four hundred and eleven; of Nashville, four hundred and fifty-three.

The severe struggle over the question of the relation of the W.C.T.U. to the rival parties of the State is a subject which cannot be dealt with adequately here. Miss Willard being a Prohibitionist, is for a Prohibitionist candidate for the Presidency. But beyond stating this there is no need to enter into that most thorny and disputatious region.

THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

Seven years after the W. C. T. U. added Woman's Suffrage to the planks of its platform, its scope was still further widened. I am proud and grateful to know that a work accomplished here in London, amid the virulent denunciation of many good men and one or two good women, was blessed in being the means of contributing to the beneficent activities of Miss Willard's organization. Speaking on the subject, Miss Willard said:

But, after all, it was the moral cyclone that attended the *Pall Mall Gazette* disclosures which cleared the air and broke the spell, so that silence now seems criminal, and we only wonder that we did not speak before.

A White Cross department, pledged to the promotion of purity and the protection of children from vice, was at once organized; and, thanks to the untiring energy of the W. C. T. U., many of the laws which in some of the States put a premium upon the ruin of child-life, have been amended into something more in accord with the moral temper of a Christian people.

A TALE THAT TOLD.

Miss Willard, however, did not need the "Maiden Tribute" to appreciate the significance of the moral movement along this line. She says:

The first time the thought ever came to me that a man could be untrue to a woman was when, on entering my teens, I read a story in the "Advocate of Moral Reform," entitled "The Betrayer and the Betrayed." It haunted me more than any story in all my youth, except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was brief, but it was tragic, and the lovely young girl was left at the close in a mad-house, while of the man I remember this sentence: "I see him often passing to and fro in his costly carriage. Beside him sits his wedded wife; around him are his happy children, and he is a candidate for the State legislature." As I used to think over the situation, there came a deep, honest purpose in my inmost spirit always to stand by women in every circumstance

“ THE BLACK WAGON.”

Mrs. Butler will read with satisfaction the following brief but piquant summing up of the secret of the great moral result of the last twenty-five years :

In the year 1869, while studying in Paris, I used often to see passing along the pleasant streets great closed wagons covered with black. Inquiring of my kind landlady the explanation of these somber vehicles, she answered sorrowfully: “It is the demi-monde, who go to be examined.” . . . Always, after that, those awful wagons seemed to me to form the most heart-breaking funeral procession that ever Christian woman watched with aching heart and tear-dimmed eyes. If I were asked why there has come about such a revolution in public thought that I have gained the courage to speak of things once unlawful to be told—and you may listen without fear of criticism from any save the base—my answer would be :

“Because law-makers tried to import the black wagon of Paris to England and America, and Anglo-Saxon women rose in swift rebellion.”

That is simply and literally true. It was the C. D. acts which fired the charged mine of moral and humanitarian enthusiasm. Never did evil better serve the cause of good.

HER WOMANLINESS.

Of Miss Willard in her personal relations to her friends and relatives, to the men who have adored her, and the women who have loved her, I have unfortunately not left myself space to speak. No one who has read “Nineteen Beautiful Years,” which she dedicated to the memory of her beloved sister Mary, can doubt the intensity of sisterly affection which glowed in Miss Willard. In all her human relations, alike in the affairs of the heart and the affairs of the home, Miss Willard has been intensely womanly and therefore intensely human. She has got the idea of motherhood more deeply impressed on her brain than have most mothers, and she has also grasped the idea that, as women must have a larger place in the State, man must have a larger place in the home. “Motherhood will not be less, but fatherhood will be a hundredfold more magnified. To say this is to declare the approaching beatitude of men.” “Woman more in the State, man more in the home, while women must determine the frequency of the investiture of life with form, and of love with immortality”—these are the ideals to which she is faithful; for in all her speculations the protection and the glorification of home are constantly before her eyes.

IV. The World’s Catholic Temperance Union.

So far Miss Willard has achieved a success exceeding the most sanguine hopes of her school-girl days :

I never knew what it was not to aspire, and not to believe myself capable of heroism. I always wanted to react upon the world about me to my utmost ounce of power, to be widely known, loved and believed in—the more widely the better. Every life has its master passion; this has been mine.

This at least is frank. A Methodist woman, trained from childhood to introspection, she has no hesitation in stating the facts as she found them. And it must

be admitted that if her ambition is vast, her confidence is commensurate. She says: “I frankly own that no position I have ever attained gave me a single perturbed or wakeful thought, nor could any that I would accept.” The fear of failure has never vanquished her. If the work is the Lord’s, then why need she be afraid? As she once told her helpers :

If God be with us, we can save our country as surely as Joan of Arc crowned her king.

And hitherto Miss Willard seems to have had the comforting confidence that she was called of God, at least ever since she dedicated herself to the temperance work. A faith that has been tested in a twenty years’ campaign may fairly be regarded as having given proofs of its reality and its capacity to bear strain.

This is of good augury for the future, which may hold in it vaster duties for Miss Willard to perform than any of those which she has yet essayed. For out of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union it seems as if there were destined to emerge a World’s Catholic Temperance Union which may give humanity that universal platform of co-operation in all efforts to realize the Christian ideal for which the world has been longing.

A BORN LEADER.

It may be so, and if so the personality of the leader who incarnates the cause is of immense importance. Miss Willard, it must be admitted, even by her enemies, is intensely human. She is a child of nature as well as of grace. She is as broad in her religious beliefs as Dean Stanley, as fervent in her evangelicalism as Mr. Moody. Naturally sceptical, she is a devout believer and an intensely interested inquirer into all manifestations of psychical marvels which promise to supply a scientific basis to the belief in another world. She has a keen sense of humor—perhaps of all quantities the most indispensable. She has a genius for organization on the principle of Home Rule and Federation, and she is heart and soul in sympathy with all the moral and ameliorative movements of our time along the whole line, from Socialism to Sunday Closing. She has only one conspicuous drawback. She has never been married. But she has lived in the midst of family life. Her center has ever been a home, not a barracks, a church, or a cell. She has loved passionately, suffered bitterly, and triumphed marvelously over a host of difficulties which love, disguised as jealousy, has sown around her path. She is free from all the unworthy and unnatural carping at man which characterizes some advanced women. She is, in short, more admirably qualified than any other living woman to be the leader and director of this great new force which is influencing the world. So obvious does this appear that it is doubtful whether the time has not come to recognize that the union which she has helped create is bidding fair to realize more closely the ideal of the Church of God in America than any of the more distinctively ecclesiastical organizations can claim to be.

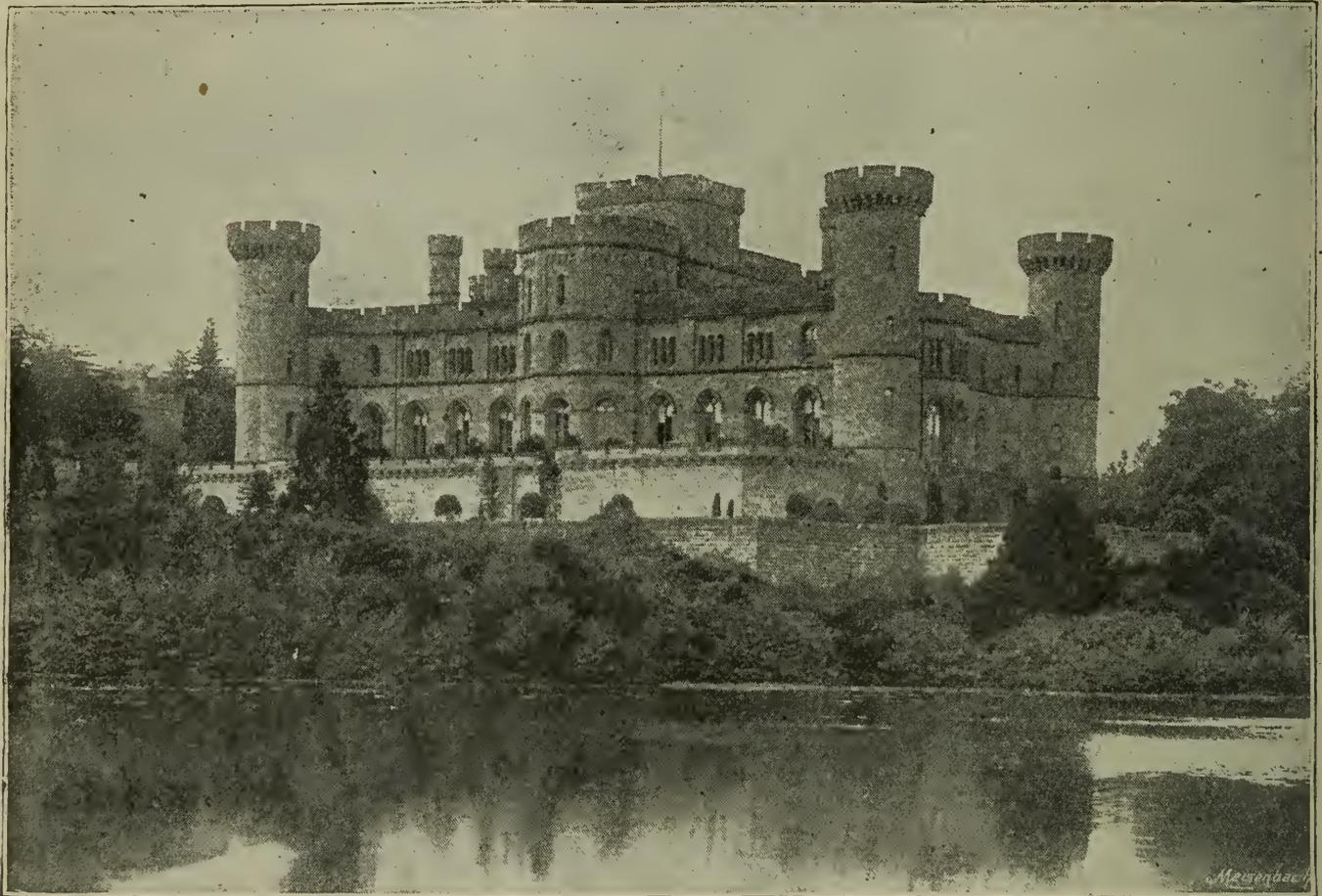
"THE CHURCH OF GOD IN OGDEN."

This may appear to some to be absurd, but if they will pause to reflect it will not seem so far from the literal truth. When Miss Willard's father was a young man, a revival broke out in the village of Ogden, N. Y. Out of that revival a Church was formed, consisting of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Congregationalists, which, in the fervor of a revived faith, agreed to be known by no other name than the Church of God in Ogden. If we look over the American Republic to-day, where is there any organization which so fully and fairly

manner C. must stand for catholic, not for Christian, because while the label Christian if absent would not in the least impair the Christian spirit of the Union, while its presence alienates and excludes many Christians in spirit who could not honestly profess themselves to be Christians in name. With that alteration I do not see why we should not find the W. C. T. U. as near an approach to a humanized Catholic Church as we are likely to see in our time.

ITS CATHOLICITY.

Miss Willard decided definitely the essential Catholicity of her movement when she sorrowfully but



EASTNOR CASTLE—THE SEAT OF LADY HENRY SOMERSET, WHERE MISS WILLARD VISITED LAST MONTH.

represents the Church of God in the United States as the W. C. T. U.? All ecclesiastical organizations, whether Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, or Baptist, are by their essence sectarian and sectional. They are not national and universal. Of the other societies, what one is there which is at once co-extensive with the nation in its organization, and which covers so large a portion of the work of the Christian Church as the W. C. T. U.?

"W. C. T. U." NEW STYLE.

Of course, I am prepared to admit that although, as Miss Willard says, two-thirds of the members of all the churches are women, still no organization can claim to be representative of the Church of God which limits its members to one sex. Hence, if the W. C. T. U. is to realize its full possibilities, the W. must stand not for women, but for world, and in like

decisively severed herself from Mr. Moody. She then wrote these wise and weighty words :

For myself, the more I study the subject the more I fail to see that it is for us to decide who shall work in this cause side by side with us, and who shall not. I cannot judge how the hearts of earnest, pure, prayerful women may appear in God's clear sight, nor just when their loyalty to Christ has reached the necessary degree.

The subject has long been familiar to her, although hear earlier tentative proposals are obviously inadequate. The Church of God in America must have, no doubt, the living soul of the creed of the Apostles in its heart, but it must on that very account not impose any profession of allegiance to that creed upon those who wish to help in the objects for which the Church was created. At the New York convention, in 1888, Miss Willard spoke as follows under this head :

A PROPOSED CHURCH UNION.

“ Meanwhile, many letters and consultations with men and women in high Church circles develop on the part of some a plan like this :

“ An organization to be formed called the ‘ Church Union,’ made up of those who are unwilling longer to leave inoperative the protest of their souls against a government of the Church by its minority : this Church Union to be open to any and all who will subscribe to the Apostles’ Creed, and the triple pledge of total abstinence, anti-tobacco, and social purity ; none of the members obliged to leave a church to which they now belong in order to join this ; men and women to be on terms of perfect equality, and women to be regularly licensed and ordained. The special work of this Church Union would be among the masses of the people, still, alas ! so generally un-gospeled, and in foreign lands, especially among the women. In this country, buildings now devoted to amusements to be utilized rather than new ones erected, and everywhere the steadfast effort made to go, not to send, and to go rather than to stay at home and say ‘ Come’ to the great humanity that beats its life along the stony streets.”

That is not a bad outline, although not broad enough to secure all the co-operation that is necessary.

A CHURCH MILITANT.

As to the fact that the W. C. T. U. is more of a practical Church Militant against the worst mischiefs that trouble the world than any ecclesiastical Church, there cannot be much dispute. If the test of the divinity of any Church is the care it devotes to little children, the W. C. T. U. need not fear the result. For the W. C. T. U. going beyond all other Christian Churches, has a department of heredity, and proclaims aloud the supreme importance of giving children the fundamental right of being well-born.

The time will come when it will be told as a relic of our primitive barbarism that children were taught the list of prepositions and the names of the rivers of Thibet, but were not taught the wonderful laws on which their own bodily happiness is based, and the humanities by which they could live in peace and good-will with those about them. The time will come when, whatever we do not teach, we shall teach ethics as the foundation of every form of culture. The effort of good women everywhere should be to secure the introduction of a text-book of right living ; one that should teach the reasons for the social code of good manners, every particular of which is based on the Golden Rule, and those refinements of behavior which involve the utmost kindness to the animal creation, including the Organization of Bands of Mercy in all our public schools.

THE CHURCH AS A CENTRAL HOME.

Miss Willard has ever been a great advocate for utilizing the churches. She said a few years ago :

I have long thought that the spectacle of well-nigh a hundred thousand church edifices closed, except at brief intervals when meetings were in progress, was a travesty of the warm-hearted Gospel of our Lord ; and I rejoice to see that, just as woman’s influence grows stronger in the Church, those doors stay open longer, that industrial schools, bands of hope, church kindergartens, reading-rooms, and the like, may open up their fountains of healing, and “ put a light in the window for thee, brother.”

The time will come when these gates of Gospel grace shall stand open night and day, while women’s heavenly ministries shall find their central home within God’s house, the natural shrine of human brotherhood in action, as well as human brotherhood in theory.

FOR PROGRESS ALL ROUND.

Of Miss Willard’s hearty sympathy with every progressive movement there is no need to speak. Her absorbing idea for many years has been the combination of the labor, the temperance and the woman’s party. The W. C. T. U. is strong for arbitration as against strikes, for shortened hours of labor, and for all that humanizes and elevates the workmen. It is all for peace, for purity, and for the elevation of the standard of beauty and of comfort in the homes of the people. Nor must it be imagined that Miss Willard is opposed to amusements. She writes :

For the stage I have a strong natural liking. In England I saw Sothorn as David Garrick, and it lifted up my spirit as a sermon might. But in this age, with my purposes and its demoralization, the stage is not for me. Somewhere, some time it may have the harm taken out of it ; but where or when, this generation and many more to follow this, will ask, I fear, in vain.

That depends upon whether the regeneration of the drama is to be added to the forty-four objects specified as coming within the scope of the W. C. T. U.

AN AMERICAN MAGNIFICAT.

Of course there will be an outcry against the idea of the Church of God in the United States being founded by women. Men who chant the Magnificat every week will be shocked at the suggestion that “ He who put down the lofty from their seats and remembered the humble estate of His handmaiden” may have once more chosen a woman as his instrument in founding His Church. Of one thing we may be quite sure : the claim suggested here on behalf of the W. C. T. U. cannot possibly appear to any one half as blasphemous and outrageous as did the suggestion that Mary, the wife of Joseph of Nazareth, had actually given birth to the Messiah, must have appeared to the best contemporary authorities in Church and State in Jerusalem.

WHAT THE W. C. T. U. HAS DONE.

For the organization has long ago proved its right to exist and its power to work. In the course of its existence the W. C. T. U. has collected no fewer than ten million signatures to petitions in favor of prohibition. They have succeeded in making scientific instruction concerning the physiological law of temperance an indispensable study in all the public schools in thirty-eight out of the forty-four States and territories, and they have compelled many unwilling legislatures to raise the age of consent and to strengthen the legislative safeguards against the corruption of youth. They have successfully promoted laws against the sale of cigarettes to boys, and they have

lost no chance of strengthening the law and invigorating public opinion on the subject of one day's rest in seven. They have instituted a journal for the special study of heredity and its conditions, and founded another which has now a circulation of seventy-five thousand a week, for the general propaganda of their views. The Woman's Temperance Publishing Company issues every year for the press no fewer than 130 million pages of printed matter, all directed to the promotion of the objects of the union. They have covered the whole of the States with their organization, so that in every county there is to be found at least one woman who undertakes to see to it that the cause in all its manifold ramifications is properly represented, and that no opportunity is lost whenever an opening occurs for striking a blow or saying a word for temperance, purity, peace and the woman's right to citizenship. Wherever opinion is manufactured, in caucus, convention, church or legislature, there stands the W. C. T. U. picket at the door doing the best that in her lies to influence the element of morality, righteousness and justice into the expected product. The National Union has 10,000 auxiliaries in the United States, and the World's W. C. T. U. now extends to the furthest corner of the civilized world. Already its emissaries meet us in Africa, in India, in Australia, and the islands of the sea. In England, as is well known, these forces are led by Lady Henry Somerset. The organization stands for womanhood throughout the world and, therefore, for manhood. It is a great modernized variant of the Society of Jesus without its despotism, dedicated to the service not of any hierarchy, but to the elevation and emancipation and education of the mothers of the race that is yet to be born. The women's temperance work was the first force that linked together the South and North after the Civil War in America, and it is at present one of the few organizations that works without a break through the whole English-speaking world. It makes for unity everywhere, and is a great school and university in which one-half the race are trained in the duties of citizenship and their responsibilities to the race. The Women's Temperance Temple, the handsomest and largest building in Chicago, is the headquarters of an organization whose influence radiates out to the uttermost ends of the world.

FROM ROME TO CHICAGO.

I have been, as it were, on the watch tower for some years past, looking anxiously around the horizon for the advent of some church that would be as lofty as

the love of God and wide as are the wants of men. It was in order to see whether in the old Roman Church there were yet to be found men who had heart enough to take in the whole world, and brain enough to discern the conditions on which alone it could be guided, that I went to the Vatican in 1889. What I said then was that Humanity needed a leader, and that the social forces making for righteousness wanted organization and direction. If in Rome or elsewhere there were those who were capable of discerning the signs of the times and of attempting manfully to unite in co-operation all the moral forces of our own time, no differences about dogma would stand in the way of the acceptance of that service. The three signs of the times which I mentioned were the approaching ascendancy of the English-speaking world, the arrival of woman on the plane of citizenship, and the necessity for humanizing the conditions of labor.

Rome, in the person of some of its ablest prelates, expressed sympathy, but the deadweight of Italian and Imperial tradition is too great. A hundred years hence the Pope may discern that the centre of the world has shifted from the Tiber to Lake Michigan. But for to-day he is weighed down physically and mentally by the ruins of the Eternal City.

That which I sought in vain at Rome may perhaps be already in process of development at Chicago.

WHAT MAY BE YET TO COME.

The World's Catholic Temperance Union, if we may so render Miss Willard's association, is based upon the very principles which the Popes will not accept in their entirety for many generations. As she said long ago:

Our society stands for no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship.

It is based also upon a constant sense of the nearness and reality of the living God, and the absolute necessity of His direct guidance and governance, if anything is to be done that is worth doing.

In my thoughts, said Miss Willard, I always liken the Women's Christian Temperance Union to Joan of Arc, whom God raised up for France, and who, in spite of their muscle and their military prowess, beat the English and crowned her king! But evermore she heard and heeded heavenly voices, and God grant that we may hear and heed them evermore.

Amen and Amen! In the case of Miss Willard herself that prayer has not been in vain. Even if her work ceased now, instead of being but on the threshold of its vaster range, she would have afforded a signal example of how much one woman can accomplish who has faith and fears not.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE VOTE MARKET.

THE October *Century* makes its leading feature a long, solid article entitled "Money in Practical Politics," by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell University. The writer has industriously gathered from their original sources various details of vote-buying methods, and it is safe to say that never before has there been such a complete and striking elucidation of the uses of "soap" for campaign purposes. Professor Jenks' strange recital cannot be stigmatized as the foolish vagaries of a "theorist," for he writes with the poll-books and check-books of one of the New York county committees open before him.

THE BOOKS.

Before registration day a thorough canvass is made of each election district. The names of all the voters are arranged in these poll-books alphabetically. After the column of names comes a series of columns headed, respectively, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Doubtful, Post-office Address, Occupation, and Remarks. Each voter's address is taken, and opposite his name is placed a mark in the proper column showing whether he is a regular Republican, a Democrat, or a Prohibition voter, or whether he is to be considered as "doubtful." After registration day, each man who registers has his name checked in the poll-book, so that the committees of both parties have a complete list of all those entitled to vote in each district. From this book, then, a check-book is prepared.

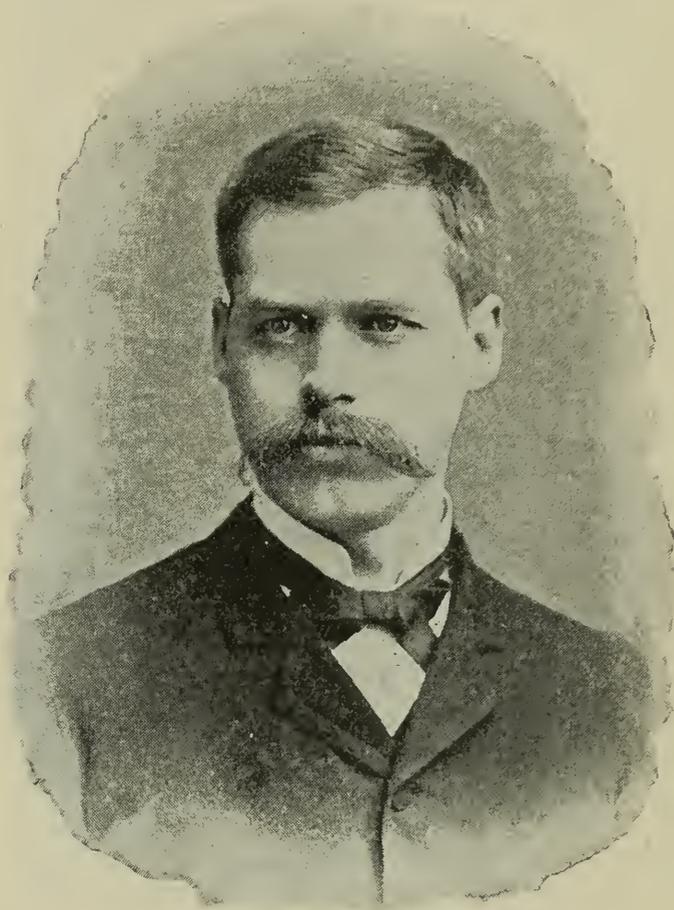
So that with a full list of the "doubtfuls," or "floaters," or "commercial," at hand, the "workers" can lay out their business with system and care. If the "floaters" are numerous as compared with the "workers," the former may be massed in "blocks of five" or ten, or bought in whole clubs or groups; but very frequently—and especially if the voter be a difficult man to "influence"—he is approached personally and privately.

PRICES.

In Indiana, four years ago, "six floaters" were kept under guard in an up-stairs office over night, the next morning taken down, marched to the polls under guard, voted, brought back to the office, and \$96 paid to their leader—\$16 apiece."

"In a small city in Michigan a friend of mine saw two 'floaters' go back and forth across the street several times between a Republican and a Democratic worker. The first bid was a dollar, and the bids were increased a dollar at a time. The men finally voted at \$7. In one of the eastern counties of New York, some years ago, a good church deacon and his son received \$40 each for their votes from a manager of their own party to keep them from deserting to the enemy."

And this is rather the most notable of Professor Jenks' collection: "In one of the eastern counties of New York State, Mr. L—, a local Democratic politician, had a bull for sale. The day before the election of 1888 a farmer came to buy the bull. The price asked was \$20, the amount offered was \$15; no sale was made. The next day L— was at the polls looking out for votes. The farmer, with his two sons, all of whom commonly voted the Democratic ticket, inquired how much he was paying for votes. He told them \$5 a piece. The man went away to



PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS.

see the Republican 'workers,' and soon returned, saying that he had been offered \$6 each, making \$18 in all. L— considered a moment and then said: 'Well, you take these three ballots and go and vote them, and to-morrow come and get the bull.' 'So,' as my informant tells me, 'the honest farmer and his two sons took the ballots, and went and voted for the bull; L— transferred \$20 from the election pocket to his private pocket, and the double transaction was complete.'"

As to the prevalence and magnitude of vote-buying we are told that while in assured districts with overwhelming majorities there is little use of corruption,

and hence little exercise of bribery, in other and more doubtful districts there is as much as \$7000 spent in a single county. "I have been assured," says Professor Jenks, "by thoroughly trustworthy informants from both parties, members of the county committees, that in one township of two hundred voters there is not one thoroughly incorruptible vote. The Democratic managers have not one vote of which they are entirely sure; and while there are some Republicans who cannot be bribed by the Democrats, there is not a single Republican voter in the township who does not demand pay for his time on voting day."

HOW ARE WE GOING TO STOP IT?

Professor Jenks very rightly deprecates the view that the Australian Ballot system—as great an advance as it is—will limit corruption to any final extent. In the eyes of the "practical politician" it is essentially a thing to be evaded, and there are various means by which he can to a certain extent lessen the advantages of the system. Voters can have "headaches" which necessitates a "friend's" assistance into the polls, and thus the secrecy is done away with; and many men can be relied on by "workers" to vote as they are directed and paid to vote. The New York law requiring sworn statements of election expenses is good as far as it goes, but Professor Jenks believes that we should adopt much more stringent cautions, along the line of the English election restrictions.

"Let the amount that can be expended for each candidate on the ticket be strictly limited—a certain small sum for a ward or town office, a larger sum for a county office, and a still larger for a Congressional or State office, etc. The amounts should be liberal for all legitimate needs, and might be graded more or less by the number of voters and the size of the district. Each candidate should be permitted to pay only his own personal expenses. These sums should be limited, and he should be compelled to account under oath for every cent so expended. The rest of his contribution should go to his committee or manager. Every candidate representing a party should be compelled to have his campaign managed by his party committee. All the regular expenditures, except the personal ones mentioned above, should be made by the treasurer of the committee, and he should make a sworn itemized return of every penny that comes into his hands. An independent candidate should elect a manager who, under like conditions of accountability, should manage his canvass. The number of workers under pay at the polls on election day should be strictly limited, and the amount of their compensation prescribed. The English law does not permit the agents at the polls to vote. If their number is limited, however, I do not see the necessity for disfranchisement. Of course all bribery, promises of office, etc., treating and all such practices, should be forbidden, as well as expenditures for certain purposes that, though innocent, are really unnecessary and which are readily used to avoid bribery laws."

Venal Voting; Methods and Remedies.

Prof. J. J. McCook continues in the *Forum* his discussion of the subject of venal voting, begun in the September number. This month he considers the method of life of the venal voter; the means employed by politicians in buying votes, and the remedies for the evil of bribery at the polls. By far the greater part of the venal voters that have come under his investigation he finds to be farm laborers, unskilled laborers, and doers of odd jobs.

HOW VOTES ARE BOUGHT.

As to the way in which votes are purchased, Professor McCook says: "Where the ballot is open the process is simple enough. The person is handed a ticket, accompanied to the polls, watched with hawk-like sharpness until the ballot is in the box; he then goes to the cashier and draws his pay, takes a fist full of tickets and poses as a ticket-peddler for half an hour or so—then quietly drops off and disappears. This is very common in cities. In the country, and not infrequently in cities, the ticket-peddling is omitted as being a useless and too public a farce; otherwise the method is the same. While treating of the disease aspect of the offense I have said that the seller usually seeks the purchaser. This is not always the case. There are in both country and city certain men who have been dubbed in my hearing 'a sort of gang-contractors.' These in one town were three in number. Two of them, of the informant's own party, were ready to work for either side; the third, only for his own. These persons receive from twenty-five to fifty dollars in elections 'when there is any money up,' arm themselves with jugs of whisky, and start for the habitat of the commercial coterie which they specially affect. What cannot be done through the inspiration of the jug is done by the persuasiveness of money, and what can be economized in money stays in the contractor's pocket.

"The contractor in the city is likely to be a liquor dealer. If he can get himself chosen to the chairmanship of a ward committee, so much the greater his chance of perquisites. He may, indeed, have been helped to this position by money of his own or of the opposite party. In this case he draws double pay. His own party intrusts funds to him to use, and the other party goes far beyond in their bid. He is not simple enough to return his party's money, and to use it would be idiocy, for his pay from the other side is to be proportioned to the reduction he can effect in the vote of his own people. He therefore pockets both the campaign funds and the bribe, and accounts for the falling off in his party vote by the 'big pile of money the others were using.' This is not invariably done, nor perhaps frequently, but it is sometimes done I am assured by those who ought to know. Sometimes, however, certainly not."

THE USE OF LIQUOR IN ELECTIONS.

The use of liquor, as a means of securing votes, is described as follows: "Its most impressive use, per-

haps, is when the candidate goes down into the ward and talks pleasantly with 'the boys,' and 'asks them all in for a drink.' But this is hardly its most efficient employment. The 'boys' would be very unusually intelligent indeed and not at all usually thirsty if they were to refuse liquid refreshments thus tendered, from whatever source. But the most telling work is put in by the dealer himself. He receives a liberal donation to be employed for refreshment purposes. This he deals out in the most judicious manner, discriminating of course in favor of those who are 'going in with the rest of the boys to elect A. or B.' In many instances the patron is in debt for previous libations. His credit is now stopped until he 'falls into line.' 'You may clear out! We don't want nothing to do with you if you're not going to be friendly!' The power of such an edict to a man devoured by a thirst which probably surpasses that of the fever patient, or of the wounded soldier under a July sun on the battle-field, can be appreciated only by those who have studied this curious disease face to face with its victims."

THE SECRET BALLOT EASILY EVADED.

According to Professor McCook the secret ballot has not interfered to any great extent with the buying of votes in Connecticut. "Ways of evading it have already been discovered. Ballots have begun to be successfully marked. The famous printer's specks are not the only marks possible. A paster applied to a certain name in a certain way, or an agreed upon fictitious name written in, may be an effectual mark. A manager may sacrifice his own vote in the morning, carry away the stamped official envelope, enclose a vote in it, securely seal it, place it in the hands of a 'worker' and condition payment upon the delivery of a new and unbroken envelope, and this may be kept going all the day. The booth-tender or some one else may be hired to open the door 'by accident' to see whether a ticket in the vest pocket is substituted for the ticket in hand on entering. It may be made a condition precedent that the door be left slightly ajar so that the booth tender, previously signaled, may see whether the ticket carried in is put in the envelope. I mention only methods which I am credibly informed have already been used. Therefore I run the risk of 'corrupting' no one, but may warn many. Even the Australian system may be evaded by the use of a stencil of the exact spacing of the ballot. And for every such system there remains the easy though twice as expensive plan of paying men to stay away, which has probably been used in a certain though not great degree, but which is sure to be used when all else fails."

REMEDIES.

Professor McCook's remedies for these abuses of the privilege of voting are—First. Insist upon fair education and a good moral character before admitting men to vote. Second. Make continuance of the enjoyment of the suffrage dependent upon the sustaining of a good moral character. Third. Enact the best secret-ballot law that can be contrived. Fourth.

There should be absolute frankness and plain dealing with ourselves and others.

THE PRIMARY THE PIVOT OF REFORM.

MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD argues, in the *Forum*, that the primary rather than the ballot box is the pivot of reform in elections, taking the view that votes are of little use if the nominations are bad. He states that in his own district—the Third Assembly, of New York City—only from 100 to 150 Republican voters out of a total of 2,005 attended the primary in the last State election. "The truth is," he says, "that the voting plays a secondary part in a New York City election. It is the nomination which turns



DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

the scale for good or evil, and the primary makes the nomination. If both parties should nominate good candidates, good men would hold office, whichever party won the election. There may, indeed, be elections in which great principles are at stake; but the occasions are rare in which the voter is obliged to choose between a good policy with a bad candidate and a bad policy with a good candidate. The practical politicians jeer at us for our simple folly. This is what one of them said the other day: 'It's great sport to see people go to the polls in hordes and vote like cattle for the ticket we prepare. Reformers don't begin at the right point. They should begin at the point where nominations are made. The people

think they make the nominations, but we do that business for them.' What a boast of profligacy and shame! 'Sport,' is it, to see one's fellow-citizens led like cattle to slaughter, thinking all the while that they are going to pasture? How long shall we endure this profligacy and hear this boast? *Civis Romanus* was a boast; has *Civis Americanus* become a burden?

"There is little new in what is here written. My aim is to reiterate, and by reiteration enforce, if I may be so fortunate, what has been written many times before. For myself, I must say that I would indeed go further, and require a nomination to be made by every voter when he registers his name preparatory to his exercise of the suffrage. Details could easily be arranged to secure the secrecy of such a nomination. It would be useless, however, now to enter upon the discussion of such a scheme. The public is not ready for it. Meanwhile a full attendance of the voters at the primaries as well as the polls would insure, as it seems to me, a real government of the people by the people and for the people. Reform clubs are good in their way. They bring together citizens of like opinions, beget discussion, and conduce to concert of action. But, after all, I venture to affirm that the true reform club is the primary. There is the place to begin the purification of our electoral streams and make the waters clear at the source and the fountain."

COMPULSORY VOTING.

IN the *Social Economist* Mr. Morris S. Wise argues for the adoption of a compulsory voting system, which he declares is "the only real and satisfactory cure for the many political evils against which complaint is made. Give every voter a credit cheque when he votes; collect that cheque within twenty-four hours after election, and warn the qualified voter who is without one on his first offense; fine him twenty-five dollars on his second offense; increase the fine to \$100 on his third offense; and should he offend again deprive him by the sentence of a proper court from ever after exercising the right of suffrage. Brand him as a derelict, a traitor, and a man who is devoid of all sense of the obligation and duty he owes his country and the community in which he lives.

"Of course, sickness and necessary absence from the city, proven in a legal manner, should be a valid excuse. Tuxedo or the races should not. Other valid and sufficient reasons submitted to the judge appointed to pass on these excuses could be considered and in his discretion allowed; but the grand point to be achieved by the adoption of this system would be to make willful absenteeism from the polls obnoxious and unlawful; and, to be perfectly plain and practical, we would in short give the derelict citizen more trouble for not voting than the trouble to register and vote would cost him."

Mr. George Gunton's Reply.

Commenting upon Mr. Wise's view, Mr. George Gunton, the editor, says: "So obvious is the evil of ignorant voting that more stringent naturalization

laws are being demanded, because too many of our foreign-born citizens vote ignorantly. It is to remedy this that the Australian ballot system has been adopted in so many States. If secret voting will eliminate the ignorant, illiterate voters, and indifference eliminate, political-ignorant and cultured voters, our political machinery is in no imminent danger, since those who do not vote will have to be governed by those who do, and the community is sure to be governed by the more competent citizens. We regard compulsory voting as a step in the wrong direction. Political power should never be forced upon any class. Nobody is entitled to the franchise who does not show his fitness by at least desiring to use it, and if for any reason individuals acquire the right of suffrage who are uninterested in public affairs, it is an advantage to the community that they do not use it. Rather than make voting compulsory, we should prefer a law of disfranchisement, making all who failed to vote at three successive elections political aliens, the right of franchise to be thereafter acquired only by the usual process of naturalization."

THE EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS.

MR. JAMES COX pays a very hearty tribute in *Lippincott's* to the beautiful city of St. Louis and its bi-annual exposition, which held high carnival in the first days of October.

Notwithstanding croakers who had had "experience" with expositions, the merchants of St. Louis promptly contributed \$1,000,000 when the idea of the fair had been outlined, and the gayeties have come off with all pomp and circumstance and success. Not a small feature was Gilmore's Band in the Grand Music Hall of the Exposition Building.

A GREAT MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY.

"The fair is the greatest mechanical and agricultural display in the West, and is held in a magnificent park known as the Fair Grounds. The park is a favorite objective point of street-car line projectors, and year after year the accommodation has been improved until now six electric lines and one cable road run directly to it. For several years in succession the attendance on Fair Thursday has exceeded one hundred thousand, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand has been recorded more than once. The fair is a splendid exposition of itself, part open air and part under cover, and the exhibits are as costly as varied. The premiums are eagerly competed for and highly prized by the successful exhibitors. Within the grounds is one of the largest amphitheatres in America, in the center of which take place trials of speed of trotting horses and the competition for premiums in blooded stock of all descriptions."

The festivities ended with the gorgeous parade and rites of the Veiled Prophet and a ball at the Merchants' Exchange Hall, one of the finest in the country. To help accommodate the great crowds of visitors a two-million-dollar hotel was erected.

THE TREND OF THE GREAT DAILY.

COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL indulges in some very plain talk in the September *Cosmopolitan* on the subject of "Contemporary Journalism." As a lifelong newspaper man and as ex-managing editor of the *New York World*, Colonel Cockerill has eminently the right to be heard, but his unmitigated arraignment of the lurid faults in our journalistic methods is so sweeping and incisive that one has to rub his eyes to awake to the fact that the writer is talking about his own life-work—that it is, as it were, a confession. It should be added that Colonel Cockerill is now editor and absolute dictator of the oldest paper in New York, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and that its tone is wholesome and bright. It is a different class of papers that he discusses in the *Cosmopolitan*.

Colonel Cockerill does not allow himself even the comfort of holding that the shortcomings of the "great daily" are accidents of prosperity or of merely human management, with a nobler essence of success underlying them. "It is exactly by reason of its glaring obliquities and moral shortcomings, sad as it may seem, that the great metropolitan newspaper is now apparently enabled to address an audience of millions each morning; to send out expeditions into the remote corners of the world; to explore unknown seas and climb inaccessible mountains; to dictate to Presidents and bully statesmen; to foretell the news so accurately as almost to compel the vindication of its predictions; to delve into the inmost heart of man or woman and pluck from it a secret dearer than life itself; to desecrate the sanctity of the fireside and violate all that the family and the individual hold dear; to detect crime and insure its punishment; to pursue malefactors beyond the reach of the slow processes of the law; to annihilate space and make all the difference of time in the world as nothing—in short, to be what it is: the greatest marvel of the intellectual and material powers of man at the period of their highest development."

This gives the fascination of newspaper work, and urges so many able men to fight for the managing editorship—an honor which, Colonel Cockerill most feelingly assures us, is not without its penalties, quoting with approval James Gordon Bennett's opinion that "the life of a managing editor is only five years." For the managing editor must get news. This word "news" arouses Colonel Cockerill.

"THE DAILY CRIMES."

"Show me the news which is presented the most prominently in a journal, and I will tell you the character of its editorial page. While there cannot in the very nature of the case, be any uniform definition of that intangible thing which we describe by the word 'news,' it might be truthfully declared, having due regard for the most successful of our journals, that news is any heretofore unprinted occurrence which involves the violation of any one of the ten commandments; and if it involves the fracture of

the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth or ninth, and these by people whose names the newspaper readers have heard of, and in whose doings they are especially interested, by knowledge of their official and social position, then it is 'great news.' 'The Daily Crimes' would be the best name for almost any sensational newspaper of to-day. The constant effort made to secure, by telegraph, by special correspondence or by indefatigable reporters at any cost, and to present in the most meretricious form and at any sacrifice, occurrences which will catch the curious eye and hold the morbid



JOHN A. COCKERILL,
Editor *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

fancy, has found its best reward unquestionably in the accumulation of newspaper millions and the erection of costly newspaper buildings."

"Give the people what they want, and that, too, the very worst of it," is the principle which, according to Colonel Cockerill, guides our journalistic management; nor does he see any hope of reform more sudden or efficacious than the gradual advance of the human race toward perfectibility. "If ninety-five per cent. of the papers were to purify themselves over night, the indecency and criminal charm of the other five per cent. would thereby be increased a hundred fold in the eyes of the reading public; and were that reading public to remain without a corresponding purification, the five per cent. of the vicious

would inevitably secure and keep the vast bulk of the profits which had theretofore been shared equally among the hundred."

THE LAST OF THE EDITORS.

The editor is a species rapidly approaching extinction as far as goes any personal influence radiating from the sanctum to the readers. Colonel Cockerill points sadly to three survivors of the race—Henry Watterson, A. K. McClure, and—not least—Charles A. Dana. "The editorial page has gone steadily to

will send him a fruitful day of crimes, tragedies and scandals. "Does it seem possible that there can be intelligent, self-respecting, educated men who are constantly on the *qui vive* for the misery of their fellows, and who profit directly and personally by holding that misery or crime up to the public view in the columns of their employers' newspapers? Whatever it seems, it is."

Of course, Colonel Cockerill is not exaggerating at all when he points out the rivalry and ill-feeling between different papers, and their ungenerous treatment of each other, but we hope he has been led by his subject into a rut of pessimism which may account for his very severe characterization of the greed and jealousy and scheming of writers and employees on the same journal: "Each one is encouraged to be a secret tale-bearer against all the others; and this is the moral influence of the organization; each rejoices in the misfortunes of the others, and all gloat over the defeat of a common enemy."

An American Newspaper Office.

Col. Cockerill, writing in *Lippincott's Magazine* for August on the "Newspaper of the Future," incidentally describes the office of the *Chicago Herald*:

"What better illustration could there be of the vast improvements recently made in the mechanical and editorial departments of a great American newspaper than the present constitution of the *Chicago Herald* in the World's Fair city? No building in the world is probably so thoroughly adapted for the purpose for which it was erected. Certainly no home of industry is so effectively and at the same time so magnificently equipped. What would an *ante-bellum* journalist say to a business office with three thousand six hundred square feet of floor space, flanked by sixteen columns of genuine Sienna marble and with entrance doors, lockless and keyless, which can never be closed, summer and winter, morning and night, day in and day out, through the year? What would the old-time typo think of a composing room with its walls of white enamel, its quadruple cast-iron type-stands with cases for one hundred and eighty men, its electric calls connecting each case with the copy box, its aerial railway conveying advertising matter up to the business office, its separate clothes closets for one hundred and sixty men, its extensive reference library for the use of the proof-room, its marble closets, filtered ice-water coolers, with solid silver, gold-lined drinking cups, its three hundred and forty eight incandescent electric lights and marble-topped luncheon counters and tables? What would have been thought of marble bath-tubs for the stereotypers, of a great central library for the editors and reporters, around which are arranged a score of handsome editorial rooms, each connected by copy and speaking tubes with all the others? What would the old-time journalist, with his long hair lingering affectionately on his greasy coat collar, say to a publisher's apartments in which all the



JAMES W. SCOTT,
Editor of the *Chicago Herald*.

seed in the last decade or two; it has ceased to stand for the views of any individual or to represent the demands of any preëminent power."

THE PROPRIETOR AND HIS PURSE.

Colonel Cockerill paints the evils of non-resident ownership of newspapers, resulting as it does in an absolutely heartless money standard. When the success of a paper and the value of its work are gauged by the amount of the monthly remittances to the proprietor's European banker—all the rest follows.

The managing editor must get money to his proprietor if he wishes to retain his position and reputation. To get money he must sell the paper; to sell the paper he is dependent on a "providence" which

metal fixtures are oxidized silver and all the wood-work of solid mahogany? What would the old-time hand-press foreman think of ten Scott-Potter presses in a straight line, operated by a single line shaft one hundred and twenty four feet in length, of marble closets and bath-rooms for all employees and a constant flow of cold, clean water, day and night, in every room from an unfailing artesian well?

"And yet is there not good reason to believe that in some respects at least the newspaper of the future may as far surpass its forerunner of to-day as the Chicago *Herald* building of to-day has surpassed the cheap and dingy newspaper building of twenty years ago?"

A Well-Known American Journalist.

The following sketch of Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, appears in Mr. James Maitland's article, "The Men Who Made the West," in *Belford's*:

"The dean of the journalistic profession west of the Alleghenies and the most prominent of the Republican editors of the United States is Mr. Joseph Medill, editor and principal proprietor of the Chicago *Tribune*, with which paper he has been identified for nearly forty years. Born in New Brunswick, of good Scotch-Irish stock, in 1823, he removed to Ohio when a boy, practised law for a short time in Massillon, and then began his newspaper career as the editor of a Whig and Free Soil paper in Cleveland. But the little town by the lake did not afford free scope for Mr. Medill's abilities, and he sought and found a wider and more promising field in Chicago.

"In 1855 he purchased an interest in the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Medill took an active part in the foundation of the Republican party, which he has supported consistently for many years. After the great fire of October, 1871, while the city lay in ashes, it was felt that there was no time to quarrel over partisan elections for municipal officers. An agreement was reached between the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, at which what was known as the 'fire-proof ticket' was prepared to be voted for at the pending city election. Mr. Medill was elected mayor on this ticket. He had served in the previous year in the Constitutional Convention which revised the organic law of Illinois. To him is due the introduction of the system of minority representation, as applied to the election of representatives and the limitations of municipal bonded indebtedness to five per cent. of the taxable valuation.

"Mr. Medill took a lively interest in civil-service reform, and was appointed by General Grant a member of the Civil Service Commission. On several occasions his name has been suggested as a representative of the United States at Paris or London, but all such offers he has uniformly declined. First and last he is a newspaper man, and under his guidance the *Tribune* has become a power in the land and the leading exponent of Republican principles in the West."

YOUNG WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

MR. W. T. STEAD has an article in *Young Woman* on the subject, "Young Women in Journalism," the salient points of which are as follows:

DON'T PRESUME UPON YOUR SEX.

"The first thing I would like to impress upon young women who aspire to be journalists," says Mr. Stead, "is that they must not presume upon sex, and imagine that because they are women therefore they have a right to a situation or an engagement whenever they choose to apply for it. To be a woman confers many privileges and inflicts many disabilities; but if you were a hundred times a woman, that would give you no right to a niche in the journalistic profession. If you want to be a journalist, you must succeed as a journalist—not as a woman or as a man. All that you need expect, and all that you should ask for, is a fair field and no favor, to prove that you can do the work you ask should be allotted to you. You have a right to ask that your sex should not be regarded as a disqualification; but it is monstrous to erect that accident of your personality into a right to have opportunities denied to your brother.

"If women are to get on in journalism, or in anything else, they must trample under foot that most dishonoring conception of their work as mere woman's work.

"You must not think that, because you are a woman, chivalry and courtesy demand that your work should be judged more leniently than if you were only a man. A woman who comes into journalism and expects to be excused anything because of her sex lowers, by the extent of that excuse, the reputation and worth of women in journalism.

DON'T STAND ON YOUR DIGNITY.

"After the false kindness and undue consideration on the part of some editors which, after all, at the beginning, may be excused for the sake of encouraging the timid to do their best, the chief foe that women have to contend with in journalism is their own conventionality, and the fantastic notion that a lady cannot be expected to do this, that or the other disagreeable bit of work. That such and such a duty is not the thing to ask from a lady, that a lady must not be scolded when she does wrong, or that a lady ought not to stay up late or go about late—all that is fiddlesticks and nonsense, as our good old nurses used to say. Ladies with such notions had better stay at home in their drawing-rooms and boudoirs. The great, rough, real, workaday world is no place for them. Many years ago I heard an editor say, when asked to place women upon his staff, 'A woman—never! Why, you can't say d—— to a woman!' and that settled it in his opinion. And although his mode of speech was rude and even profane, it embodied a great truth. Until it is a recognized thing that the women on a staff may be admonished as freely as their male comrades, the latter will have an unfair advantage in the profession. It is the sharp edge

of the employer's reproof that keeps the apprentice up to his work. To spare the rod, metaphorically, is to spoil the child, and women can bear spoiling quite as little as any child. But many women take it as their right. If a woman cannot be admonished as roundly as a man she had better keep outside a newspaper office. The drive is too great to permit of periphrastic circumlocutions in giving orders, in making criticisms, or in finding fault.

DON'T DEMAND A CHAPERONE.

"If a girl means to be a journalist she ought to be a journalist out and out, and not try to be a journalist up to nine o'clock and Miss Nancy after nine. I don't want her to be unladylike. The woman who is mannish and forward and generally aggressive simply throws away her chances and competes voluntarily at a disadvantage. For no editor in his senses wants either mannish women or womanish men on his staff. What he does want is a staff that will do whatever work turns up without making scenes, or consulting clocks, or standing upon its conventional dignities.

"A girl who has proper self-respect can go about her business at all hours in English-speaking countries without serious risk either of safety or of reputation.

DON'T EXPECT TO BE PAID AT FIRST.

"To young women as to young men I would say: Remember, journalism is not a Tom Tiddler's ground, where every stray passer-by can pick up silver and gold. To judge from many applications which I receive, many ladies imagine that whenever they want money the most obvious resource is to rush off to the nearest editor to ask him to pay for articles which are utterly worthless. If you go into journalism in order to make a living do not object to begin at the beginning and to learn the business before expecting that it will keep you. Learn shorthand, and, having learned it, keep it up, and don't forget it and lose speed. And whatever else you do or don't do, get to write a neat, legible hand, or if that is beyond your reach make yourself proficient on the typewriter. Remember that if your copy is difficult to be read it simply won't get read at all, but will go into the waste-paper basket.

DON'T FORGET TO READ THE PAPERS.

"Don't think that secretaryships grow on every gooseberry bush. There are very few secretaryships, and they are usually given to those who are known and proved to be faithful, and also to have general acquaintance with the business in which their chief is engaged. As for contributions to the papers, remember that articles are accepted much more because they are 'on the nail,' and bear directly upon the subject of the hour, than because of any exceptional literary merits which they possess. Hence, you never need be discouraged when your article is returned or basketed. It doesn't necessarily mean that you cannot write. It may only mean that it was a week late or a week too soon. Editors want not

what it may strike your fancy to write, but what they think their subscribers would like to read. The art of getting your contributions accepted is the art of discovering when the editor is wanting just the kind of article you can give him. If you ask, 'How can you find this out?' I can only answer that every day's paper shows you what the evening before the editor thought his readers wanted; put yourself in his place, and as you read your paper on Monday try to think if you were editor what you would want to insert on Tuesday and Wednesday. Then, if you can supply the same, do so. If not, do not try his patience and make him loathe your handwriting by sending him a 'Disquisition on the Virtues of Friendship' in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, or an essay on the next eclipse when he is in the throes of a general election."

THE NEW BIBLICAL VIEWS AND CHRISTIAN UNITY.

IN its continuation of the reports of the Grindelwald Conference, the *Review of the Churches* devotes a number of pages to an extremely interesting discussion of the inspiration of the Bible, the principal address having been given by Mr. R. F. Horton, who is an English Congregationalist of great learning and high standing. The prevailing view of the nature and inspiration of the Bible in England has changed far more radically within the past twenty-five years than among orthodox Protestant people in America. Mr. Horton represents those views known in this country as the conclusions of the "Higher Criticism." He was followed by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of the Methodist Church, Canon Fremantle, of the Church of England, and several other prominent speakers, nearly all of whom fully concurred in his opinions. Having explained the new view and discussed the authorship of the Old and New Testaments, Mr. Horton proceeded to show how, to his mind, the real value of the Bible as a book of religious guidance is in nowise impaired by the processes of criticism. Mr. Horton proceeded to show that the newer views would make toward Christian unity. Upon this point he spoke as follows:

"No one has yet seen, and I fear no one has ever as yet attempted to state, what will be as clear and plain as possible ten years from now: that the whole gist of the new view of the Bible is spiritual, is toward a truer faith, toward a greater certainty, toward a religion which is not open to the carping criticism to which our religion at present is so pitifully subject.

"That will at once show you what I mean of the bearing of this truth upon unity: but before I point it out more explicitly, let me remind you of this: the Bible as it has been understood since the Reformation has not been a means of uniting Christians. Sad to say, it has had an opposite effect. Treated as a handbook of proof-texts, it has tended to divide us. We have seen in this conference that our divisions rest more or less in our own minds upon truths we believe are revealed in the Bible. Our dear friends

of the Church of England are firmly persuaded that their Three Orders are all there in the Bible; our Presbyterian friends are equally certain that their presbyteries are the Bible teaching; we Congregationalists are more modest: we don't suppose that the Bible authorizes our Church polity in the same sense as you do, but unhappily we are divided from you just because we believe our form of Church polity is not a definite revelation, and you do believe it; and what the Methodists find in the Bible they only know,

are always dividing and dividing again. If you find one set of brethren one time, you will find another set of brethren another time who will not eat bread with the others. How true it is, as was said at the Reformation—

Hic liber est in quo quaint sua dogmata quisque
Invenit et pariter dogmata quisque sua.

“But I venture to foretell that in future men will not think of going to found their systems on the Bible, because they will understand that the Bible expressly refuses to give them a system—we shall cease to go to the Bible to build up our mountainous theology when we make the discovery that the Bible did not intend to give us what we call a theology. If it had been the purpose of God to give us a scheme of Church government, He would have defined it as clearly as the Rubric of the Church of England. If it had been His purpose to give us a definite, compact and rounded creed, He could have given it us in the language of the Athanasian Creed. But He did not, and we shall learn gradually that the Bible will not answer questions which it does not encourage us to propound. Its inspiration lies in another direction.

HUGH PRICE HUGHES APPROVES THE EPISCOPATE.

IN an address at Grindelwald the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who is the foremost leader and orator of English Wesleyan Methodism, took grounds which would show clearly that if the majority of his fellow-Methodists were as conciliatory in their views as he is, and if the majority of the bishops and clergy of the Established Church of England were in like manner as conciliatory as were several prominent clergymen who attended the Grindelwald Conference, an early union of the Established Church and the Wesleyans might be expected with some confidence. Mr. Hughes' address is reported in the last number of the *Review of the Churches*, London. Mr. Hughes made a powerful argument for the union of the evangelical churches of Great Britain, regarded disunion and denominationalism as an unspeakable curse, emphasized the evils of disunion on the mission field, advocated general co-operation in all social and reformatory work, but also went further and declared his great desire for actual organic union of the denominations. One by one he discussed the difficulties that stand in the way, and showed how they might be solved. Finally, he came to the question of the historic episcopacy and proceeded as follows:

THE HISTORIC EPISCOPATE THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

“Now I come to the last difficulty—the historic episcopate, but the historic episcopate to be locally adapted. There may be a great deal more in that than may appear on the surface. Can we ever accept episcopacy? That is the only thing we are asked to accept. We believe in the Bible, the Apostles' Creed, in the two Sacraments; the one concession that the



MR. R. F. HORTON, AT GRINDELWALD.

but I am given to understand they find not only John Wesley, but about thirty-one volumes of his sermons.

“Therefore, the Bible has been the means of splitting us up into bodies that have to come to Grindelwald to be united. And, what is still more, there is a section of Christians unrepresented in our assembly altogether, because they are too Christian—so Christian they cannot come, whose whole faith rests on the Bible. The Plymouth Brother believes every word is inspired, and that his doctrine is drawn from the very lips of God in the Bible. And what is the fact? The Plymouth Brother parts from us all. And, what is still sadder, they part from themselves, and

evangelical Nonconformist Churches are asked to make is in the direction of some modified episcopacy. That is not very much to ask in my judgment, in view of the enormous concessions made to us and in return for the enormous advantage of securing some reasonable union of the Christian Church. Of course, we Nonconformists all reject apostolic succession in the sense in which it is believed by some here and by many more in the Church of England; but then we must not forget that the whole evangelical section of the Church also reject it in that sense. If, then, it is tolerable to our evangelical brethren inside the Church, the difficulty ought not to prove absolutely intolerable to us, if placed in a similar position.

FROM AN EVANGELICAL POINT OF VIEW.

“I am trying to look at it in the most favorable way possible. If on this basis any reunion were ultimately possible, the evangelical section would be so greatly strengthened by us, that, for the first time in the history of the English Church the evangelicals would be in a majority. I remember many years ago being condemned by an evangelical clergyman as being outside the Church. ‘You Nonconformists have no right to rebuke us evangelicals because we are in a minority; come inside and join us, and we shall be a majority, and the future destinies of the Church of England will be in Protestant evangelical hands.’ One of the calamities of the National Church is that the evangelical section is so very weak, and it is weak because the great mass of the evangelical section of British Christendom is outside.

NONCONFORMISTS AND ORDINATION.

“I do not know whether everybody appreciated how far Mr. Aitken went on the next point. He was prepared to accept the existing orders and Nonconformist ministers, and he simply suggested, with a view to some concession being made upon our part, that we should agree to the presence of a bishop at future ordinations. There is a great difficulty here, because, as far as I know, our Congregational and Baptist brethren do not believe in ordination in the sense in which Methodists and Presbyterians believe in it. The difficulty of these brethren was stated by Dr. Glover this afternoon. I am not in a position to say what they would do; but personally I feel that the presence of a bishop would not interfere with the validity of my orders, and if it would be a comfort or conciliation to those more susceptible than ourselves, in the spirit in which the Apostle Paul made concessions which his own conscience did not need, I should regard it as one of those points on which, without sacrifice of principles, we might agree.

MR. HUGHES APPROVES THE EPISCOPAL SYSTEM.

“I personally see no insuperable objection whatever to some such compromise as was suggested to us this morning; certainly there is no objection to the Litany, and I believe in the statement of episcopacy as found in Bishop Lightfoot’s famous essay. As far as I know episcopacy existed in the Christian Church

at least from the time of the Apostle John; and I have not the least doubt, from a careful study of this particular question, that the episcopal system is much more effectual for aggressive purposes than any other. The authority of some representative minister, duly and properly chosen, who has the right of initiative, is of immense advantage in carrying on a war into the enemy’s country, and I believe in the principle which was wittily expressed in the words: ‘If the



REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES. IN ALPINE COSTUME.

ark had been built by a committee it would not have been finished yet.’ I believe in a committee to keep the individual in his place; but I also believe that all history teaches us that you must have individual initiative for the great aggressive works whether of Church or State. While stating all this I must beg permission to express my intense repudiation of the theory, which I do not suppose Mr. Aitken holds, but which many saintly and conscientious men hold, that the existence of bishops as such is necessary to the existence of the Church. I am bound to say that,

lest my position should be misunderstood. Having said that, I have no personal objection to episcopacy."

AN ENGLISH WESLEYAN SISTERHOOD.

AT a session of the Grindelwald Conference later than those reported in the last number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, whom many American Methodists will remember as having accompanied her distinguished husband to this country last year, read a very interesting paper upon the sisterhood of workers among the poor in London, of which Mrs. Hughes is herself the head. This Sisterhood was established four years ago in connection with Mr. Hughes' "West London Mission." Said Mrs. Hughes, as reported in the *Review of the Churches*:

"My husband and I both felt deeply that now in the latter half of the nineteenth century God was calling women to a service which had never been possible to them before, and that He was giving to them great and peculiar opportunities, such as had never previously been open to them, and we longed in some way to put within the reach of the cultured and enlightened women of our own and other evangelical churches a life of free and unfettered devotion to the cause of Christ and humanity."

"In the early days of Methodism, before it settled into a dignified and respectable Church, great freedom was allowed to women. They were made class leaders, and were encouraged to pray publicly and also to preach. We long to restore this original glory of Methodism, and to add to it and increase it."

"As soon as ever it was definitely settled that the West London Mission was to be established, we made up our minds that a sisterhood should be one of the foremost points in our organization. We chose the term "sisterhood" advisedly, not from any servile desire to copy the phraseology of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, but because it expressed more correctly than any other term the idea that we were trying to embody. We wished the term "sister" to be taken in its human and democratic sense, and not at all with an ecclesiastical significance. We desired to form a company of true "Sisters of the People." We wanted women who would lay aside ideas of pride and social distinction, and who would realize that all men and women were their brothers and sisters, that we belong to one common human family, with one Father, even Almighty God, and that wherever we find misery, loneliness, oppression or sin, there we must go with the love and tenderness, and also with the strength and indignation, of true womanhood."

"In the autumn of 1888 the West London Mission was formally opened, and we began our work with three sisters, all of whom had been previously personal friends of our own. For a time they resided in our own house, but after a few weeks a house was taken in which we had room for twelve sisters. We have now, after four years of work, more than thirty sisters, and could soon have many more if only we

had room to accommodate them. God has abundantly blessed our efforts, and we humbly and gratefully offer up our thanks to Him for what He has enabled us to do; but we feel more strongly than ever that we are only on the threshold of woman's work, as a force that is to have an active part in the reorganization of human society upon the basis of the teaching of Jesus Christ."

Every candidate for membership in this sisterhood undergoes a term of probation. At the end of her



MRS. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

probation, if all things are satisfactory, she is formally received into the sisterhood, wears its simple, appropriate uniform, and takes the name of Sister Katherine, Sister Mary, or whatever her Christian name may be. It has been desired that the members of this sisterhood should be women of the highest intelligence and practical ability that could be secured; and in fact the body of women now working together under Mrs. Hughes' direction are singularly capable. The following extract will show some of the work that these busy women undertake:

"Every probationer begins her work with a room to room visitation among the very poor. In the West

End of London rents are enormously high. The price of one decent room is 5s. per week. A very, very small room or an underground cellar can be obtained for 3s. 6d., and two rooms, or one large one, vary again in prices up to 9s. or 10s. per week. Hence we find a family living in every room. A ten-roomed house will often contain ten families. If my hearer pauses to consider, he will form some faint idea of what this means. Now the sister can do nothing really good for these people until she knows them thoroughly. The view of life, of morality and of religion taken by men and women who have lived in one room ever since they can remember is totally different from that taken by people who have never known anything else but a life of decent, healthy and comfortable surroundings. The sister has to get to know these people just as she knows the people in her own station of life. She must learn to approach them as their friend and true human sister. She must get in touch with them. She must understand their thoughts and feelings, and know their difficulties and temptations. She must study their characters, and learn to distinguish between actual deliberate sin and that fatal weakness and ignorance which is the result of their terrible conditions of life. The typical district visitor is generally supposed to go her rounds with a tract in one hand and a soup ticket in the other; but our ideas run on somewhat different lines. Our sisters talk politics with the men in the workshop; they interest themselves in their various trades and employments; they know what books and papers they read, and whether or not they belong to a trades union. They seek to interest and instruct the women in social and political questions that specially affect them and their children. They interest themselves in school-board elections and the county council, and the general election. They have actively assisted in the formation of trades unions among women. They seek work for the unemployed. They often and often, in cases of arrears of rent, mediate between landlord and tenant. They are in touch with the sanitary inspector, and with many societies that render aid to special forms of want and distress. Our trained nurses attend the sick and dying."

The results as summed up by Mrs. Hughes are very satisfactory. The work has a wide range, but we may quote a paragraph to show how the sisters get at the young women employed in the West End business houses:

"These girls come up by thousands from respectable Christian homes in the country to earn their living in London, and are often placed in circumstances of great loneliness and peril. Far away from home and friends, surrounded by difficulties and temptations of which ordinary Christian people have no idea, a business girl sorely needs a wise and loving friend to whom she can turn. She comes casually to one of our services, or is brought by a companion. A sister speaks to her, invites her to her class, and the girl is no longer alone. She feels then that she has a friend to whom she can come with all her troubles and difficulties. She can write to the sister when

she likes, and every week she is cheered and helped on her way by the sympathy and counsel given to her at the class. In this way we have hundreds of young women under our care and influence."

Mrs. Hughes took particular pains to say that while she and Sister Catherine—who followed her in an almost equally interesting address—would have to dwell exclusively upon their own branch of good work, their hearers must not for a moment imagine that there were not a great many other organizations doing as good work as they were themselves. She mentioned particularly the splendid work done by the Roman Catholic and Church of England sisterhoods.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VINDICATION OF HOME RULE.

THE leading article in the *North American Review* is by Mr. Gladstone, who contests at every point the criticisms passed upon his policy of Home Rule by the Duke of Argyll, in the August number. Mr. Gladstone does not find any close analogy, such as the Duke attempted to show, between the struggle of the American people to hold together the Union in 1861-65; and, in the Premier's own words, the present effort "to rivet upon the people of Ireland a form of government to which they have never constitutionally assented; which they were only compelled to obey by an armed force, in their small island, of more than 130,000 men, which the Duke himself knows that they dislike or abhor, and which they declare to be totally unsuitable for the supply of their practical wants in legislation." The Irish people supported these allegations, says Mr. Gladstone, "by returning five-sixths or four-fifths of their parliamentary representatives to uphold them, and the British government acknowledges their competency as citizens by allowing to them the wise household suffrage, with the protection of a most carefully constructed system of voting."

THE IRISH ARE NOT YAHOOES OR HOUYHNHNMS.

To the Duke's assumptions and assertions as to the unfitness of the Irish people to govern themselves, Mr. Gladstone replies in fine spirit of sarcasm: "Other men enter into political society for the sake of securing life and property and of promoting industry and the arts of life, but the Irish for the purpose of restraining or overturning them. We cannot frame a rational government for them, more than for Yahooes or Houyhnhnms. Either in the character of liars, or of knaves, or of dupes they are outside the pale of ordinary human dealing. Might not the scuttling of the island, ironically proposed by Swift, be the best and simplest mode of handling the Irish question? Assertions and consequences of assertions such as these, supply by their extravagance their own best confutation. But it may be well to bear in mind a few indisputable facts. We have had and we have a great body of Irish Nationalists in Parliament. Their ability is not denied. The testing efficacy of our parliamentary proceedings is well

known. Other men and other parties have charged on one another, in the late Parliament, breach of faith, which is falsehood. No such charge has been proven—nay, none such has ever been advanced against these men, whom the article so grossly reviles. To the charges of heated and dangerous language they may in other days, and in some cases, have been open; but since a prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain has been opened no more has been heard even of this serious, but, under the circumstances, probably inevitable evil. Moreover, the Irish nation had, between 1782 and 1785, the management of its own affairs. What was the effect on life and property, on industry and progress? It was confessed in the debates on the Union by both sides alike, and notably by Lord Clare, that the period of independence had been a period of unexampled material progress. ‘Yes,’ it will be said, ‘but this was under a Protestant Parliament;’ and truly said. But it is also true that this Protestant Parliament admitted Roman Catholics to the franchise in 1793, when the deplorable recall of Lord Fitzwilliam arrested the National movement and gave hope and life to faction. Nor is it less true that the Protestants of the North then declared, with much more appearance of unanimity than has recently been seen in the opposite sense, that the recent changes had both removed all ground of differences with England, and had ‘united the once distracted Irish people into one indissoluble mass.’ This was the declaration of forty-five corps of volunteers published at the time, and the Duke of Argyll cannot escape from the force of such original and weighty testimony by describing it as ‘inflated fable.’

HIS STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR IRELAND.

“The anti-Irish imagination feasts itself upon the horrors which an Irish Parliament is to enact, and on the impotence of the Imperial legislature to prevent them. Let us consider the case presented to us. Thirty-five millions of Britons are to stand by with their arms folded while three millions of Irish Nationalists inflict on two other millions (such is the Unionist calculation) every kind of lawless wickedness—and this, while the thirty-five millions have the entire military force of the land and of the Empire in their hands, and while the two millions who, according to the same authorities, possess the main part of the property, the intelligence and the industry of the country patiently allow themselves to be led like lambs to the slaughter! How reason with prophets such as these, any more than with an infuriated crowd of other days who have seized an old woman for a witch and are carrying her to the place of burning?”

Mr. Gladstone states the case for Ireland as follows: “The general upshot is that Ireland generously agrees to undergo every restraint which is imposed upon the autonomous colonies, and many other restraints. They retain legislation upon trade, they deal with the question of their own defense, they contribute nothing to our charges. Ireland willingly abandons all these powers and consents to bear her

equal share of Imperial burdens; and, under these circumstances, such is the astounding force of prejudice, there are to be found men of rank, character and ability who denounce such a guarded gift of autonomy to Ireland as a thing monstrous and unheard of in its extent.”

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Redmond's Ultimatum.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for October Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Parnellite party, discusses Home Rule under the title, “The Readjustment of the Union: the Nationalist Plan.” In this paper he sets forth what he and his friends demand and expect.

NO INTERFERENCE.

What he expects first of all is a formal compact, embodied in a clause of the Home Rule bill, which while the Irish legislature continues in existence, it is not to be interfered with by the Imperial Parliament: “We would expect a clause in the Home Rule bill to specifically provide an undertaking that while the Irish Parliament continued in existence the powers of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland would never be used. So that in point of actual fact it comes to this—that while we do not deny that the Imperial Parliament, which has now the power to create an Irish legislature, would retain the power in strict constitutional theory to take it away again, we would require a formal compact with Ireland to the effect that while that legislature lasted it should be permitted to exercise free and unfettered control over the affairs committed to its charge.”

Mr. Redmond naturally does not like the retention of the Irish members in the House of Commons, as this involves a recognition of the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the affairs of Ireland.

NO VETO.

He will have no right of veto to be exercised by the Crown, excepting on the advice of the Irish Cabinet. To allow the Imperial Ministers any right whatever through their Viceroy to veto any act passed by the Irish Parliament would, to use Mr. Redmond's own words, reduce the entire scheme to a useless and humiliating farce.

NO RESERVATION ON THESE POINTS.

We next come to Mr. Redmond's ideas as to the questions which must not be reserved, but must be handed over to be dealt with by the Irish legislature without any interference by the Imperial Parliament and without real veto by the representatives of the Crown. They are the police, the judiciary and the land. Mr. Redmond says: “Our position on the question of the police is plain and reasonable. The character of the present police force, constituting as they do a standing army of thirteen or fourteen thousand men, costing a million and a half every year, we believe, should be changed, and the statutory power of the Lord Lieutenant to raise, equip and maintain such a military force in the future re-

pealed. The ordinary civil police, who should take the place of the present armed force, must be put absolutely under the control of the Irish Executive.

“On the question of the Judiciary, speaking for myself, I find no fault with the provisions in the Act of 1886. No reasonable man can object to such safeguards as may be considered desirable to insure that no injustice be done to the present occupants of judicial positions in Ireland; but, on the other hand, no one could regard any measure of Home Rule as satisfactory which did not give control over future judicial appointments to the responsible Irish Government, and which did not provide that the judges should be removable only on a joint address from the two orders, or the two chambers, as the case might be, of the Irish Parliament.

“Of the Irish land question . . . it is a *sine qua non* of a satisfactory Home rule scheme that no reservation of this subject from the Irish Parliament should be made.”

Mr. Redmond does not trouble about the express enactment of provisions forbidding the establishment of religion or the imposition of religious disabilities for religious belief. He is also of the opinion that there should be a tribunal to decide the validity or invalidity of statutes passed under the Irish Constitution.

M. PAUL HAMELLE contributes, to the *Nouvelle Revue* for September 1, the last of three interesting papers on the Irish question, which are, on the whole, fair and decidedly sympathetic. He admits the good-will shown by recent governments in trying to heal the breach between the two nations—for such, in fact, they are—but thinks that in trying to fit English laws and methods to Irish conditions, they have added a blunder to the crime committed in past ages.

ENGLAND'S TRUE FOREIGN POLICY.

SIR M. GRANT DUFF resumes his rôle of public instructor on the subject of British, foreign and colonial affairs, contributing an article on “Indian and Foreign Policy” to the *United Service Magazine*. He thinks that Colonel Maurice is right in believing that England holds the balance-weight in the scale between the Triple Alliance on the one hand and France and Russia on the other; but he doubts the wisdom of following Colonel Maurice's advice that England should ally herself with the Triple Alliance, promising help in Europe on condition of their help in Asia. Sir M. Grant Duff thinks that India is quite strong enough to hold her own without asking leave of the Triple Alliance to exist. He deprecates further advances in Afghanistan, and declares that it would be a great disaster to the world if England were to drive Russia out of Central Asia.

“Seeing that every step we make toward Central Asia takes us further from our real base—the sea—is it not time to stop? It will be seen that I do not consider the danger from Russia a very serious one; but, even if I did, I should hesitate to pay for it the price

of binding ourselves by a formal treaty with the Triple Alliance or any one else. In all human probability, if war did break out, I should be one of those who pressed most strongly that we should join forces with it; but a formal alliance is another thing, and might perfectly well bring about that very breach of the peace in Europe which we all deprecate. If England were quite certain to join heart and soul with the Central Powers, might they not be induced to get out of the iron circle of armed peace by recreating Poland as against Russia, and finishing the work as against France which was left half finished in 1871? Both these things may one day come about; but I should think it unwise to take a step which might make either of them, and especially the latter, extremely tempting. My foreign policy for the moment would be summed up very briefly. Make no new entangling alliances; make none at all except for immediate and definite objects—rather get, when an opportunity occurs of doing so with honor, out of any treaty entanglements by which you are now bound; greatly increase the strength of your navy for the defense of your own shores, your commerce, your coigns of vantage dotted about the world and your colonies, taking care that these last, if they are anxious for your protection, should give you far more substantial aid than is to be found in mere speeches; make your home army and your Indian army capable of performing all the duties which can possibly fall upon them; perfect means of information through the Foreign Office, and then fall back on the *Alors comme alors* of Kaunitz.”

WHY AMERICANIZE THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

A Reply to Dr. Albert Shaw.

PROFESSOR T. RALEIGH, in the *Contemporary Review* for October, replies to Dr. Albert Shaw's trenchant article on “Home Rule from the American Standpoint,” which appeared in the September number. Professor Raleigh admits that Mr. Shaw's statement as to American opinion being in favor of Home Rule is substantially correct, but attributes this to misrepresentation and lack of information. Dr. Shaw supports Home Rule because Home Rule will tend to consolidate the Empire; Professor Raleigh denounces Home Rule because in Mr. Gladstone's hands, it means nothing of the kind. Unionists, he says, are not voting for or against Federalism; they are voting for or against Mr. Gladstone.

As for the advantage of Federalism and the superiority of the American Constitution, Mr. Raleigh endeavors to turn the tables on Dr. Shaw in the following passage: “Federalism has its dangers; it has also some very serious inconveniences; and here again American experience is of great value to us if we study it rightly. It is difficult for an outsider to see any extraordinary merit in a system which makes it necessary to have forty legislative bodies, forty criminal laws, forty marriage laws, forty bankruptcy laws, and so forth, within the compass of one commonwealth. America is the paradise of lawyers, but

the average lay citizen has reason to complain of the enormous bulk and hopeless complexity of the laws to which he is subject. As to the quality of the work turned out, it is hardly possible to make a general comparison; but I will mention some points in which we with our one legislature have done better, conspicuously better, than the Americans with forty. We have protected our civil service against corruption; American reformers are still laboring to emancipate themselves from the evil tradition of the spoil system. Our criminal law is well administered; homicide is extremely rare; courts of justice command the confidence of the people. Mr. Rutherford Hayes, addressing a society of lawyers, dwells with mournful emphasis on the American statistics of homicide. He attributes the prevalence of serious crime to the lax administration of the law. Our prisons are not perfect, but they are managed on uniform rational principles; of the American State prisons, some are managed on false principles, and some on no principle at all. Our Ballot act is a fair and business-like code of rules for secret voting; American newspapers inform us that the ballot laws of the States were defective and dishonestly worked, until reformers began to introduce better methods, borrowed from the legislation of a British colony. These examples (it would be easy to add to their number) may serve to illustrate some of the weaknesses of American Home Rule."

MR. LABOUCHERE'S ARRAIGNMENT OF ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

IN the *North American Review* that recalcitrant Liberal, Mr. Henry Labouchere, proclaims his disbelief in England's foreign policy. The only benefits that England reaped in her attempts to extend and to maintain her power over other lands during the last century, says Mr. Labouchere, were "a huge national debt and the undisputed possession of some very worthless islands," and he does not find that since that time down to the overthrow of the Salisbury ministry her efforts at aggrandizement have proved to her advantage.

ADOPT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Labouchere does not pretend to know what the Liberal foreign policy will be. What it ought to be, he says, "is to follow the example of the United States; to leave the Continental powers to quarrel and fight as they please; to eschew further territorial aggrandizement; to regard with satisfaction the collapse of Turkey; to withdraw from Egypt; to live in peace and amity with all mankind, and to let it be known that so long as England is not attacked we shall attack no one."

"It is often urged by our Imperialists that England can never adopt the sound non-interference policy of the United States, because we have colonies all over the world, and the United States has none. Is it likely that Australia, Canada and our other great colonies would maintain their somewhat thin connection with us, were their commerce crippled because we prefer a Battenberg to the scion of some

other princely family as the ruler of Bulgaria; because we believe that our interests require that Christians should be misgoverned by Turks in Armenia or in Roumelia; because some thieving, piratical company wants a few hundred square miles as a basis for swindling investors out of their money; because Russia has laid hands on some obscure robbers' den in Central Asia, or because France may seek to reacquire Alsace and Lorraine? No. Radical Great Britain and Colonial Great Britain will have none of this measure, and as the Liberal party has become the Radical party, any 'superior' Liberal statesman who may wish to play such pernicious antics will find himself deserted by his followers.

DEFENSIVE POLICY, NOT AN AGGRESSIVE, THE RIGHT ONE.

"The Radical policy is to cut adrift from Continental jealousies and quarrels; to make all respect us by respecting all; to sympathize with the oppressed in all parts of the world, but to reserve our energies for the task of bettering the lot of the suffering millions within our own territories; to have an army and a navy sufficient for defense, but not for aggression; to be ready, if unfortunately we have a dispute with any foreign power, to refer it to arbitration; and never to allow ourselves to be diverted from domestic reforms by endeavors to maintain that most shifty of shifty things—the European equilibrium—or to remedy wrongs abroad in order that privilege may pass unperceived at home. Our home is large enough in all conscience. A British statesman has work enough to do within the limits of our empire without arrogating to himself the mission of a providence outside of it.

"The fault of our people is that they care so little for foreign politics that they pay no attention to them. In this way they have often allowed their pilots to let the vessel of state drift into war. Henceforward we must keep a closer watch on the man at the wheel, and if he shows the slightest tendency to carry the vessel into dangerous waters we must replace him. During the last two centuries we have had many wars. We are now paying interest on a huge debt which has been heaped up in order to defray the cost of this policy of war. In no single case were these wars the result of our being attacked. In every case we were either the aggressors or we were fighting for matters that did not concern us. With this experience before us, and with the cost of our past follies still bound like a millstone around our necks, weighing on our shoulders, there is little probability of our people, now that power is in their hands, allowing our statesmen to repeat the errors of the past."

In the *Treasury* appears the statement that Protestant foreign missions from the United States, Great Britain and the Continent maintain 8,048 stations and out-stations, with 5,594 missionaries and 35,343 native helpers. The communicants number 681,503. About \$11,429,500 was contributed to the support of these missions last year.

WHAT SHOULD THE TORIES DO ?

THIS question is discussed by Mr. Radcliffe and an "Old-School Tory" in the *National Review*. They take opposite sides. Mr. Radcliffe is a strong advocate of progressive legislation. He thinks that the educated middle class in England have now gone over to the Unionists, and a Centre Party could be formed if the Tories would but take this class into council. At present it has practically no voice in the management or shaping of the destinies of the party. They are the mainstay of the Unionist party, but as a practical power they count for absolutely nothing. There probably was never a time when the real power of the party was more in aristocratic, or rather plutocratic, hands. The leaders have no real sympathy with the middle class, and they were only able to do good work because they were driven on by the Liberal Unionists. Mr. Radcliffe asks himself what is the political creed of the educated middle class; and, after defining it to his own satisfaction, he proceeds to draw up a programme based upon this creed, which, if adopted by the Tory party, would, he thinks, enable them to regain the control of the Government:

"To deal by way of illustration with one group of social questions which affect us closely in London: I believe that most of them would be quite prepared to accept one municipality for the whole of London, if due provision were made for the maintenance of adequate state by the chief officer thereof, and for the rational expenditure of its funded revenues. I do not think that the principle of "betterment" would find many opponents among them, if they were assured that it would be skilfully and impartially administered. There are many of them who think (in common, I believe, with many Tory ecclesiastics) that, instead of our present rivalry of board and voluntary schools, it would be far more satisfactory to have exclusively secular popularly controlled education on week days, and that the energy and funds now devoted to the voluntary schools should be employed in the improvement of denominational Sunday schools. Disestablishment of the Church (if carried out on such a reasonable basis as not to cripple the work of the Church and impair her usefulness) would not meet with so much opposition as might be expected even, I believe, from prelates and high ecclesiastics. Leasehold enfranchisement, the throwing of all newly imposed rates upon the landlords, and even a progressive income tax, have many adherents among their ranks. On the other hand, the control of the police by the municipality, the payment of members, and any measure which would tend to diminish the security of life and property or to lower the standard of our public men, would, I believe, meet with the most uncompromising hostility."

So far, Mr. Radcliffe. An "Old-School Tory," to whom Mr. Radcliffe's article has been submitted, is naturally filled with horror. He says that to promote progress is not the function of the Tory party. The proper function of the Tory party is to see that the measures of progress promoted by the other party

shall as far as possible embody principles of true political science. He holds it to be ridiculous and false to every principle to buy place and power by accepting Mr. Radcliffe's programme, almost every item of which proposes to violate liberty or violate property. The suggestion about betterment disgusts the Old Tory, and he is filled with distress about Mr. Radcliffe's proposals for Church and school endowments. Progress, as Mr. Radcliffe would have it, is, according to this writer, an endeavor to out-Herod the Radicals, and is not progress, but retrogression. It would put back the clock of civilization, and would establish a new slavery in place of the old. The Old-School Tory is quite sure that the natural function of the Tory party, as being the party of negative force, is to prevent the Radical party—the party of initiative force—from using power wrongly. To adopt a progressive policy in order to vanquish Radicalism would really be an attempt to vanquish nature.

THE FIRST INDIAN M.P.

IN the *Eastern and Western Review* Mrs. M. D. Griffiths has an article on Mr. Naoroji, the new Member of Parliament from India. She quotes the following description from the *Gajarati Weekly*:

"He is the person who has endured poverty for the advancement of others, who has sacrificed his interests for founding large funds for benevolent purposes, who has sacrificed his own emoluments and income for the benefit and advancement of others.

"Mr. Naoroji is the son of a Parsi priest, and was born at Bombay on September 4, 1825. His father died when he was only four years of age, so his training devolved upon his mother, who was a noble-minded and intelligent woman. Aided by her brother, she devoted her life to her son, and at an early age he was entered as a student at the Elphinstone College School.* Small of stature, fair of face and of winning appearance, the young student speedily became a favorite with all the professors. In due course he entered the College and further distinguished himself in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and political economy, gaining numerous prizes and scholarships. His ability and diligence attracted the notice of the late Sir Erskine Perry, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and President of the Board of Education, and he proposed to send young Naoroji to England to study for the Bar, offering to contribute half the expenses, but the leading members of the Parsi community opposed the project, as they feared he might be converted to Christianity. Shortly after this he was appointed head native assistant-master of the school, and a little later was nominated to the assistant professorship, and two years after was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, having the honor of being the first Indian appointed to a professorial chair in any leading college of the country. In order to more fully carry out his idea of advancement, in 1851 he started and edited a weekly paper called the *Rast Goftar*, which has since become the leading organ of opinion among

the Parsi community, and has influenced moral, social and political reform in a marked degree. In grateful recognition of his mother's memory and her devotion to him, he labored hard in the cause of female education, and the women of India owe to his earnest advocacy and indefatigable efforts many of the social privileges which they now enjoy.

"As far back as 1845, Professor Orlebar called him the 'Promise of India,' and well has this 'promise' been realized.

"The next important period in Mr. Naoroji's life was when he came to England as a partner in the firm of Cama & Co., the first Indian house established in London and Liverpool, but he still found time to found and assist several societies and institutions for the benefit of his native land. It would be difficult to name half the progressive movements which owe their birth to Mr. Naoroji, but among them are the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the Trane Fund, the Bombay Gymnasium, the Framgee Cowasji Institute and Native General Library, and the Victoria Museum, etc. He also agitated the question of the remarriage of Hindu widows, and exposed the evils of child marriage. In 1874 he became Prime Minister of Baroda, when that State was a perfect Augean stable of abuses and its affairs in a state of chaos, owing to the maladministration of the late Gaekwar Mulhar Rao. In municipal work he is also proficient, and gave valuable aid in the revision of the Municipal act of Bombay, as well as being a member of the corporation and town council. In 1855 he was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The amount of work he manages to get through is stupendous. As an authority on Indian economical questions he has not an equal.

"Mr. Naoroji is a little man with a very large heart, a refined, thoughtful, pleasing face, and very brilliant eye; he is not darker than many a traveled Englishman; his voice is clear and penetrating, and he is a most eloquent speaker, a thorough master of every subject he speaks upon, and with the gift of making everything clear and interesting to his hearers. He has resided in England over thirty years."

THE *Missionary Review of the World* compiles from the 1892 year book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America the following statistics: There are 1140 Y. M. C. A. secretaries; 268 buildings, valued at \$11,902,520; 814 associations with a total membership of 1,763,950; 400 college associations (64 organized last year), 362 with a total membership of 24,819; 97 railroad branches with a membership of 20,530; 12 associations for Germans, membership 2,654; 34 for colored men, chiefly in educational institutions in the South, membership 2,137, and 22 associations for Indians. In the world are found 4,651 associations, of which 83 are in Canada, 627 in the United Kingdom, 898 in Germany, 641 in Holland, 86 in France, 112 in Denmark, 131 in Norway, 67 in Sweden, 43 in Italy and 381 in Switzerland.

SOME GERMAN STATESMEN.

IN the paper on "Statesmen of Europe," in *Leisure Hours*, there are descriptions of Chancellor Caprivi, Minister of Finance Miquel, the Socialist leaders Bebel and Liebknecht, Court Chaplain Stoecher and Professor Virchow. We quote from the writer's accounts of Miquel, Bebel, Virchow, and Liebknecht:

JOHANNES MIQUEL.

"New blood has also been introduced into the Ministry of Finance. For this post Johannes Miquel has been chosen by the Emperor—a choice that would have been impossible under the Bismarck régime, as Miquel has a marked character and views too pronounced to work in harness with an autocrat like the late Chancellor. For many decades Miquel was considered as one of the most influential men in modern



JOHANNES MIQUEL.

Germany. In whatever post he was placed he rendered himself remarkable by the eminently practical and efficient character of his services, and his nomination to the present high post was certainly a political event of first-class importance. Not untruly is he regarded by the nation as the Emperor's chosen right hand, as well as the soul of the present Ministry. Indeed, scarcely had William II. ascended the throne than Miquel was pointed out as the coming man, and rumor had it that the Emperor said to him shortly before his nomination to his post of Minister of Finance, 'You are my man,' and the name of 'the Emperor's man' has stuck to him. Together with Benningsen, one of the leaders of the National Liberal party, he veered with his party toward supporting the protectionist fiscal policy of Bismarck. If, notwithstanding all this, his nomination as Minister was hailed with satisfaction even by the Liberals, it proves how heavy was the pressure that has been hitherto exercised on the land in all economic ques-

tions. Men said and felt that though Miquel might perchance not fully express their views, his aims at least were more enlightened and progressive, and that in any case a certain measure of free discussion and ventilation of fiscal problems would be allowed under his *régime*.

“Social problems are Doctor Miquel’s hobby-horse, but he is by no means infallible either in their inception or execution. That the career reserved to his talents, which are eminent, notwithstanding that they have also their shady side, has not yet reached its apogee, about this all seems agreed. At one time it was whispered that Caprivi would retire in his favor. This is not likely; but what is probable and possible is that the project often talked about, of giving the Chancellor of the Empire an assistant in the shape of a vice-chancellor, may be realized in his person. As things stand in Germany and have stood for the past thirty years and more, it is not possible that the ship of State should be conducted by men quite free from reactionary prejudices; but Doctor Miquel is certainly a more liberal-minded man than has for many years held a portfolio in the land. But as Wilhelm von Humboldt acutely remarked: ‘A Liberal may be a minister, but on that account he is not necessarily a Liberal minister.’”

AUGUST BEBEL.

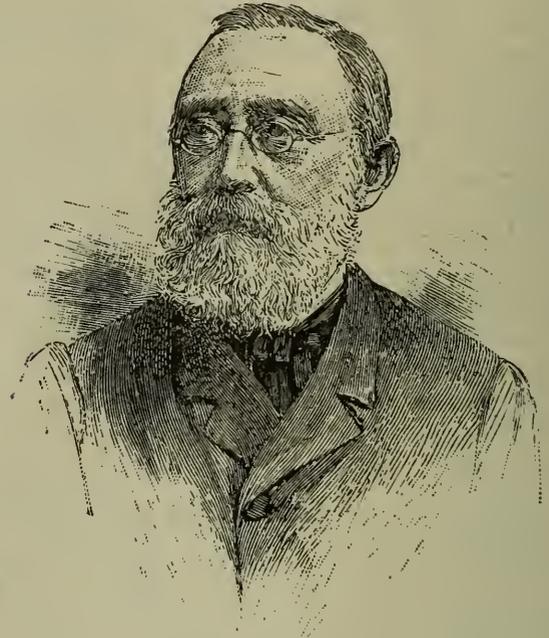
August Bebel, born in 1840 at Cologne, was a humble turner, who, as apprentice, traveled through the greater part of Austria and South Germany, thus enlarging his mental horizon. Curiously enough, he



AUGUST BEBEL.

was until 1866 an active opponent of social Democratic ideas, which he propagated just as actively after his conversion, so that in 1869 he was condemned to prison for divulging opinions judged dangerous to the weal of the State. In 1872 he was again committed to prison, this time on the charge of

high treason—a terrible sounding charge, but which in Germany may mean nothing more, as indeed in the case of Bebel it meant no more, than that he had used frank expressions with regard to royalty, such as would pass unobserved in England any day. But in Germany, to speak even slightly of the reigning



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW

sovereign, or until a short time ago of Bismarck, was to draw down on the speaker severe punishment quite disproportionate to the offense. On his release he was elected to the Reichstag by an overwhelming majority, and has sat there ever since. He is known even outside of Germany by his writings, most of which have been translated into English. ‘Our Aims,’ ‘Christianity and Socialism,’ and ‘Women in the Past, Present and Future’ are the most important.”

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

“Born at Schivelbein, in Pomerania, in 1821, Virchow studied medicine at Berlin. Drawn, like all generous-minded young men, into the movement of 1848, he lost the post he had then held under government; but he had already shown himself so eminent in science that he could not be long left out in the cold, and was soon after appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Wurzburg, where he speedily became one of the foremost exponents of the so-called Wurzburg School. One of his most noted political speeches was that in which he urged a gradual European disarmament, and that Germany should help to set an example, pointing out how the present large armies annihilate and suffocate all progress, and lay so heavy a burden upon all nations that their proper commercial, industrial and intellectual development is checked. He pleaded eloquently that diplomatic action should take the place of these rude modes of argument and disputes between nations, which the French philosopher, Victor Cousin, has called ‘the exchange of ideas by means

of cannon balls.' The speech of Virchow was much misunderstood and misinterpreted, and has formed a favorite weapon for his enemies to employ against him. He does not speak often in the Reichstag, but when he does it is with weight, objectivity, clearness and judgment, and his hearers feel that the words uttered are the result of real and calm reflection. He is no orator; he does not carry away his audience by rhetorical display, but achieves effects at times by the spice of a biting irony. His enemies are ever desirous to impress upon the world that a vast distinction must be made between Virchow, the man of science, and Virchow, the political deputy. They cannot gainsay Virchow's eminence and authority as a man of science, but refuse to accord him honor as a patriot. They leave out of account, in making this distinction, Virchow the man. Virchow is a whole man; he does not belong to the compromise species of human kind so constantly denounced by Herbert Spencer in his 'Study of Sociology.' How much he was esteemed by the Emperor Frederick, and is esteemed by his widow, is well known."

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

"Wilhelm Liebknecht was born at Giessen in 1862, and is by profession a journalist. Involved in the revolutionary uprisings of 1848, and condemned to death, he fled to Switzerland and England, in which countries he lived a long time, learning in them true constitutional methods of government, and a wider conception of the word liberty than his country could or can afford. Returning to Germany without permission, he was duly imprisoned. When finally released, a seat was at once found for him in the Reichstag by his admirers. In company with Bebel, he was in 1872 condemned to a seclusion of two years in the fortress of Hubertsburg. As editor, pamphleteer and author, as well as lecturer and stump orator, he works incessantly for the cause he has at heart. The origin and mental development of these two men—the Dioscuri of the Social Democratic party—has been curiously diverse: the one has sprung entirely from the people, the other from the middle classes; the one never enjoyed an education but that he procured for himself, the other passed through the prescribed university curriculum. Both possess the faculty of appealing to the masses and the lower middle class, from which the Social Democrats are chiefly recruited, and this because they combine in a curious way a certain burgher practical good sense united to an ideal internationalism that greatly attracts the people, giving a species of poetic flavor and high aspirations to their aims. Both are excellent men of business, careful to preserve their gains and impressed with the truth of the proverb that 'every mickle makes a muckle.' It is an amusing and characteristic trait that the discontented faction of the Social Democratic party reproach the two leaders among other things with living in houses at a rental of five to six hundred thalers, while others again reproach the former turner that he is now comparatively well off, thanks to his savings and extended

means of earning. When they were both in prison Liebknecht stood to Bebel in the position of a friendly mentor. It was he who incited Bebel to study, giving him the benefit of his own academical learning and linguistic facility, so that not only Liebknecht, but Bebel the turner, can address the delegates from France, England and America in their own tongues."

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN NORWAY.

As Viewed by Björnstjerne Björnson.

OF late the great Norwegian novelist has been much to the fore. Just as his "Heritage of the Kurts" is finding its way in translation into the hands of English readers, the author is adding to his reputation by his active defense of the rights of his country in the pending conflict with Sweden, and proving his influence to be as great politically as it is morally and socially. In the October number of the *Revue des Revues* (Paris), he takes a further opportunity to set out in his clear and precise manner the causes and the object of the struggle, at the same time giving expression again to his ardent faith in the cause of international peace and universal democracy.

ON WHICH SIDE IS THE RIGHT?

In the present conflict between two friendly nations, writes Björnson, the question is naturally asked, Which nation has right on its side? and, without hesitation, he answers that the right will be found, not with the people who have preserved their ancient love of conquest, but with the smaller nation, which by its habitual industry and prudence has risen to the secular rank of sovereign. The first article of the Norwegian Constitution proclaims Norway a free and independent State; it gives her a consular body and ambassadors, to be selected from her own citizens; and it allows her, moreover, to conclude treaties with foreign powers and receive ambassadors from them. It was in 1814, when Sweden would fain have reduced Norway to subjection and the latter country resented such interference, that the conquest was converted into a union, in which the two countries were to figure as equals. But Norway did not prove strong enough at first to maintain her rights against the King and his Swedish council, consequently those rights which had been made sacred on paper were soon violated by facts. To-day, however, Norway is in a position to demand redress for the wrongs done to her by her predecessors and the Swedes, and she denies that the methods adopted toward her are inspired by any solicitude for her and her rights. On the contrary, pretexts are sought to make the King offer opposition so as to prevent Norway from ever getting consular representatives of her own.

THE JUSTICE OF THE NORWEGIAN DEMANDS.

Why does Norway desire consular representation of her own? Because her mercantile marine, from the point of view of tonnage, ranks second in Europe and third in the world. It is only surpassed by England and America. Would any nation which has attained

such a high degree of progress care to be governed by another, especially when that other is considerably her inferior? The consuls of the two so-called equal countries are mostly Swedes appointed by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and directed by him. Now Sweden and Norway compete with each other in several exports, and no country which in politics is its own master in every point would accept even the appearance of living dependent on another any more than a man would have the same agents for himself and his rival.

And why does Norway wish the emblem of union to disappear from her flag? For the simple reason that a flag which symbolizes the union of more than one nation proclaims to the eyes of the world that those nations are all governed alike. Besides, Norway, with a merchant marine several times as important as that of Sweden, does not care to navigate under the Swedish flag.

THE PROPOSAL FOR A NEW COMPACT OF UNION.

The first proposal for a new compact of union was too liberal for the Swedes, and the second was not liberal enough for the Norwegians. Then various other schemes have been suggested for regulating the diplomatic interest of Norway, but they shared a like fate.

Will the next scheme be more happy, and will Norway accept it? If it should fail, one of two things would probably happen: Either the Norwegian Government, which will have the approval of the General Assembly, will be overthrown at the command of Sweden, or the government of a minority may be ordered to reconstitute itself so as to be able to formulate a scheme for the regulation of the Foreign Department, and that in such a way that the two nations may have equal rights; but neither alternative can be accepted. By "equal rights" is really meant that the Foreign Minister for Sweden must be a Swede, or, if he should be a Norwegian, that he would have to think as a Swede. And would he also be responsible to the Storting?

WHAT NORWAY ASKS.

What, then, does Norway want? What Norway wants she has been working to get for nearly eighty years—a defensive federation with Sweden, in which the King and the royal dynasty alone would be common to both. Norway must either have her independence, or there must be a disruption of the union. She will have her own Foreign Minister *and nothing else*. At present the Swedish Diet does not exercise, so to speak, control over foreign affairs; that is practically in the hands of the King.

According to Sweden, the only danger which threatens Scandinavia is on the side of Russia; but Norway has never had any reason to complain of Russia. One thing is certain: Norway desires peace, and will therefore never enter into a war alliance with any other nation. It is the only country whose National Assembly sends delegates *at the expense of the State* to the great annual peace conferences. The Storting, moreover, has expressed itself in favor of

international arbitration; but the Foreign Minister of Sweden, on the other hand, rejected America's offer in the name of the Norwegian people! Norway desires to maintain the best possible relations with Russia, and has already granted her a concession for a railway between the north of the Russian Empire and a Norwegian port.

THE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

After showing how the two nations differ from each other in character, Sweden being under the yoke of an aristocracy, while Norway cannot even rejoice in a House of Lords, Björnson concludes by promising complete success to Norway. In the first place, every proposal voted three times in succession by the Storting becomes law, whether the King and the Swedes like it or no; so that this course, at any rate, is always open to Norway to get her own Foreign Minister and consular representatives. Hitherto Norway has always emerged from her national struggles victorious, and the present conflict will end as the others have done. If it is persisted in, it will even contribute to the formation of a Liberal party in Sweden to defend her threatened liberty. At present, though there are many Liberals in Sweden, there is no Liberal party. The two nations, however, desire a defensive federation. Norway particularly desires it in the interests of peace. On her is incumbent the sacred duty of giving the world an example of a defensive federation in which each nation preserves its independence—a model for other nations to copy. Arbitration and defensive alliances will cause war to disappear from the earth, and the spirit of vengeance will then gradually give place to ideas of justice and peace.

SOME REMARKABLE TREES.

COL. GEORGE CADELL has an interesting article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* upon "Trees." The Colonel says that it is to the Romans English people owe whatever skill they may possess in forestry. The tallest trees in the world are found in the gulleys of Victoria, one of which is 471 feet high. The beech trees of Hesse-Nassau contain nearly 8,000 cubic feet of timber per acre. The first larches grown in Scotland were planted at the end of the last century. Nearly every county in England has its favorite oak, the largest of which is the Cowthorpe of Yorkshire, which has a circumference of 80 feet. The Carnoch ash in Stirlingshire is 31 feet in circumference. The Tortworth chestnut in Gloucestershire was used to identify the boundary in the year 1135. It is said to have been the first tree that was ever planted in Great Britain by man. The largest cedars in England are at Clumber. They measure 27 feet in circumference. There is a yew tree at Crowhurst, in Sussex, 33 feet in circumference. The "Crawley Elm" is 61 feet in girth. The largest beech tree is to be found in Cornbury Park, Berkshire, and the largest sycamore is at Cobham Park, with a circumference of 26 feet.

CENSUS OF OUR FOREIGN ELEMENT.

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Labor, collects some tables and facts in the *Popular Science Monthly*, relating to "The Native and Foreign-Born Population." Out of our total population of 62,622,250 the foreign-born class number 9,249,547, or 14.8 per cent. The distribution of foreigners over the country can be roughly seen from the following table taken from Mr. Wright's more elaborate one :

States.	Total pop.	Foreign.	Per cent. of foreign of total pop.
North Atlantic.....	17,401,545	3,888,177	22.3
South Atlantic.....	8,857,920	208,525	2.4
North Central.....	22,362,279	4,060,114	18.2
South Central.....	10,972,893	321,821	2.9
Western.....	3,027,613	770,910	25.5

"The State having the greatest proportion of foreign born is North Dakota, where that element constitutes 44.6 per cent. of the total population. In 1880 the State having the highest percentage of foreign born was Nevada, it being then 41.2. Nevada has now 32.7 per cent. The State having the lowest percentage in 1880 was North Carolina, it being then 0.27 per cent., and North Carolina still has the lowest percentage of foreign born, it being but 0.2 of 1 per cent. in 1890."

The following table is interesting as deciding the question, often asked, whether the proportion of foreign element to native born is increasing or the contrary. Taking the census years from 1850 to 1860, Mr. Wright finds the percentages of native born and foreign born of the whole population respectively as follows :

Year.	Native....	90.32 per cent.	Foreign	9.68 per cent.
1850.	"	86.84	"	13.16
1860.	"	85.56	"	14.44
1870.	"	86.68	"	13.32
1880.	"	85.23	"	14.77
1890.	"		"	

Leaving out 1850, as emigration had just then begun to be felt strongly, and commencing with the decade of 1860, the percentages are very interesting. In that year the foreign born constituted 13.16 per cent. of the total population of the country. In 1890 it constituted 14.77 per cent., or an increase of 0.61 of 1 per cent. in the thirty years—certainly not a very alarming figure."

"A study of the nationalities represented in the immigration to this country shows that a little more than 50 per cent. of the whole number have come from Protestant countries, and if we should look closely into the matter we would find that the two great political parties in the United States absorb equal proportions of the total volume of immigration. In a theological and political sense, therefore, immigration has been quite equally divided."

This cannot be said of industrial conditions, however, as the figures show that foreigners tend to be absorbed in mechanical industries at the expense of agriculture. "This increases the supply of labor in comparison to the demand, and may in some localities tend to lower wages, and sometimes to cripple the consuming power of the whole body of the people."

THE FUTURE OF OUR NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

IN the *Chautauquan* Mr. J. Lawrence Laughlin, who recently resigned his chair in Cornell University to take charge of the Department of Political Economy in the Chicago University, reviews and discusses the development of our national banking system. As to the future of this institution, he says : "It is very uncertain, and for reasons very discreditable to our American common sense. By the Sub-Treasury act of 1846, according to which the United States decided to keep the government money in its own vaults and not leave any on deposit with private banks, the national government withdrew from all connection with the money market. The emergencies of the Civil War caused some departure from this policy. Being in great need of money, and finding it hard to sell bonds, Secretary Chase presented the scheme for national banks, because they would require large amounts of government bonds as security for their note issues. The acts, in accordance with this recommendation, in a practical form, were not passed until June, 1864; and then our people were so much alarmed by the issue of the deprecation 'greenbacks,' or inconvertible paper money, that the National Bank act, which provided a highly satisfactory currency, safe in any part of the Union, and protected against possible deprecation, was rapidly passed under the title of an 'act to provide a national currency.' There is no doubt whatever that, at the end of the war, Congress expected to see the United States notes ('greenbacks') withdrawn, and the national bank notes the sole currency of the nation. To this extent had we departed from the policy of 1864.

"The new banking system far surpassed the expectations of its founders. So far as it was wanted as a means of marketing bonds it was a failure, because it came into successful operation too late; but, even as furnishing a currency, it is now ceasing to be useful, because the nation's bonds, by which the notes are secured, are fast disappearing. The public, therefore, after seeing one proposal after another for a new kind of security for the note issues thrown aside, assume that when the 4 per cent. bonds (due in 1907) are gone, no security for the notes will be devised, and that the system will disappear *in toto*.

"A serious movement, threatening the future of the national banking system, is connected with the competition of trust companies, organized under State laws. By virtue of their special charters, or by the indulgence of State laws, these trust companies are permitted to do business free from the requirements of publicity and reserves exacted of the national banks. While permitted to hold smaller reserves, or to keep these reserves on deposit at interest elsewhere, the trust companies earn more profit for shareholders, but are less safe for the general public. The tendency of banking capital to escape the rigors of our national system and to take refuge under the State systems is clearly apparent. This alone suffices to show that banks

profit little by the issue of national bank notes; and that the national system ought to be carefully guarded in the interest of the general public. The banks can and will look out for themselves; some one should look out for the public. A banking system of some kind is sure to exist; if we do not have a good one, we shall certainly have a poor one.

"These banks are obliged by law to furnish statements of their condition at any moment; to submit to examination; to keep on hand a reserve in cash, which for the banks in reserve cities is twenty-five per cent. of their deposits, and for banks outside of these cities (known as country banks) is fifteen per cent. These country banks may keep three-fifths of their reserves on deposit in some national bank in one of the reserve cities; and banks in a reserve city may keep one-half of their reserves in a bank in New York, Chicago or one of the central reserve cities. In this way the interests of the banks are strongly united, even though the reserves are not so large as they would otherwise be.

"Since the Resumption act was passed in 1875, we have had 'free banking;' that is, any number of banks can be established by any persons in any place if they conform to the requirements of the general banking laws of the United States. The system has now become well adapted to our wants and business habits. A foolish and ignorant prejudice against banks in general, based on a misconception of the office performed by banks for the community—and which is as legitimate and necessary as a grain store or an express company—ought not to prevent an examination of the merits of the national banking system and the adoption of adequate legislation for its permanent existence. Congress could do no better thing than establish a national commission of experts on banking to report on the subject."

The Weak Point in Our Sub-Treasury System.

"The great cause of mischief in the Sub-Treasury system," says Prof. David Kinley, of the University of Wisconsin, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, "is in the fact that while the receipts of the government are daily, its payments occur only at intervals. If these intervals could be shortened sufficiently, the harm done might be made to disappear. If, for instance, the Treasury could pay its bills weekly, or even monthly, its influence on the money market would be far less. The chief items in the irregularity of the Treasury action are pensions, interest and purchases of bonds for the sinking fund. With regard to pensions, a step has recently been taken in the right direction by paying part of them each month. But the great increase in the pension roll will neutralize, at least in part, the benefit that the change would otherwise produce. The interest payments are still made quarterly, and money must be gathered for the purpose, and also for the purchase of bonds." As in Professor Kinley's opinion it is not practicable for the government to pay its bills with sufficient frequency to prevent the locking up of considerable sums for periods long enough to affect the market,

and as this feature of temporary withdrawal of money is inherent in the "independent" system of government management of its own receipts, some method of keeping the public money should be sought, he concludes, which will do away with the evils which arise from contractions and expansions of the currency, independent of the state of trade.

THE UTILITY OF SPECULATION.

THE Utility of Speculation in Modern Commerce" is the subject of a paper by Albert Clark Stevens, editor of *Bradstreet's*, in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*. Mr. Stevens regards the selling for future delivery what one does not possess at the time of sale as an essential part of commercial life as carried on everywhere to-day, and denounces the projects embodied in the Hatch and Washburn Anti-Option bill as "an outgrowth of ignorance of the place and function of organized speculation; misinformation in respect to legitimate speculation and its operation, and demagogism pure and simple."

"The end of speculation, in the great staple crops, for instance, is he declares to furnish: (1) A continuous open market. (2) A measure (the best sense of the commercial world) as to the products from day to day; and, (3) The machinery for carrying surplus crops from prolific to lean seasons.

"By securing these ends, and by the creation of standard or contract grades, speculation renders the staple product a better security at lower rates of interest on which to obtain loans at all times; and by minimizing the cost of carrying surpluses from month to month or from season to season, it enables the producer to sell to the best advantage.

"Without organized speculation as it now exists at Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Toledo and elsewhere (abroad as well as at home), we should have to return to the old-time practices by which the enterprising or "sharp" individual profited more relatively than he does to-day at the expense of one less experienced or well informed; the comparatively few millers and exporters would have the thousands upon thousands of producers or holders at their mercy; the price of wheat would become local instead of being based at all points on its value in the world's markets; in the absence of a continuous open market bankers would not lend on grain readily or at as reasonable rates as they now do, and the carrying over of surplus crops from one season to the next would result in undue profits and excessive losses.

"Organized speculation in grain (as in other agricultural products) is a part of the modern machinery of trade—as real and essential a part as is the locomotive, the steamship or the telegraph. When the time arrives that the output of a staple manufactured article is enormously in excess of demand in some countries and has to be carried over, to an extent, to meet foreign demand, organized speculation in manufactured products may become successful—but not until then. We have seen an illustration of this in

speculation in Scotch pig-iron warrants. As manufactured products may be produced practically irrespective of climate, droughts, rains, character of the soil, etc., and within certain limits, irrespective of the points where the raw materials are produced, it follows that demand for and supply of such products may ultimately be adjusted. There is thus a far greater need for the machinery of speculation in agricultural than in manufactured staples.

"Trading in futures has been evolved by the necessities of modern commerce, and if checked here will be carried on abroad. No one community can permanently prevent the employment of so essential a piece of commercial machinery, and the attempt to do so may be likened to efforts which have been made to check the use of labor-saving devices."

Mr. Stevens holds that speculating in "futures" is as legitimate as to buy goods at wholesale, which one really expects and hopes to be able to sell again at retail.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

IN *Blackwood* for October there is an article entitled "Mr. Andrew Carnegie, or the Typical American Employer," which is, to say the least, very readable. The keynote of the writer's article is that the workmen's organizations in the United States have carried lawlessness and tyranny to such an extent that the employers deserve commendation rather than censure. Between employer and employed in the United States there is war to the knife without quarter, and the masters have won. "At the present time the American workingman, taking him on the average, is much more oppressed and down-trodden, is more entirely at the mercy of his employer, and is altogether a more helpless and a more spiritless individual than the average workingman in this country."

The writer does not hold Mr. Carnegie up to censure, but simply represents him as the type of a good employer under the conditions which prevail in the United States. Although justifying the employers, he gives a description of the extent to which they carry their discipline which will do the employers probably more harm in the public estimation than the praise of *Blackwood* will do them good. The following is the description of the way in which Mr. Carnegie had prepared for the struggle at Homestead. The preparations certainly seem more significant of a state of war than of the piping times of peace: "A stout board fence, twelve feet high and three miles long, has been built upon a foundation of slag of three feet high, and completely surrounds the steel works. On the top of this fence are several strong strands of barbed wire, so connected that a current of electricity may be sent through the wires from the electric plant by simply turning a switch in the office. Of course such a wire would instantly kill any man who touched it. It is known as 'Carnegie's Live Wire Fence.' Port-holes, four inches in diameter, have been bored all along this fence at the height of a man's eye. Trenches have been dug all over the works to various

points along the fence, where hydrants are stationed, and through these hydrants either cold or boiling-hot water can be discharged. Hundreds of arc-lights have been mounted on high poles throughout the works, and along the fence and on the buildings search-lights have been placed. Around the office an additional fence has been built, and a bridge forty feet high connects the office with the inside of the works. An extra search-light has been placed upon this bridge, and also a sentry box. Cameras with flash-lights have been placed in different parts of the works, so that portraits of those who approach the premises may be taken instantaneously, and thus subsequently identified. Barracks have also been built for the accommodation of imported workmen. On the river in front of the works a steel steam launch has been fitted out as a small war ship, with swivel guns; and several other boats have been equipped with small howitzers and search-lights. There surely never were such elaborate and formidable preparations made before in order to guard against the incidents of a strike. All these preparations had been commenced some six weeks before the strike was declared, and, as we have seen, the Pinkerton detectives were also engaged beforehand."

Blackwood thinks that Mr. Carnegie had no option but to take this course. The strike and lock out caused Mr. Carnegie a loss of \$50,000 a day, and the maintenance of the military cost \$20,000. The issue had come to this: "Are we, the proprietors of these works, to have the control of them; or are they to pass out of our control into the hands of a trades union?" When matters get to that pass any employer who has a spark of manhood in him will spend his last breath and his last shilling before he will make an ignoble surrender to a set of agitators.

The whole article is vitiated by a spirit of fierce hostility to labor, and it constantly intimates that Tillet, Mann and Burns are trying to establish a similar terrorism in England as that which now prevails in America.

SUNDAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN *Our Day* for September there is a full account of the great struggle that has taken place in Congress for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays. A bill to close the exposition on this day has been carried, as is well known, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives by large majorities. The Chicago managers are offered a government grant of \$500,000 and government recognition on condition that the whole of the fair is closed every Sunday. Unless they agree to this, the government will refuse to exhibit at the fair, the exhibition will be boycotted by the Federal authority, and no grant will be made on the part of the United States as a whole. The decisive vote in the House of Representatives was 147 for Sunday closing to 61 against it. In the Senate, 52 for closing against 14 for opening. The attempt to forbid the selling of liquor in the fair was defeated, although at the Philadelphia Exhibition no

drink was allowed to be sold on the grounds. Liquor is to be sold at Chicago at places of refreshment within the exhibition, it being understood that the management will only sell liquor with meals as at hotels. The struggle is, however, to be renewed over the drink question, for it seems that the laws of the State of Illinois forbid the sale of drink under such conditions. The managers, however, have let the privilege of selling drink for \$600,000, and are naturally reluctant to lose this sum.

BISHOP POTTER ON OPENING WORLD'S FAIR SUNDAYS.

THE question as to whether or not the Columbian Exposition should be open on Sunday, is discussed in the *Forum* by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Episcopal diocese of New York.

STOP THE MACHINERY AND OPEN THE GATES.

In the face of the sentiment of a majority of the American people, as expressed in the recent action of Congress, the Bishop comes out boldly for the admission of the public to the exposition on this day, believing that a course could be adopted consistently with the scrupulous observance of Sunday as a day of rest. He would in a word stop the machinery and throw open the gates.

After considering at length, the subject of the proper observance of Sunday, Bishop Potter says: "We shall get a good Sunday in America when men learn to recognize its meaning and its uses—not when we have closed all the doors which, if open, might help to teach them that lesson. It would seem as if the door of a library were one of those doors; the door of a well-arranged and well-equipped museum another; the door of a really worthy picture gallery still another. And for what do these exist? Is it not for their enlightening, refining and instructive influence? In all these temples one may read history. And the story of the world, and of the races that have lived in it is part of the nobler and worthier education of men. It is a part of that education which is closely allied to the highest education of all, which is his spiritual education. For in one aspect of it one cannot look at the humblest piece of human handiwork without seeing in it how patience and the painstaking study of methods and materials have marred themselves in some contrivance in which the happy issue of the perfected whole is nevertheless not so interesting as the courage and ingenuity—the hard fight with manifold obstacles—that produced it. And these qualities, though they are not the finest in human nature, are among them. Courage and patience and the steadfast purpose that will not be beaten; industry, the studious questioning of the forces of nature, or the clever harnessing of them to the harder tasks of life—all these are qualities that need, undoubtedly, still other and nobler qualities to inspire and direct them. But surely it can be no incongruous thing to teach men to think, to observe, to compare—in one word, in any inferior realm of knowl-

edge to know; even though they will still need supremely to be taught to know in the highest realm of all."

THE EXPOSITION A SCHOOL ROOM FOR THE PEOPLE.

Bishop Potter looks upon the great collection of human art and industry, such as will be displayed at the exposition, as a school room of the progress of civilization. "Let the Columbian Exposition proclaim by the hush of all its varied traffic and machinery—no wheel turning, no engine moving, no booth or counter open to buyer or seller, no sign or sound of business through all its long avenues, and, better still, by its doors closed till the morning hours of every Sunday are ended—that the American people believe in a day of rest. But if there be those who would later seek its precincts to look, it may be, more closely at the handiwork of man, to study the progress of the race in the story of its artistic and industrial and mechanical achievements, and to recognize thus, it may easily be, in the study of such achievements, with Job, that 'there is a spirit in man, and that the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding'—that certainly can be no unworthy use of some hours of our America's rest day.

IT IS THE SALOON WHICH SHOULD BE CLOSED.

"There has been a very persistent effort to ridicule the idea that saloon keepers and their like, and worse, in Chicago, would be friendly to the closing of the exposition on Sunday, since it would force the crowds of idle strangers into their doors—either front or rear. But such ridicule is very ill-timed in view of facts that are abundantly well known as to the use that people shut out from the exposition made of their Sunday afternoons in Philadelphia. It may indeed be urged by those who are contending for the closing of the exposition throughout Sunday that they are not responsible for what people do with themselves so long as they keep them out of the exposition. But it would seem as if it might with some pertinency be retorted that if they are simply devoting themselves to a work of exclusion, it would be better worth while to shut up some other doors before they troubled themselves to close those of the exposition."

De Gids for August has an extremely interesting paper by Professor Quack (author of a valuable and exhaustive history of Socialistic experiments) on "The Zwijndrecht Brotherhood," which was a community of poor people, turf boatmen, day laborers, match makers and the like, founded in 1816 by one Stoffel Muller, in the marshy islands of the province of South Holland. They lived in the plainest manner, held all things in common. After Muller's death, of cholera, in 1832, a schism took place. They were gradually scattered and absorbed into other bodies. Some went to America and joined the Mormons, and since then all trace of them has been lost. The movement is remarkable, both as an experiment in Communism, and as a revolt, among simple and unlettered folk, against the hard and gloomy Calvinism of the Heidelberg Catechism.

EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of the Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, at Cleveland, Ohio, makes under this title, in the October *Harper's*, quite a graphic statistical picture of what the West has accomplished in building unto itself an educational system. He shows that whereas the South Atlantic States give their male teachers an average monthly salary of \$28.11, and the North Atlantic States raise the pay to \$48.20, the extreme West shows an average monthly stipend of \$64.81; while in the case of women the proportional superiority of the West in liberality is even greater.

THE WEST'S GENEROSITY.

"A test more comprehensive of the generosity of the people of the West toward public education is seen in the entire cost of the education of each pupil. The last report of the Commissioner of Education, whence are drawn these facts, shows that the average daily cost of education for each pupil in the public schools in the United States is 12 cents 3 mills. Below this average are most of the Southern States, with an average of 7 cents 7 mills. Above it are all the remaining States. Next to it in order are found all the central States of the West, having an average of 13 cents and 1 mill, and following, the nine States of the North Atlantic, 13 cents 2 mills, and also above them each of the eleven States and Territories of the extreme West, with 21 cents 6 mills."

And the resources of the whole system—the immense grants of land, principally to the States of the West, for educational purposes make, in President Thwing's estimation, as solid and as perfect a basis as could be planned. These land grants aggregated, from the year 1785 to 1862, some 140,000,000 acres.

Nor is it in the cause of the "common" education alone that the West has pushed to the fore. There is a difference between the old and the new States here, in that the former "usually cease to give a formal education to the people with that afforded by the high school and the school for training teachers. The Western commonwealth regards its duty as not done till it has established the college and schools fitting for the law and medicine. The university is the crown of the system of public education of each State. The larger part of the annual revenue of the university is derived from the taxes which the people of the State annually assess on themselves."

In the differences of opinion which inevitably arise between the State University and the State Legislature as to the extent of this assessment—a difference sometimes reducing the president of the institution to the rank of lobbyist—President Thwing does not see serious or unmixed evil, and he thinks that the average outcome of the "demand and supply" is about equable.

He looks with favor on the broadening of the university curricula in the direction of the humanities; and, as to denominational and religious phases of the

educational problem, he contents himself with saying that the University should be as Christian as the State is Christian.

WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT.

He gives a sketch of the ideas and influence of the colleges founded by individuals which antedated and supplemented the State institutions, not forgetting to discuss and admire Mr. Rockefeller's and Mr. Stanford's noble enterprises, and closes by pointing out two or three directions in which there is still room for improvement in the worthy efforts of Western educators. He asks for more discrimination as to particular institutions, affirming that too many people do not know the difference between the first-class colleges and the fourth-rate. Salaries of professors



CHARLES F. THWING.

outside of the State universities are too small, though the demand created by the new Chicago institution is helping matters; and, finally, there is a want of good high schools and academies.

"To have the best is a characteristic of the West; and when this giant of the West arouses himself in his full strength, he will build the finest system of education in school and college, as he has built the longest railroads and the largest flour mills."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

MR. WM. B. SHAW, of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., contributes to the *Educational Review*, the third and last paper in his series on "Compulsory Education in the United States." The results of the working of compulsory education in the 28 States which have added this feature to their respective school codes are summed up by Mr. Shaw as follows :

"In New York State, outside of the great cities, practically nothing has been done to make compulsion effective. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the towns and villages have been brought under the operation of the law to a very considerable extent. In Ohio, encouraging progress is being made under the law of 1889. Here and there through the country are isolated instances of enforcement ; but for the most part, in more than a score of States, these laws have apparently not only failed to affect school attendance to any appreciable degree, but have tended by their very inefficiency to weaken the public school system itself in public confidence. To what shall we ascribe the cause of this general failure? It was not that compulsory education was a foreign innovation, ill adapted to American conditions. It is true that foreign models were studied in the drafting of our State laws ; but the principle itself, as has been shown in the preceding papers of this series, had a very respectable American lineage. If it was un-American, it is difficult to see what feature of our modern school system is not open to the same charge. It must be admitted that too many States have tried to deal with this question (as with others) without reference to the state of public sentiment, and in this country such a course is always fatal to the success of any movement.

"In many localities, doubtless, compulsion is at present quite impracticable—for instance, in portions of the New West ; but practicability has been the last factor to be considered, usually, in framing compulsory legislation. Even in some of our Eastern cities there is an absurd demand being made in these days for the enforcement of attendance laws, which cannot be enforced, because the school accommodations are insufficient for the children who apply for admittance. But in country districts, in States where ample school facilities are provided, difficulties have not been wanting. It has been urged that a more centralized system is needed, placing the responsibility for enforcing the laws on State officers ; but in Connecticut, where centralization has all along been the order (and with apparently successful results), it is still acknowledged that without the co-operation of local authority little can be done ; and this co-operation is sought by compelling the towns and villages to appoint truant officers and establish truancy regulations, on penalty of forfeiting a portion of their respective shares in the school fund.

"The danger of an illiterate population of foreign birth is probably not everywhere so great as Rhode Island's experience would indicate. Recent investi-

gations in New York City among the children of the tenement districts are rather encouraging than otherwise. They seem to show that a very large proportion of the New York children of foreign parentage are not only willing but eager to receive instruction. The chief difficulty seems to lie in the disgracefully inadequate facilities afforded."

Mere legislation is not the end of the State's duty in the matter of compulsory attendance upon schools, Mr. Shaw concludes, but only the beginning. "Vigorous official administration is essential. Such administration, to be effective, must of necessity be expensive. No State should enter upon the compulsory policy without counting the cost, but no State should avoid such a policy because of the cost."

GAVROCHE AT SCHOOL.

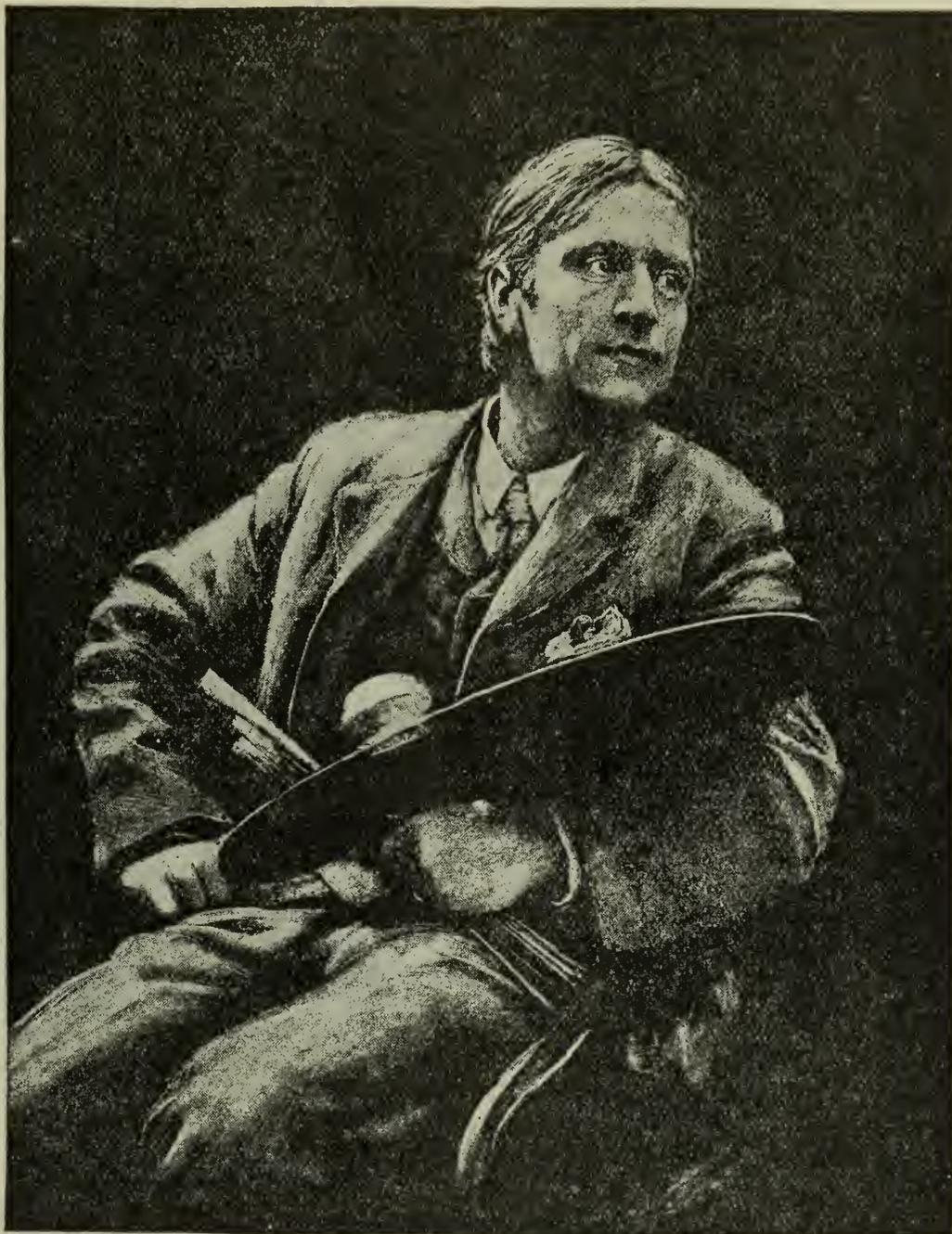
IN the October *Scribner's* Mr. Edmund R. Spearman describes "A School for Street Arabs"—the noted D'Alembert institution near Paris. In every respect except the class of its pupils, it is quite remarkably like the novel McDonagh School in Maryland, of which a sketch was given in the May REVIEW OF REVIEWS. For the D'Alembert School is confessedly for the morally abandoned street arabs of the French capital—the class of boys who are in the midst of vicious surroundings at home, and have not even a fair chance in the fight for an honest life.

The Artful Dodgers and Charley Bateses of Paris are transported fifteen miles out of the city into the beautiful Marne Valley and placed under a semi-military *régime*. They have good exercises and good food, good amusements and good work. Of the last Mr. Spearman speaks in the highest terms. It is hard to believe his assurances of the results accomplished by these boys in the departments of cabinet making and printing, in the latter of which they particularly excel.

"The work turned out by these young aspirants to 'the art preservative of art' will bear comparison with the best in any land, and is of the most varied and difficult description, including a great variety of ornamental and 'table-work.' Of course, excellent method and ample materials, in the shape of a full assortment of type and other necessities for a great printing-office, go a long way to help the young printers. But their tutor and the aptitude and interest taken by the pupils are the chief factors. On my visiting rounds I encountered one bright little lad who had only been four days in the school, yet had set up a short galley of type, the proof of which was better than some I have seen come from old printers. Of course he must have been exceptionally clever and have been carefully coached ; but all the pupils seem to be able to perform somewhat similar prodigies. An older pupil, of eighteen months' standing, was setting up a railway time-table, which not one compositor in five hundred would dare to undertake at first sight. The street arab as a printer is evidently a success. No printing-office in the world can show such a galaxy of choice and capable apprentices as can the D'Alembert School."

From the products of the printing-office and turning-shop, the school actually came out 40,000 francs ahead in 1889, only its seventh year; but certain materials of former years were utilized. "The product of 1890 included 30,000 francs for printing alone, and three times as much in the cabinet-making line."

stands a solitary, ancient-looking old round tower. Its bright, helmet-like roof, covered with yellow tiles, rises above the tops of the limes in the avenue leading to it. The style of this building is such as is often enough met with in the Middle Ages, the upper part projecting and resting on consoles, while smaller tow-



PROFESSOR HERKOMER.

BOYHOOD OF PROFESSOR HERKOMER.

WITH the September number *Velhagen and Klasing's Monatshefte* begins a new volume. An important feature of this volume is to be a series of special articles on famous artists and their work. A sketch of Professor Herkomer, by Herr Ludwig Pietsch, inaugurates the series.

THE HERKOMER "MOTHER TOWER."

On the left bank of the broad mountain stream called the Lech, and opposite Landsberg with its picturesquely grouped towers, churches and gables, there

ers, roofed with green tiles, grow as it were out of the sides and corners, and even the top. The entrance door stands in an arched niche, decorated with Herkomer sculpture. A few steps from this tower, and standing in its own garden, there is a very plain peasant's house, the later home of the professor's parents, from the door of which a well-beaten path runs into the road leading to the tower. If you ask the passer-by what that tower is on the banks of the stream, you will be told that is the "Mother Tower" of Professor Herkomer—the tower which the professor erected in memory of his mother. Indeed, the name of Hubert

Herkomer is closely connected with this green bank on the Bavarian stream, and it is one of the best known and most honored in the little town and neighborhood. In the autumn, when the London season is over and the artist seeks repose, the tower is his favorite retreat.

HIS PARENTS.

As unique as are the artistic personality and many-sided activity of the professor has been the entire development of his life. His birthplace is the village of Waal, near Landsberg. For many generations back this neighborhood has been the home of his forefathers, and for generations technical and artistic gifts have been hereditary in the family. The grandfather was an inventive genius, and a mason by trade. His four sons were also taught a trade, the artist's father learning carpentry. The extraordinary technical skill and mechanical inventiveness of the grandfather were inherited by the professor's father, and to this must be added an extraordinary idealism, which never failed to give him courage and strength to persevere in the hardest struggles for existence, and rise above the intellectual and moral standard of the average man in his position. He built his own house at Waal, where the artist was born, and there, with his garden and ground, led a peaceful life. His wife, who was the daughter of a schoolmaster, shared with him his poetic idealism, and in music was as well gifted and trained as her husband was technically and artistically. She played the violin and piano. In May, 1849, the artist, her only child, was born, and when the father held the infant in his arms he said: "This boy shall one day be my best friend, and he shall be an artist." Never was wish or prophecy ever more completely fulfilled.

AMERICA—SOUTHAMPTON—MUNICH.

When the boy was two years old the father, dissatisfied with the state of things in his own country after the great shipwreck of the revolution, decided to go to America. Here he worked at his trade, while his wife contributed to the maintenance of the little family by giving music lessons. After six years they went to Southampton, England, where they had most terrible trials and struggles with the most adverse circumstances. Meanwhile the boy's musical gifts were developing, and he took part in the singing and music lessons and played duets with the pupils. His attendance at a day school was soon cut short by illness. After his recovery he was sent to a drawing-school, and to this day he thinks, with scorn and bitter contempt, of the method of instruction there. Meanwhile his father received an order from America, and he decided to go to Munich to execute the work. The son was to accompany him in order to pursue his studies at the famous academy. Full of hope the two friends set out on their journey, and at Munich their domestic arrangements corresponded with their scanty means; the workshop had also to serve as kitchen, living-room and bed. The boy made good progress at the academy, but he had a passionate de-

sire to draw from the living model, and to help him out the father, in the early morning, in the pauses between cooking and other household duties, would stand as a model. A visit to the opera also reawakened in the boy the pressing desire to play the piano and compose.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

At that time the passes of naturalized English subjects were only available for six months, unless personally renewed. It was, therefore, necessary that they must return to Southampton in order to preserve their British citizenship. During the winter the young artist worked away, painting in water colors and oils the portraits of every one who would sit to him. The following year, 1866, he entered the South Kensington School, and the two friends here parted for the first time. After working hard during the summer months he returned to Southampton to open a school for drawing from life, and the seven or eight students opened an exhibition at a picture framer's. There Herkomer had the good fortune to sell his first picture, a landscape in water colors. A picture by Walker, at the Royal Academy, may be said to have made the most lasting impression on young Herkomer, but it was some time before he was able to sell any more of his work. At last a comic paper offered him \$10 for a weekly woodcut, but in six weeks that was at an end. After another long time the brothers Dalziel bought some of his work, but other publishers would have none of it. By this time the youth was in such sore distress that he applied to the Christy Minstrels for an engagement as zither player, but in vain. Then he executed carpet designs, but the work seemed so unworthy that he soon gave it up again. This miserable existence lasted till 1869, when the London *Graphic* was founded, and he resolved to do something for it. It was with a beating heart that he entered the office with his "Gipsies in Wimbledon," and with no little joy and surprise that he learned it was accepted, with the promise of further work. He received \$40 for this picture. His next one was hung in the Dudley Gallery, and sold for \$200. The hard times may now be said to have come to an end, and Professor Herkomer's later work is too well known to need further description here.

THE JUBILEE OF TWO GERMAN PATRIOTIC SONGS.

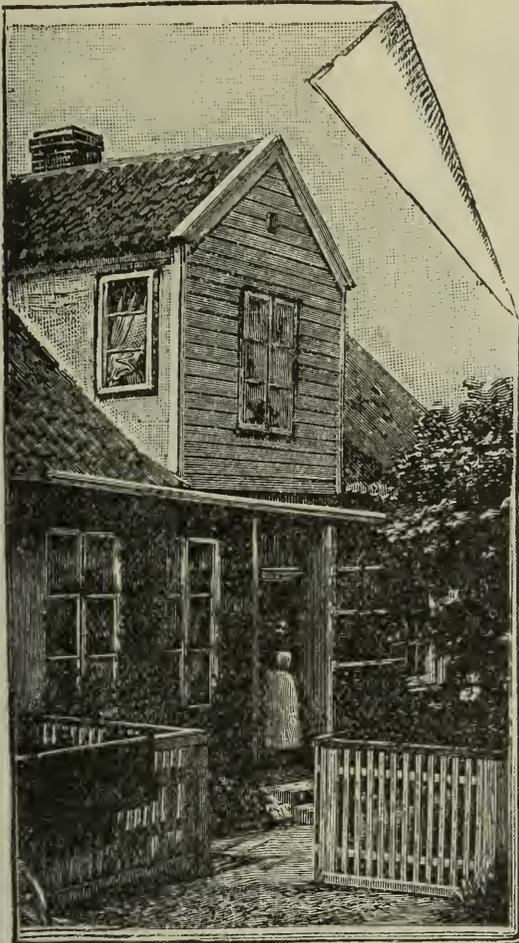
IN no country does the national song play so important a part as it does in Germany, nor can any country be said to owe so much to its patriotic songs. The fiftieth anniversary of two of the best known of these songs has recently been celebrated.

"DEUTSCHLAND, DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES."

The song "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles," which no one who has heard it sung in Germany by a party of enthusiastic students can ever forget, was the conception of Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in Heligoland. August 26, 1841. In the *Daheim*, of

August 27, 1892, J. E. Freiherr von Grotthuss gives a sketch of the poet.

August Heinrich Hoffmann, who added to his surname the name of his birthplace, was born at Fallersleben in Lüneburg, in 1798. After school years at Helmstedt and Brunswick, we find him studying first at Göttingen, then at Bonn, with the view of taking up theology, but it was not long before he exchanged it for German literature. In 1830 he became librarian at the University of Breslau, and a few years later the same university appointed him Professor of



HOUSE OF HOFFMANN VON FALLERSLEBEN,
HELIGOLAND.

German Literature. Soon, however, dark political clouds rose over Germany; the storm year of 1848, known also as the "mad year" of the German Revolution, was in fact casting its shadows before. While the revolutionary mood of the people toward their ruler, Frederick William IV., was growing in intensity, Hoffmann made his *début* as a poet and rushed into the arena with his "Unpolitische Lieder" (1842), and the effect he produced was astounding. The deep longing for something new and better than was possible under existing circumstances, and the desire for a new birth of German unity, to say nothing of the irony and dry sarcasm leveled at certain institutions, all found expression in the volume, and the poems immediately became the common property of the people. The result to the poet, however, was the loss of his professorship, and henceforth he led a wandering life in Germany, France, Switzer-

land and Italy till 1860, when the Duke of Ratibor appointed him librarian at the castle of Corvey on the Weser, where he died in 1874.

To pass over his work as a philologist, and all the collections he made of hymns, and ancient German, political and social songs, special mention should be made of his children's songs, with music, an edition of which was published as a Christmas book shortly before his death. Another interesting undertaking was his autobiography in six volumes, entitled "Mein Leben." Almost his last wish was to see published a complete edition of his works; but no publisher, it seems, dare undertake him. Now, eighteen years after his death, Dr. Gerstenberg has performed the task.

Now, too, when his immortal song has attained its jubilee, and when, in fulfillment of his saying, Heligoland has really become German, does the author of the words come to be remembered. It was on August 26, 1891, exactly fifty years after the song was written, that Emil Rittershaus, of Barman, in consequence of the hearty response to his poetical appeal in the *Gartenlaube*, was enabled to lay the foundation stone of a monument to Hoffmann in the newly acquired island, marking the occasion by a poetical address, and concluding, "God knows what the future will bring us, therefore let the song that can touch every heart resound loud and clear—'Deutschland, Deutschland, Ueber Alles!'" On August 26 of the present year the completed monument by Fritz Schoper was unveiled.

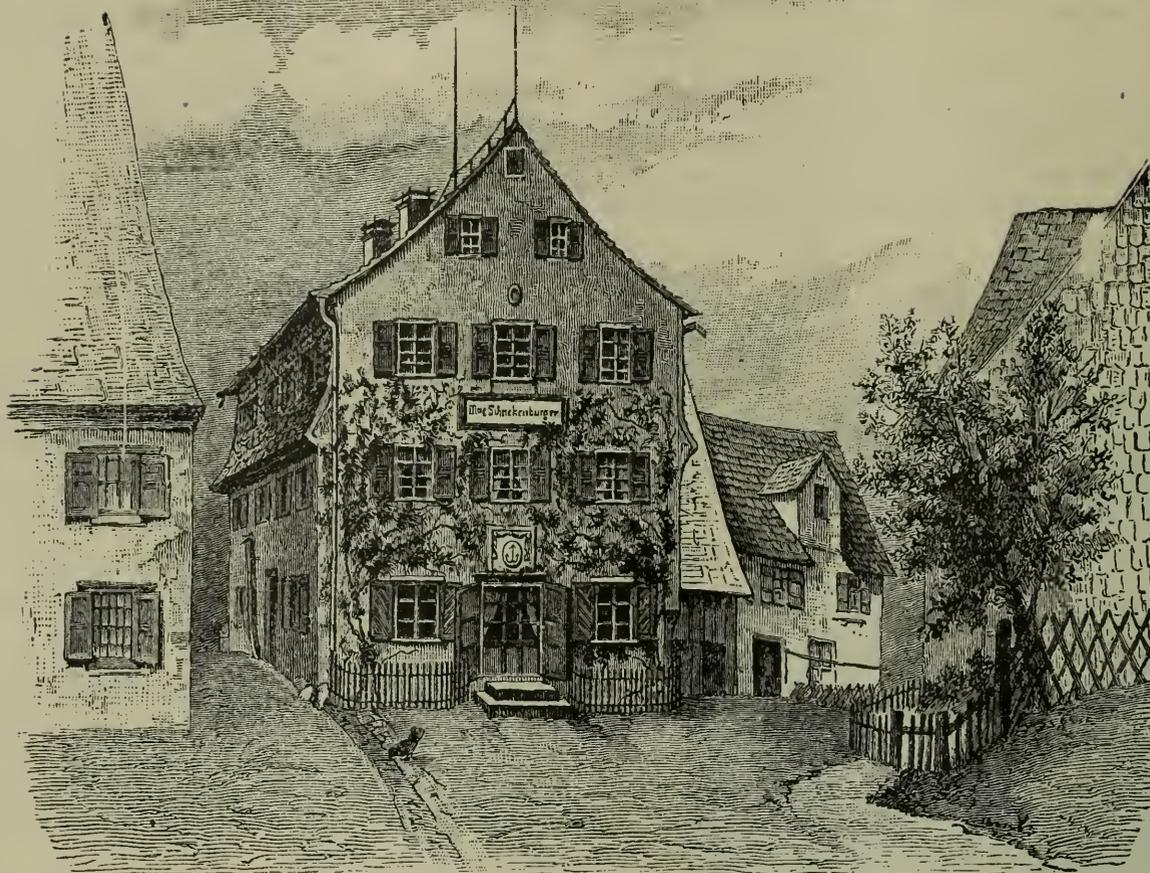
That Hoffmann's songs have taken deep hold of the German people is shown by their popularity, and the manner in which they are sung on every available occasion. They were also sung literally by the poet, for he was also the composer of the music for most of them. "Deutschland Ueber Alles," however, is sung to the strains of the Austrian Imperial hymn composed by Haydn, and introduced into one of his quartets.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN."

In Germany no one would hesitate to attribute the victories of 1870-71 to the enthusiasm aroused by Max Schneckenburger's song, "Die Wacht Am Rhein," written in 1840, yet the name of the poet was quite unknown till the song was heard as a battle-cry on French soil, and even then his kinsmen did not show their gratitude to the real winner of their victories. The poet would probably have remained forgotten but for the accidental discovery of the original manuscript, which dragged his name from obscurity.

The birthplace of Max Schneckenburger was Thalheim, near Tuttlingen in Würtemberg, and in a room at the top of his father's house he wrote his first poems. At fourteen he went to Berne to be a merchant, and latter made a commercial tour in France and England. Then he founded iron works at Burgdorf, in the canton of Berne, married the pastor's daughter, and settled down in a home of his own. Here he died in 1849 at the early age of thirty.

In 1886, thirty-seven years after the poet's death, the



BIRTHPLACE OF MAX SCHNECKENBURGER.

manuscript of the poem was suddenly brought to light at Burgdorf, and it is said the Emperor offered 40,000 francs for it. Be that as it may, the incident certainly troubled the German conscience. A committee was formed, and funds collected, with so gratifying a result that not only were Schneckenburger's remains removed to his native place and laid in a worthier tomb, but on June 19 of that year a monument to his memory was unveiled at Tuttlingen. The monument is an embodiment of the song. Germany is represented as wearing a coat of mail and a garment reaching to her feet, her flowing hair surmounted by a wreath of oak leaves; and, with knightly self-confidence, she is looking toward the western frontier of the newly created German Empire, her hand on her sword ready to draw it the instant danger threatens the Fatherland. This bronze figure rests on a granite pedestal, on one side of which there is a relief portrait of Schneckenburger, and on the opposite the words from the refrain of the song, "Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein: fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein! Das dankbare Vaterland. 1892."

In the *Missionary Review of the World* for October there is an article by Mr. J. E. Budgett Meakin upon the "Greek Church and the Gospel" Mr. Meakin thinks that the Greek Church is a heathen despotism. The editor publishes the Centenary Sermon which he preached at Leicester, on June 1.

MITTENWALD AND ITS FIDDLE-MAKING INDUSTRY.

"MITTENWALD and Its Fiddle-Making Industry" is the title of an article by Herr Richard Schott in Heft I. of the new volume of *Vom Fels zum Meer*. While describing his visit to this famous centre of the violin industry, Herr Schott gives us glimpses of the life in the quaint Bavarian town.

PAST HISTORY.

Mittenwald, with its curious, frescoed houses, is picturesquely situated on the Isar river, and is overlooked by the Kurwandel and Wetterstein mountains. It is reached by train to Murnau, and thence by sledge or the post omnibus. In past ages it was a halting-place for the Romans on their way to the Danube, and in the Middle Ages it played a not unimportant part as a half-way station on the commercial highway between Augsburg and Bozen. The place flourished for about two centuries, and then prosperity threatened to forsake the old-fashioned little town.

MITTENWALD'S SAVIOR.

It was rescued by a native, Mattias Klotz, who in his boyhood was apprenticed to Nicolo Amati, the celebrated Cremona violin maker. Young Klotz seems to have had such aptitude for his craft, and in consequence to have aroused such jealousy in the hearts of his fellow-apprentices, that his life became intolerable. After eight years he quitted Cremona,

and during the next two years wandered about from place to place, still making it his business to perfect himself in his craft. When he returned to Mittenwald, at the age of nineteen, it was to found a school for violin-making. His first care, however, was to enter the church and ask for God's blessing on his enterprise, in witness whereof he carved his name on the side of the altar-stone: "Matthias Klotz, Geigen-Macher, im 20 Jahr, 1684."

SELECTING THE WOOD.

In the making of violins much depends on the wood for tone. In this respect Mittenwald is fortunate, for in its woods the pine and maple are not only abundant, but the grain and resonant qualities of the wood are admirably adapted for stringed musical instruments. Before Klotz's time Jacob Stainer, of Absom, near Innsbrück, another eminent maker, used to visit the place in search of wood, and he did not fail to excite the curiosity of the people when he would knock the trees with his hammer and then put his ear close to the trunk to hear the sound. It was now Klotz's turn to make known to the inhabitants that it was his wish to do for Mittenwald what Jacob Stainer, whom they had seen or heard of, had done for Absom, and the people must have listened eagerly to his story; for now on fine days one may see everywhere in the town rows of violins, guitars and zithers, newly varnished, hanging out to dry in the gardens.

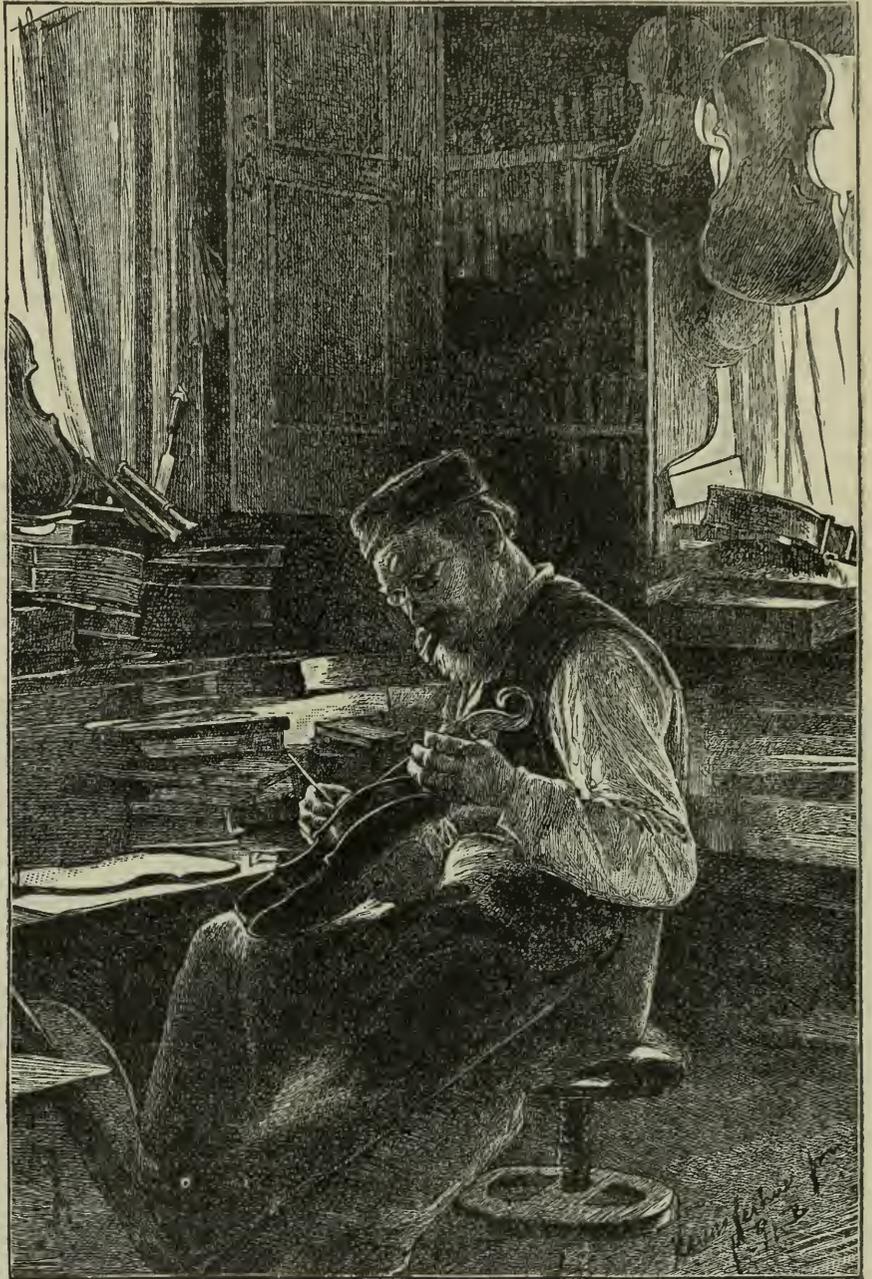
AN ARTIST, NOT A MANUFACTURER.

Herr Schott takes us first to Master Reiter, a well-known maker on his own account. To his interviewer's first question the master replies, somewhat hurt, that if it is Herr Schott's desire to learn something about the manufacture of violins, he had better betake himself to the school and the factory. The master did not manufacture violins; he alone it was who made them as his master, Johann Vauchel, of Würzburg, had taught him, and it was to him alone that Vauchel shortly before his death confided all the secrets of his craft. Master Reiter had received special recognition from artists like Spohr, Vieuxtemps, Joachim and Strauss, and also from the Bavarian Government. Then, as if to demonstrate that he was not a manufacturer but an artist, he took up an instrument that he had been repairing and played a movement from a Spohr concerto with great taste and spirit, and in vain sought to conceal a smile of satisfaction when the visitor applauded.

HOW A VIOLIN IS MADE.

By this time the master could forgive the unmeant insult to his skill, and he now proceeded to take up

the different parts of an instrument he had in hand, and in the most solemn tones told in outline how they were put together. The parts were, however, all ready for joining, so that Reiter did not go into detail about the wood; nor did he explain that the back and belly are each of two pieces generally, and are cut so that when the two are glued together the



MASTER REITER.

figure of the grain in each half shall match. Another point of interest is that the belly and back are not bent, but are "dug out" of the solid plank—a tedious operation, requiring infinite care. Altogether, it may be added, a violin usually consists of seventy different pieces (excluding the bow) and weighs under a pound.

"The belly of a violin, like that of the viola and 'cello," Herr Reiter explains, "is made of pine, while the back, sides and neck are of maple, which must have been seasoned from twelve to fifteen years at least. Having got ready the pattern and the mold round which to shape the violin, four blocks of wood

—one for the top, another for the bottom and two for the sides are glued to it. Then the six maple pieces for the sides or bouts are bent to the mold and glued together over the blocks, and thus a sort of framework is made in which other little blocks and linings may be inserted, so that the back and belly may be better supported when in position. The back is next glued on and made secure, but the belly is only fixed temporarily. The body of the violin is now complete, and the mold and movable blocks may be taken out. The bass bar is let in and the F-holes are cut; then the neck, finger board, nut, pegs, bridge or tongue (Mr. Haweis has called it the wife), soundpost etc., are added, and the instrument is ready to be strung and tested, and, if satisfactory, may be varnished. If unsatisfactory, however, the belly must be taken off and another bass bar may be tried; in any case the instrument must be corrected and corrected until the required quality of tone is attained. That is how I, Master Reiter, make my violins. I never let one go out of my hands that has not been thoroughly tested, and I have sent out into the world—to Russia, America, Athens and where not—some two hundred violins, twenty-five 'cellos, besides having repaired four hundred others."

THE SCHOOL AND FACTORY.

Herr Neuner, who is the director of the violin-making school and factory, learned his craft from Vuillaume, a famous Paris maker. Here fiddles are made for the trade, and are known as "trade violins." The school in connection with the factory was built by the Bavarian Government, and instruction in fiddle-making is given to about twenty boys. In the factory Herr Neuner has ten first-rate workmen, one of whom has been with him thirty-six years. But of the 1,800 inhabitants of Mittenwald three hundred, at least, are engaged in the manufacture of stringed instruments in their homes, Herr Neuner providing the material and giving out the work, besides undertaking to find a market for the fifteen to twenty thousand fiddles, 'cellos, zithers and guitars which the place yields annually. The making of strings and bows is a separate industry, and does not seem to be carried on at Mittenwald.

THE MAKING OF GUN FLINTS.

IT is rather startling to learn on the authority of Mr. P. A. Graham, in *Longman's Magazine* for October, that gun flints are still an article of commerce. So far from breechloaders and percussion caps having destroyed the industry, the flint-lock trade has revived, and is now more flourishing than it has been for some time. Flint used to be exported chiefly to Brazil and South America, but now they go for the most part to South Africa. There is a colony at Brandon of hereditary flint knappers. Each knapper makes about 3,000 gun flints in a day. As there are only a out thirty gun-flint makers in England, and not more than a dozen are in constant employment, their output is estimated at between four and eight millions per annum. A gun flint gets used up after being used about thirty or forty times.

HENRY IRVING'S CURIOSITY SHOP.

HENRY IRVING and his house form the subject of the illustrated interview in the *Strand Magazine* for September 16. In the drawing room and the reception room Mr. Irving has a great collection of curiosities. The interviewer says: "A small case contains the russet boots which Edmund Kean wore as Richard III. and the sword he used as Coriolanus. A companion cabinet is in the drawing room. One by one the treasures are taken out and talked about. Here is David Garrick's ring, which he gave to his brother on his deathbed. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts presented it to Mr. Irving. Two watches are here. One is the gold timekeeper of John Philip Kemble, the other a silver one, which formerly belonged to Edwin Forrest. As I held the latter in my hand, Mr. Irving said quietly:

"Do you notice the time by it?"

It was thirty-eight minutes past five.

"That watch stopped at the very moment Forrest breathed his last!" said Mr. Irving as he gently replaced it.

"But the treasures of the case are not exhausted. You can handle the silver dagger worn by Lord Byron, a pair of old sandals worn by Edmund Kean, a pin with a picture of Shakespeare, once the property of Garrick, an ivory tablet which belonged to Charles Mathews. Do not overlook this little purse of fine green silk and silver band. It was found in the pocket of Edmund Kean when he died. There was not a sixpence in it! It was given to Henry Irving by Robert Browning."

LITERARY TRAMPS.

THERE is an article under the title "Literary Tramps" in *Macmillan's Magazine* for October. The writer says that it is only within the last hundred years that literature has again found its feet since the time of the troubadours, and he strings together many instances of literary pedestrians. Shelley and Mary Godwin started to walk from Paris to Lausanne, but broke down. James and Harriet Martineau made a walking tour in Scotland, walking 500 miles in a month. Robert Browning and his sister were great walkers; so were the Wordsworths. William and Dorothy sometimes walked forty miles a day. Christopher North joined Wordsworth once in slippers, and walked miles with him, until not only the slippers but the socks as well were worn away. Wordsworth, when sixty-one years of age, ran twenty miles a day beside the carriage in which his daughter drove. Charles and Mary Lamb used to walk fifteen miles a day. William and Mary Howitt walked 500 miles one year among the Scotch mountains. That was when they were newly married, but when Mary was seventy-four and her husband eighty they climbed an alp in the Tyrol, slept two nights in a haybarn, and came down as fresh as larks. One day Professor Wilson walked seventy miles and fished for hours. On his way home he called at a farmhouse for refreshments. The mistress of the house brought him a full

bottle of whisky and a can of new milk. He poured half the whisky into half of the milk and drank it off at a breath. He then poured the other half of the whisky into the milk and finished it also. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall used to walk a great deal, and Mary Russell Mitford used to do ten miles a day. George Eliot walked a good deal, but slowly, and did not cover much ground.

HOW "THE SHADOW OF A CRIME" WAS WRITTEN.

THE fifth paper on the First Book series in the *Idler* for October is devoted to Mr. Hall Caine's account of how he wrote "The Shadow of a Crime." It is an interesting story, in which we have the whole genesis of the legend from which the shadow sprang, and also with much detail the narrative of the way in which Mr. Hall Caine licked his idea into shape. He wrote it twice or thrice, and finally, to alter it from a tragedy to a pleasant conclusion. He also describes his difficulty with publishers and the trouble he had in getting them to publish it. He was lucky enough not to sell his copyright, and the book is now in its twelfth edition. Judging from the pictures which are given of Mr. Hall Caine's house in Keswick, his study and his grounds, he seems to find that novel-writing is not bad business. The difficulty lies in the start, and he proposes that the

Authors' Society should found a fund of \$5,000 in order to make advance payments on account of royalties to save young men from the horns of a dilemma upon which at present they are impaled. Fifty pounds in hand, with copyright secured, would often bring them in as much a year. Mr. Caine says he does not find novel-writing easy work; there is always a point in the story in which he feels as if it would kill him. He has written six novels, some of them several times over, and he has sworn many times that he would never write another. Three times he has thrown up commissions in sheer despair, but he is going on just the same.

THE QUEEN'S DOLLS.

IN the *Strand Magazine* for September 15 its editor, Mr. Newnes, had a royal opportunity, of which he has not made a royal use. The paper on the "Queen's Dolls" was an excellent subject, and her Majesty seems to have done what she could to help to make the article historically interesting and biographically useful. The great disappointment of the article is in the blurred way its illustrations are printed. While congratulating Mr. Newnes upon the happy chance which gave him the article, it is a pity that he cannot be congratulated upon the pains which he has taken to enable his readers to see and understand the way in which the Queen dressed her dolls



THE DUCHESS OF PARMA (115).

COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER (120).

COUNT ALMAVIVA (25).

A GROUP OF THE QUEEN'S DOLLS.

sixty years ago. Miss Florence Low, the writer of the article, tells us that the Queen's dolls were little wooden Dutch monsters, from three to nine inches in height. The Queen had quite a Noah's Ark of dressed dolls, no fewer than one hundred and thirty-two being carefully stowed away when she put away childish things. The Queen dressed no fewer than thirty-two of these with her own fingers, dressing them according to pattern, and she found her patterns chiefly on the stage. The Queen did not select her dolls from any sympathy with their originals; she seems to have chosen them for the sake of their clothes rather than for the sake of the characters they were supposed to represent. This deprives the list of her dolls of any real historical interest.

"The dolls are of the most unpromising material," says Miss Low, "and would be regarded with scorn by the average board school child of to-day, whose toys, thanks to modern philanthropists, are of the most extravagant and expensive description. But if the pleasures of imagination mean anything; if planning and creating and achieving are in themselves delightful to a child, and the cutting out and making of "dolly's clothes" especially, a charm to a little girl only second to nursing a live baby, then there is no doubt that the Princess obtained many more hours of pure happiness from her extensive wooden family than if it had been launched upon her ready dressed by the most expensive of Parisian modistes. Whether expensive dolls were not obtainable at that period, or whether the Princess preferred these droll little wooden creatures as more suitable for the representation of historical and theatrical personages I know not; but the whole collection is made up of them, and they certainly make admirable little puppets, being articulated at the knees, thighs, joints, elbows and shoulders, and available for every kind of dramatic gesture and attitude.

"It must be admitted that they are not æsthetically beautiful, with their Dutch doll—not Dutch—type of face. Occasionally, owing to a chin being a little more pointed, or a nose a little blunter, there is a slight variation of expression; but, with the exception of height, which ranges from three inches to nine inches, they are precisely the same. There is the queerest mixture of infancy and matronliness in their little wooden faces, due to the combination of small, sharp noses and bright vermilion cheeks (consisting of a big dab of paint in one spot), with broad, placid brows, over which, neatly parted on each temple, are painted elaborate, elderly, grayish curls. The remainder of the hair is coal black, and is relieved by a tiny yellow comb perched upon the back of the head.

"The dolls dressed by Her Majesty are for the most part theatrical personages and court ladies, and include also three males (of whom there are only some seven or eight in the whole collection), and a few little babies, tiny creatures made of rags, with painted muslin faces. The workmanship in the frocks is simply exquisite; tiny ruffles are sewn with fairy stitches; wee pockets on aprons (it must be

borne in mind for dolls of five or six inches) are delicately finished off with minute bows—little handkerchiefs not more than half an inch square are embroidered with red silk initials and have drawn borders; and there are chatelaines of white and gold beads so small that they almost slip out of one's hands in handling, and one is struck afresh by the deftness of finger and the unwearied patience that must have been possessed by the youthful fashioner. Not nearly so much care has been, however, expended on the underclothing, which is of the most limited description, many court ladies having to be content with a single satin slip—the dancers alone, for obvious reasons, being provided (though not invariably) with silk pantaloons."

The article will, no doubt, find many readers, but it is a trifle monotonous, and not even the Queen's mantua-making can make the description of gussets and seams interesting to the male mind.

WHAT COLUMBUS DID NOT SEE.

THE *Century* for October brings the story of Columbus down to the return of the explorer to the Court of Spain, after his discovery of what he still thought was the end of the old Continent. Signor Castelar, in his dramatic fashion, describes the passing away of Boabdil, which preceded by eighteen months the return of Columbus. He says:

"Boabdil, setting out with the conquered warriors of the Koran for the Libyan sands, close to the ancient era, while Columbus, returning from the measureless ocean with the simple sons of the world, revealed by his mighty genius, inaugurated the modern era. Yet they who had wrought these marvels knew not their full scope or transcendency, and were even unaware that they had in fact found a new world in the ocean."

Ferdinand and Isabella prayed Columbus be seated and report what he pleased concerning his voyage: "The facts being set forth in orderly sequence, he gave due prominence to the more important features of his divine Odyssey, and to the emotions aroused in his mind by his sudden meeting with yonder virgin isles of beauty. Columbus spoke much of the gold he had obtained, and cast ardent eyes upon it as a promise of more to come. But, even as he was unaware of the true geographical position and immeasurable vastness of the archipelago he had found, so he divined not the potent factors he had added to interchange and trade. Had one set before his eyes the new productions so fraught with blessing to mankind, such as the febrifuge we call quinine, hidden on the main land he had not reached but was soon to discover, his genius, now blinded by the glitter of gold, would have foreseen other and incalculable advantages to flow from his achievement. He knew naught of the bread made from the rich ears of the maize, nor the worth of the food-bearing but unsightly potato, now so indispensable to man's life. Who could have foretold him the future of tobacco? He saw it first in Cuba. Certain Indians carried it,

rolled in dry leaves and lighted at one end, while they sucked the other end, and so regaled themselves with the smoke. How could he have forecast the part that leaf and its smoke were to play toward the enjoyment and the revenues of the civilized world in both hemispheres? With gaze reverted to the past, Columbus believed that all these lands had fallen under the dominion of our Spain to revive the crusades of the feudal ages, when they were in reality destined, in the plan of divine Providence and in the development of human progress, to renew society as they had renewed life. But the onlookers of his time shared not such fancies. Columbus yet believed that Cuba was a part of the Asiatic continent and that the second expedition to be sent to the shores of Cuba and Espanola, with more and better-equipped vessels than the first, would attain to the kingdom of Cathay, the golden city of Cipango and the realms of the Great Khan, all rich with priceless gems."

THE FOOTBALL MANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHARLES EDWARDES, who discourses in the *Nineteenth Century* on the "New Football Mania," is a man who can write, and write well. His article is most amusing, and as true as it is amusing. No one has described the great craze of the day so faithfully and yet with so light a touch. Mr. Edwarde says: "In all our large towns and most of the small ones, north of Birmingham to the Tweed, from September to April, Saturday is consecrated to football. Saturday evenings are devoted to football symposia, and the newspapers issue special editions one after the other, with from three to four columns of reports and gossip about the results of the day's games and the players. There is no mistake about it; the exercise is a passion nowadays and not merely a recreation. It is much on a par with the bull fight in Spain or the ballet in France. A spirit of adamant intention pervades it. No matter what the weather, a league fixture must be fulfilled. And no matter what the weather, there will always be found a number of spectators enthusiastic enough to be present at the game. Thrice during the last season the writer witnessed matches in violent snowstorms.

THE PROFITS OF PROFESSIONALS.

It depends upon the vigor, craft and strength of the player whether he is worth £2, £3 or £4 a week during eight months of the year. In their respective neighborhoods they are the objects of the popular adoration. They go to the wars in saloon carriages. Their supporters attend them to the railway station to wish them "God-speed," and later in the evening meet them on their return, and either cheer them with affectionate heartiness or condole with them and solace them with as much beer as their principles—that is, their trainer—will allow them to accommodate. They are better known than the local members of Parliament. Their photographs are in several shops, individually and grouped. The newspaper gives woodcuts of them and brief appreciative biographical

sketches. Even in their workday dress they cannot move in their native streets without receiving ovations enough to turn the head of a prime minister. Whatever the professional may not be, he is bound to be thorough. The Club Committee who have bought him will stand no shilly-shallying, no trimming about the ball in merely dilettante fashion. As for the spectators, they would come within a hair's breadth of assassinating him if they got an inkling that he was playing them false. Modern football may not be an immaculate form of 'sport,' but, in spite of one or two rumors, it seems irreproachably 'straight.'"

THE PERILS OF RECRUITERS AND REFEREES.

It is the duty of the club secretary to recruit his team with new blood: "The club secretary makes expensive journeys to Scotland to 'smell out' promising players from the village greens and smaller football teams of the 'land o' cakes,' which is famous for endowing its sons with stout calves to their legs. A genius in football is, of course, nearly as rare as a unique orchid, but his removal is usually stoutly resisted by his friends and kinsfolk.

"An authority on this subject, after telling how at different times he was beaten, tarred and feathered, and pelted with mud and large stones, adds expressively: 'I have been chased for miles by the relatives of young men I have endeavored to persuade to leave their homes.' Uncommon qualities are therefore distinctly needful in the average secretary to the modern professional football team."

Even more dangerous are the duties of referees: "That the calling of referee in modern football is not wholly delightful. Here is the tale of a referee's experiences a few months ago during a Shropshire match 'He was hooted and cursed every time he gave a decision, and one of the spectators went as far as to threaten to throw him into a pond. Immediately after the match he was snowballed, in addition to which mud was thrown at him, and he had to seek protection from the violence of the spectators. He took refuge in the pavilion for some time, but when he went toward the public house where the teams dressed he found that there was a large crowd waiting for him, and he was again roughly handled, his hat being knocked off, and he received a blow on the back of the neck.' This was the penalty of doing his duty to the best of his ability."

A PERSIAN, writing in the *Cosmopolitan*, strongly presses the claims of the Arab apostle to the highest place in the calendar of the saints of Prohibition. He says:

"Mahomet gave to his people the following example, that they should abstain from liquor. He said: If a single drop of liquor should be dropped in a well or cistern that is one hundred yards deep; if afterward the cistern should be filled up with earth, and if the grass should grow on the top and be eaten by a lamb or sheep, then my followers must not touch that mutton. The great, absolute, total-abstinence Prohibitionist in the world was the prophet of Persia."

THE UNIVERSITY OF FEZ.

THE most interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. Bonsal's account of the University of Fez, the students of which spend the greater part of their time in love-making. Judging by the specimen which Mr. Bonsal gives of the kind of information which is imparted under the name of geographical science, they do not lose much learning by their diversion. The map of the world, as used by the University of Fez, is the most extraordinary production that any geographer ever sketched. England is represented as a small, unnamed island lying immediately to the south of Thibet; Spain lies on the other side of Egypt immediately to the south of the Mediterranean or White Sea. Bulgaria lies to the north of Russia, being sandwiched between the Russian Empire and Gog and Magog. Mr. Bonsal says that he does not believe that there is either a student or professor attached to the university who has any misgiving in his mind but that this map is a perfectly correct representation of the world. The map contains no allusion whatever to the existence of America, Australia or any European country, with the exception of Russia, Bulgaria and Spain. Among the other faculties of the university are astrology, divination and alchemy. The professors at Fez are firmly convinced of their immeasurable superiority to the rest of the world in every branch of knowledge. Other universities are, in their opinion, only struggling schools, where false knowledge and the black arts are taught; and they are quite convinced that there are no learned men outside Morocco.

A PLEA FOR HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOLS.

THERE is an admirable article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mrs. Priestley, which should be read by all who have anything to do with the education of the young. Mrs. Priestley is an advocate for housekeeping schools everywhere, and in this paper she describes "How the teaching of domestic economy was taken up by the State in Belgium, and systematized with a view to ameliorating the condition of the poor man's dwelling, and how the State intrusted the organization of the scheme to a committee composed of some of the highest ladies in the land and a few practical women."

Mrs. Priestley describes also the result of her own observations in a Belgian housekeeping school. The lesson was given "In an apartment meant to represent the poorest workman's dwelling, where all the household work has to be conducted in the one chamber. It was fairly well lighted, but by no means gloomy, for the walls were alive with gayly colored pictures representing the carcasses of various animals in every stage of dissection, showing cheap joints and dear, those for boiling, those for roasting, tough fiber and tender, the relative prices marked on, all designed under the direction of one of the largest butchers in Brussels, and presented to the school. These festive

pictures were diversified by blackboards, on which were jotted the items and cost of everything to be cooked that day. So eloquent were the walls that you had only to look to right or left to learn all you wanted to know.

After contrasting the teaching in Belgium with that in England, Mrs. Priestley commends the Belgian example to those who are promoting technical education there. She says: "If we had certificated domestic servants as well as certificated nurses, governesses and plumbers, we should soon excite the desire for domestic service by elevating it into a 'finishing' or 'higher education' for women of the humbler class. What Girton and Newnham are to the intellectual minority, let the School of Housekeeping be to the practical majority."

PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR WOMEN.

DR. RICHARDSON, in the *Young Woman* for October, says that no changes which have come over our social life in the last twenty years are more remarkable than the physical training and education of women. We have learned, he asserts, that women can with every advantage practice physical exercises as well as men. Croquet began the beneficent evolution, cycling followed, then lawn tennis, then cricket; afterward swimming became popular, and now there is hardly an athletic sport or exercise of any kind in which the young woman does not take her share as well as the young man. Of these amusements, Dr. Richardson thinks swimming is the best. There is no exercise whatever that brings into more regular and systematic play the muscles of the body in a regular order. It also gives the skin the taste and habit of cleanliness. Lawn tennis is also admirably adapted to women, as it allows periods of repose. Cycling is also good, and would be better if women only wore decent clothes. Dr. Richardson recommends young women to choose the bicycle rather than the tricycle. They seat a bicycle more gracefully; they work it with less labor, and run less risk. He does not know a woman who has tried it in moderation who has not been benefited by the exercise. He thinks that fifty miles a day is the maximum that even a practiced woman cyclist should attempt. Dancing under hygienic conditions is also useful. The net result has been beneficial beyond expectations:

"The health of woman generally is improving under the change; there is among women generally less bloodlessness, less of what the old fiction writers called swooning; less of lassitude, less of nervousness, less of hysteria, and much less of that general debility to which, for want of a better term, the words 'malaise' and 'languor' have been applied. Woman, in a word, is stronger than she was in olden time. With this increase of strength woman has gained in development of body and of limb. She has become less distorted. The curved back, the pigeon-shaped chest, the disproportioned limb, the narrow, feeble trunk, the small and often distorted eyeball,

the myopic eye, and puny, ill-shaped external ear—all these parts are becoming of better and more natural contour. The muscles are also becoming more equally and more fully developed, and with these improvements there are growing up, among women models who may, in due time, vie with the best models that old Greek culture has left for us to study in its undying art."

HOW CHEVALIER HERRMANN WAS BAFFLED.

IN *The North American Review* Chevalier Herrmann relates, among other of his remarkable experiences as a necromancer, how he was once fooled on the streets of Paris by a simple-minded day-laborer.

"I paid a visit to the Paris Bourse before the asphaltum pavement had been put down around the square upon which that great monetary institution stands. The square was then paved with a regular block pavement, which, owing to the great travel, was frequently out of repair. While inside the edifice I have seen the stockbrokers and heard them howl in their frenzy of speculation, and my mind had wandered off in altogether a different direction after I got out and stood on the broad granite stairs of the temple of Mammon with a few of the stockbrokers, friends of mine, who had gathered around me and asked me to 'do something.' A gang of workmen stood directly before us, and one of the stockbrokers said: 'Why don't you play a trick on them?' I thought I would. I walked down the broad stairs among the pavers and extracted from under one of the cobble-stones a 100-franc gold coin, which is about the size of one of our double eagles. Instead of being amazed, the paver simply looked at me and said, 'Moitié!' meaning half. There was a law, at least at that time, in France that the finder should have half of anything found. I, naturally, did not want to give up half, and I thought it would be a good thing to find another coin, so as at least to show the fellow that it was a trick, and straightway I put my hand down again and brought out a five-franc piece. The paver looked at me again, his face wreathed in smiles this time, and once more he said, 'Half,' which would be 52½ francs—rather a good day's earnings. Well, as I did not seem willing to give up half, as he wanted, he began to talk loud. I then changed my tactics, explaining to him that it was a trick; and to illustrate it I picked up a five-centime coin of the reign of Louis Philippe (an old pocket-piece I happened to have with me); but even this failed to satisfy the workman, and his wild gesticulations and loud talk having collected more than 500 or 600 people around us, I thought it best to compromise with him. But no, he would listen to no compromise; he hung to his rights tenaciously, and I was compelled to give him half, not alone of the 100-franc piece, but of the five-franc piece as well, and then he insisted upon having even half of the 10-sou piece. "It takes either a very stupid fool or an exceedingly clever man to get ahead of a prestidigitator, and of

the two I am inclined to believe that the fool is by far the more dangerous."

THE LOST SON OF DARWINISM.

SAMTIDEN'S best article this month is one from *Freie Bühne* by Wilhem Bölsche, entitled "The 'Lost Son' of Darwinism," for in Germany and Scandinavia they are so charitable as to forget the prodigality of the runaway son of the parable, and therefore the term, "The 'Lost Son' of Darwinism," is applicable enough to Alfred Russel Wallace, erstwhile the apostle of that doctrine, and now nearly, if not wholly, apostasized.

It is not only in the arts, says the writer, that *fin de siècle* beings are to be found. On all sides they spring up—a strange, defeated army, with not enough strength to move forward and not enough courage to turn back. There are sympathetic beings among them, who, with brilliant words on their bloodless lips, delude and cheat themselves as to their position and strength. And innocent victims they are, all of them, when it comes to the point; for in the crucial moments of life it is oftenest the most sensitive who is the first to be crushed.

The typical Darwinian *fin de siècle* figure is Alfred Russel Wallace, once the founder in part of the natural selection theory and now the critic of Darwinism, cutting into the most vital parts of the doctrine. That he has turned this somersault is due to the fact of his having turned spiritualist. While striving to retain his natural selection theory, he seeks to prove that the higher intelligences and deeper feelings of the mammalian species *Homo* have been brought into existence by the special interference, on his behalf, of some higher invisible powers, and that it is to this interference we owe those sentiments of reverence, patriotism, unselfishness, parental and filial love, etc., which constitute what is called the soul. This theory being naturally and completely antagonistic to the Darwinian doctrine, which acknowledges no special spiritual interference in the laws of nature since the first Divine breath of life, Wallace between his two stools comes to the ground, and lies there, a curious compromise between Darwinism and spiritualism.

Wilhelm Bölsche, as a thorough-going disciple of Darwin, criticises, with something of amusement, Wallace's new book on "Darwinism," of the fifteen chapters of which he declares fourteen only to be solid scientific work; in the fifteenth the author, so to speak, wrecks his ship in port. The article is comprehensive and sound, with a touch of sarcasm leveled between whites at Wallace. The sharpest is, perhaps, that with which it closes: "The tiny-brained bird who sacrifices herself for her young is merely the result of natural selection; but Wallace, the human being with the gigantic brain, who risks his health and strength in the fever miasmas of the Malay Archipelagoes for the sake of science—he is the result of spiritual interference in the laws of natural selection."

ORDEAL BY POISON ON THE CONGO.

IN the August number of *Die Katholischen Missionen*, Herr A. Koller, a missionary on the Congo, describes the ordeal by poison and the charmers of the Congo negroes.

One of the greatest social evils of the Congo negroes, he says, is the ordeal by poison (Nkassa). In the great Congo country it is this stupid superstition that does the most harm, and the fact that more negroes die a cruel death in consequence of this superstition than die in war or from disease should be sufficient proof. For years missionaries have tried to become acquainted with the religious views of the Congo negroes, but it has been most difficult; for it is just in this matter that the negroes are so close, partly from shame, as foreigners generally make fun of what they hear, and partly from fear lest the gods avenge themselves on the betrayers of their secrets. Still, the following facts are not far out:

All sickness, misfortune, adverse fate, and especially death, are not, in the eyes of the negroes, to be ascribed to Providence or the forces of nature, but to the hostile spirits of gods, or charmers, called "Ndotschi." When a negro is taken ill, a Ndotschi is working for his destruction. When any one dies it is a Ndotschi who has taken his life, or, as they say, who has eaten him.

A BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY.

All negroes believe in the immortality of the soul. "We are, it is true, less than the white man," they say; "but still we are not as the animals, having no soul at all." They believe the souls of the dead to remain in the neighborhood of the villages, in the woods, or in their graveyards, which generally adjoin a wood. The souls of the wicked or life-eaters are tortured in a place called "blunshi," whence there is no redemption. The souls of the good visit their own graves from time to time, and it is the custom to have placed on the graves figures, plates, jugs, and especially bottles, sometimes to the number of fifty and more, and these are filled with alcohol or palm-wine, that the departed spirits may refresh themselves. And no negro, however, much he may like brandy, will ever dare to steal it from the graves.

LIFE-EATERS.

While the Ndotschi are the life-eaters, the "banta ba Nsambi" are the men of God. The latter are good and kind, and their bodies are like those of normal men; the Ndotschi, on the other hand, are wicked and greedy, and have, besides a large stomach, a little magic sack (mankundu) in their breast, which is regarded as a sort of personality with the gift of a charmer. With the help of this charmer the Ndotschi conquers the life of his neighbor and eats him, not in a natural but in an invisible way, as befits a spirit. Hence his name life-eater, not soul-eater as some missionaries call him. The operation may last for years, so that the victim only loses his strength very gradually—gets slowly thinner and thinner till he dies. The power of the mankundu puts its possessor into an

ecstatic condition; with his help the Ndotschi sees and enters souls, and flits through space as fast as thought. The mankundu himself can break out in flames, and when he is hungry for men emits flames of fire. In this state he is specially to be feared, and to meet him is most dangerous.

FEAR AND FETISH.

As the Ndotschi practice their cruel business by night, the negro endeavors to be at home before sunset as much as possible; and as they can make themselves invisible, the negro protects himself by wearing amulets, in the form of little bells, tails of small animals, etc. Once the missionary entered the sleeping apartment of a Congo chief, and saw stationed on both sides of the door several idols with the most frightful faces, and armed with little knives. Herr Koller took up one of these fetishes in his hand to look at it more closely, when the chief flew at him, exclaiming, "Tschina, tschina (forbidden)! Oh, the white man!" A handsome present was then promised the chief if he would allow the fetish to be taken to Europe. "Never, at any price!" he replied; "for these idols have already protected me so long, and they have prevented the Ndotschi entering my abode in the night, and therefore I am safe from death." Another mode of protection from the Ndotschi is the painting of the body.

It is the duty of the priests (Ganga), with the help of the gods and medicines, to make the Ndotschi harmless, to snatch them away from their victims, or to find them out when they have been the cause of death, and to convict them of their crime by the ordeal by poison.

WEDDED TO THEIR SUPERSTITIONS.

Herr Koller gives many instances of the mischief wrought by the ordeal by poison. At one deathbed where he was present the Ganga, who was trying to discover the wicked Ndotschi who was the cause of the sickness, made the most terrible noise with his musical instruments, partly to prevent the Ndotschi entering the dwelling, and also to make himself important in the eyes of the negroes. When all was quiet again, a woman in the early hours of the morning went about the village for about half an hour, howling and crying and screaming and singing, "He is ill; his life (muntu) has been taken; Ndotschi, wicked man, bring it back; woe to him and to me if thou eat him!" Later, negroes came to weep about the hut. They were in holiday costume, including the red umbrellas. While they peeped through any little crevices into the hut they shouted to the dying man, "He is dead, *iai, iai, iai*; cursed be the Ndotschi who has eaten his life," etc. Meanwhile the Ganga declared to be the Ndotschi that negro who the night before had played the part of the "Tuta," that is, he with his mouth full of water had promised to restore life to the sick man. The Tuta denied the accusation, but as the sick man breathed his last the same evening, the accused took refuge in the woods, and a few days later went to the mission station to beg. Then he sought a priest to clear him of the sus-

picion of being the Ndotschi, but in vain; so in the presence of a number of negroes he drank the poison, and in three hours was dead.

It is useless for the missionaries to persuade the accused to fly. The suspected Ndotschi make it a matter of honor to drink the poison, believing God will interfere when they are innocent, and in any case glad to be assured that they have not the life of the dead in their stomach. To get rid of the guilty Ndotschi is ordered by the gods, and therefore a good work.

A NOTABLE SERMON.

THE *Leisure Hour* for October says that Canon Fleming's sermon, which he preached at Sandringham on the death of Prince Albert Victor, has had the most extraordinary sale of any sermon in recent times: "The profits during the short period of six months amounted to no less than \$6,500, of which the sum of \$3,250 was given, by the Princess of Wales, to the "Gordon Boys' Home," and \$3,250 to the "British Home for Incurables." Over 50,000 copies were sold in that time—a sale certainly unprecedented in the annals of profit from a single sermon of a few pages.

"The preacher has been heard to say that this sale was not due to his slender sermon, but to the touching anecdote told by the Princess, forming the prefatory note, and which she gave permission to be printed. The substance of the story is that in 1888 all the five children of the Princess were with her at Sandringham, and they all partook of the Holy Communion together. 'I gave Eddy a little book,' said the bereaved mother, 'and wrote in it:

'Nothing in my hand I bring
Simply to Thy cross I cling,

and also

'Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
O Lamb of God, I come.'

'When he was gone, and lay like one sleeping,' continued the Princess, 'we laid a cross of flowers on his breast, and after we had done so I turned to the table at his bedside, and saw the little book in which were written these words; and I could not help feeling that he did cling to the cross, and that it had all come true.'

LIFE IN CORSICA.

MR. BASIL THOMPSON gives an account, in *Chambers' Journal*, of society in Corsica. In that God-forsaken island the vendetta reigns. The whole of society is dominated by a fierce spirit of clanship. The first three months of the year are devoted to elections in which the various clans try their strength, and for the remaining nine months of the year the dominant section persecutes and harasses its vanquished foes. The Mayors and officials consider that it is their first duty to help their own clan or party.

In addition to the functionaries who take this extreme view of their duties, the country is infested with another set of miscreants, who are only less

powerful than the officials: "Bandits are a hidden power in the country. They control the petty elections; they menace those who are hostile to their own friends. Thus, while the existence of six hundred of them is a real danger to public security, it is no small advantage to a Corsican to be related to a bandit. You support, pay, protect the bandit, and in return he places his gun at your disposal."

It is not surprising that in such an island threatened persons remain shut up for months, or even years, in their houses, built, as all Corsican houses are, like a fortress. Corsica is clearly not a place on which civilization has much hold.

MARKETING CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

MR. W. H. MILLS, writing on this topic in the *California Illustrated Magazine*, astonishes us by the figures he gives showing to what an enormous extent the Californian fruit industry has grown. He estimates that the total amount of green fruit shipped from California last year was 300,000 tons, and states that a single purchaser of dried fruit in San Francisco bought a million dollars worth in one month's business. "We are enjoying in the current year the highest prosperity the fruit growers have ever known, and yet the whole enterprise has made its way against continued predictions of over production and ultimate failure."

Mr. Mills argues in this article to show that the marketing arrangements, as at present managed, are far from perfect, and that the fruit grower loses the profits of a superfluous middleman in the reshipping which takes place from the great centers of the East. He asks that a commercial company be formed for the sale and distribution of the products. "The auction method having proved successful, it is practicable to send to every town or city in the United States, where a market for a single car might be found, a carload of fruit to be sold at auction, and this fruit should be sent directly from the centers of distribution in California, and regardless of centres of distribution at the East. As supplemental to this it is feasible, over Eastern lines, to distribute fruits in less than carload lots over short distances of distribution."

The writer looks to fruit growing for California's future great industry. He shows that general farming tends to consolidation of ownership and consequent depopulation of the country. On the contrary, the industries connected with the orchards, vineyards and gardens of California have an inherent tendency toward segregation.

"Ten acres of orchard, vineyard or garden will afford profitable employment equal to that required upon one thousand acres of ordinary wheat land in this State. The absence of a cheap coal, that reservoir of mechanical power, forbids the hope of the establishment here of great manufacturing enterprises with their attendant density of population,

"Horticulture, prosecuted under the unrivaled advantages which attend it here, leaves us without a competitor upon this substantial and enduring basis, the entire industrial structure will eventually arise."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department will be found extended reviews of Mr. Gladstone's discussion of Home Rule, Mr. Henry Labouchere's criticism of the Foreign Policy of England, and of "Some Adventures of the Necromancer Chevalier Herrmann."

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The real issue of the pending campaign is held by Senator George G. Vest to be that of the tariff, which he points out as marking the dividing line between the Democratic party and its adversaries from Hamilton and Jefferson down to Harrison and Cleveland. Senator Vest is opposed to a protective tariff, the chief fault he has to find with the system being that under the guise of providing for the general welfare by levying import taxes it confiscates the proceeds of one citizen's life and liberty to promote the interests of others.

The Honorable Sylvester Pennoyer, Governor of Oregon, takes quite a different view of the question as to the issue of the pending campaign. "The one great issue," he says, "which transcends all others in importance, relates to the issuance of paper money. The most important questions, whether the Government itself shall issue the required paper currency of the nation or delegate such issue to private corporations; whether it shall keep its own surplus, which in a great nation like ours must always amount to millions, in its own sub-treasuries or shall parcel it out among national banks; and whether such governmental money shall be loaned by it direct to the people at a low rate of interest upon undoubted security, or be divided among such banks, without interest, to be loaned by them to the people at high rates for their enrichment, will be the paramount issues of the forthcoming Presidential contest."

ARBITRATION AND STRIKES.

Discussing the Buffalo strike, Mr. Theodore Voorhees, General Superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, gives in a paragraph his opinion of arbitration: "The plea for arbitration which was advocated by a portion of the press, and which is always heard at such a time, was equally chimerical. Arbitration with irresponsible bodies of men—men bound by no law to continue in their employment, and with whom no contract would be of any value—will never be successful. In the case of those trades unions whose members are skilled, who have a large body of intelligent and picked men, such as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, strikes are very rare, and arbitration can be safely resorted to, because their body is such that any agreement or contract entered into on behalf of the men by their own leaders can be depended upon to be carried out by the rank and file. Such organizations command respect, and difficulties with them are rare, and when they do occur are readily adjusted."

BUSINESS IN PRESIDENTIAL YEARS.

In considering the effect upon business of the recurrence every four years of a presidential election, Mr. Chas. Stewart Smith, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is led to the conclusion that the stability and tranquillity of the commercial operations of the

country would be greatly promoted by a lengthened term of office for the chief executive of the United States, to say nothing of the millions of dollars more or less unprofitably expended in a presidential canvass. The individual losses caused in an exciting campaign by the retarding of business relations are, he asserts, incalculable.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The number ends with a symposium of four papers on the cholera, by Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, President Chas. G. Wilson, of the New York Board of Health, Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, secretary of the Boston Board of Health, and Dr. Cyrus Edison, sanitary superintendent of the New York Board of Health. The safeguards against the introduction of this disease from without as suggested by Surgeon-General Wyman are the construction of a cordon around our coasts and along our borders, the enactment of laws suspending immigration under conditions like the present and the regulation of Mohammedan pilgrimages. The nature of cholera and the way it is spread are described by Dr. Cyrus Edison as follows: "To-day cholera affords us a most striking instance of the fact that science has relegated superstition to the past. In the light of to-day we see clearly the following well-proven realities: 1. Cholera is the result of introducing into our digestive systems the cholera bacillus. 2. No person can have cholera unless that bacillus is so introduced. 3. The bacillus reaches us mainly through the channels of drink and food. 4. The bacillus infects these channels from the excretions of persons sick with the disease. 5. The bacillus can be easily killed before or even after it reaches drink or food. 6. When the bacillus is so killed there is absolutely no danger to the person swallowing it."

THE FORUM.

WE have reviewed elsewhere "Venal Voting: Methods and Remedies," by Prof. J. J. McCook; "The Primary the Pivot of Reform," by Hon. David Dudley Field, and "Sunday and the Columbian Exposition," by Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The main point in Dr. Lewis A. Sayre's paper on the cholera, in the current number of *The Forum*, is that it is a disease which never generated on this continent, and can come here only by importation, and that it is always carried from place to place, and does not spread in any mysterious way.

Dr. J. M. Rice points out the defects in our public school system, taking the schools of Baltimore as typical of those in cities throughout the country. In Baltimore he finds that the Board of Education is a purely political organization, and the product of ward politicians; that the supervision of schools is thereby far too meagre, and that the schools are almost entirely in the hands of untrained teachers. His remedies for the evils, such as these which exist in the Baltimore schools, are simply stated: to take the schools out of the domain of politics, to employ only professionally trained teachers, and to enlarge the supervisory staff.

Two articles on the subject of Civil-Service Reform appear in this number: one by Lucius B. Swift, in which this writer reviews the progress made in this direction

during the last two administrations, and the other by John T. Doyle, who gives an account of a merit system of selecting government employes since it was first applied in 1883.

Senator N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, argues to show that the McKinley tariff has not raised the cost of living in the United States, and Representative W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, makes an attack upon "The Republican Policy of Reciprocity," of which he says in conclusion: "Enough has been said, I believe, to show that the only purpose of the Aldrich amendment was to get rid as easily as possible of the Blaine proposition, and at the same time to delude the people into the belief that something had been done to carry out Mr. Blaine's ideas. All that has been gained or may be gained under that amendment belongs to the *de minimis*, and shows how little informed the President was when, replying to Major McKinley's speech of notification, he declared that 'new markets abroad of large and increasing value, long obstinately closed to us, have been opened on favored terms to our meats and breadstuffs under the operation of these commercial treaties.'"

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* gives its first pages to a sketch of E. H. Sothorn, by Mildred Aldrich, with half-tone illustrations of the brilliant young actor in some of his favorite rôles, the whole making a pleasant encroachment on the field of serious social import to which this periodical generally restricts itself. Though Mr. Sothorn inherited his volatile humor and much ability and reputation from his father, E. A. Sothorn, he was by no means born with a histrionic silver spoon in his mouth, but had to work his way to recognition through discouraging obstacles and setbacks. "It will not be difficult," concludes his biographer, "to predict the future of E. H. Sothorn. It will be to the end concerned with his personality. That fact limits, of course, his range of parts, but even then it leaves him more latitude than most actors take; for there is a long line of characters now waiting him, in which his personal charm may be found to stand well in the place, so far as the favor of the public is concerned, of naturalism or a mastery of Diderot's ethics."

The Hon. Thos. E. Watson, writing on "The Negro Question in the South," thinks that "the People's Party" will settle the race question: First, by enacting the Australian ballot system. Second, by offering to white and black a rallying-point which is free from the odium of former discords and strifes. Third, by presenting a platform immensely beneficial to both races and injurious to neither. Fourth, by making it to the interest of both races to act together for the success of the platform. Fifth, by making it to the interest of the colored man to have the same patriotic zeal for the welfare of the South that the whites possess.

The *Arena* presents a little symposium on woman's dress, in which Lady Harberton, Octavia W. Bates, Grace Greenwood and Em. King give their views. Lady Harberton chooses for her subject, "How It Is to Get on No Faster." She asserts that a large number of women are "intellectually convinced their method of dressing is wrong. But they excuse themselves from giving any assistance on the plea that any change in dress would be inartistic. The less these people talk about art the better. The fashion papers are the favorite reading of many of them, and there we see them in delighted contemplation of figures, which, if measured from scale, vary from nine to twelve feet in height, and if traced so as to leave out

the clothes present a deformity so monstrous that it would surely repel even them."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere three of the best articles: Mr. Redmond's "Plea for Home Rule," Mr. Edwardes' "Paper on the Football Mania," and Miss Priestley's "Plea for Housekeeping Schools." The number is above the average, and is the best of the English reviews this month.

ARE THE IRISH GOING MAD?

Mr. T. W. Russell, in his paper on a "Decade of Irish Progress," gives some alarming figures as to the rapidity with which insanity is increasing in Ireland.

The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the census forms in 1851 amounted to 9,980; into 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; and in 1891, to 21,188.

These are undoubtedly the most startling figures contained in the report, and they ought to give rise to searching inquiry. Probably whisky and politics will turn out to be the main factors in an increase which is phenomenal, and which demands the serious attention of the legislature. In Kerry a well-known doctor informed me that the increase is mainly among women whose sons had taken part and fallen, as the phrase goes, in land war. And in a petition which I lately presented to the Home Secretary for the release of one of the dynamite prisoners, I noticed the statement that the prisoner's mother went insane on hearing of her son's conviction. We shall never be able fully to realize all the trouble born of the "Ten Years' Conflict."

MR. IRVING ON THE WRITING OF PLAYS.

Mr. Irving, somewhat nettled at remarks made by novelists who have explained in the *Pall Mall Gazette* why they don't write plays, and at the criticisms of Mr. Barlow, writes an article to say that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Even the music halls do not disturb the equanimity of this imperturbable Pangles.

FEMALE CONVICTS IN NEW CALEDONIA.

Lady Jersey describes the first visit paid by the Australian Governor to the French convict settlement at New Caledonia. In the course of her paper she gives the following account of the way marriages are arranged by the authorities:

"If the Sisters find that one of the women committed to their care, whether *récidiviste* or, I believe, ordinary criminal, is a promising subject, they inform the authorities and ask them to look out for a suitable husband among the male convicts showing a tendency to reformation. The bridegroom selected is allowed to pay his addresses under the chaperonage of the worthy nuns, and, if his suit is successful, the hopeful pair are married, and generally provided with a little land as a start in life. The law, however, does not abandon its interest in their domestic concerns. If children appear in the household they are taken away from the parents when four or five years old and placed in institutions, where they receive due religious and social training. The parents are permitted to visit them, and after some years to remove them, if they repay to the State all the money expended meanwhile on their education. This condition renders the privilege of withdrawal practically nugatory. The children are said to turn out well. Women transported for infanticide are found to make the best mothers.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review*, with the exception of Mr. Harrison's tilt with Professor Huxley, is hardly up to its ordinary strength.

THE TREND OF TRADES UNIONISM.

Mr. Massingham's article upon the "Trades Union Congress" is rather slight. Every one knows beforehand what is Mr. Massingham's trend, and Mr. Massingham is one of those amiable enthusiasts who always see things trending in the way in which they are going. Mr. Massingham's particular trend is Socialism, beginning with the Eight Hours bill and going on to lengths not yet particularly specified or precisely defined. The moral of the Congress of 1892, he thinks, is the extent to which it proves that the new unionism has permeated the old. The stock controversies between Trades Unionism and Socialism have practically ceased.

MR. SWINBURNE'S LATEST OUTBURST.

Writing on Victor Hugo's "Notes of Travel," Mr. Swinburne inveighs once more against the Home Rulers, who are his particular aversion. It must be admitted that he brings in his denunciations somewhat by the head and shoulders. He says that occasionally in Victor Hugo's pages one comes across a curious example of the quality known as Jingoism in the gutter slang, "of those reactionary disunionists whose version of a vulgar song would run as follows :

'We don't want to fight, but if you, by jingo! do,
Pray take our money, ships and men—but please don't
kick us too.'

The blindest and spitefulest childishness of poor old citizen Chauvin is respectable compared to the groveling abjection of Anglo-Saxon Anglophobia. Even among the basest of French reactionaries the French might be justified in boasting that such naked and shameless disloyalty would be scouted and scourged back into its sewer-holes. It is a less ignoble perversity or obliquity of prepossession which sees in the victory of Waterloo the triumph of mediocrity over genius. At this we may smile; our gorge rises at the other.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter Pater contributes the lecture delivered to the University Extension students at Oxford on "Raphael," dealing with his life rather than with his pictures. Mr. Samuel Montagu once more lifts up his voice in favor of silver from the point of view of Indian finance. Mr. W. E. Hodgson has a curious kind of paper on "Our Weekly Reviews," in which he says, although differing in many respects, nevertheless, they agree in being leisurely, philosophical and fastidious. So far from having lost their hold in the rush and growth of the daily press they have become more indispensable than ever, although in their manner and their temper they represent every mental, social and moral force which Democracy is supposed to loathe. Mr. Boyd Dawkins' paper on "The Settlement of Wales" does not deal with current questions, but with the history of the past, although he claims that the facts prove that the claim for separate legislation for Wales on the ground of race is a rotten one, without foundation. Mr. Ferdinand Brunetière, in an essay on "The Characteristic of French Literature," maintains that its distinctive note is the idea of a "universal man." "English literature," he says, "is individualistic, and German literature philosophical, whereas the French literature is pre-eminently social." It is this, the eminently social character of the literature itself, which accounts for its universality, and

also for the universality of the French language. Mr. W. B. Worsfold, writing on the "Barren Ground of Northern Canada," reviews and praises Mr. Pike's account of the two years which he spent in the land of the musk-ox.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE first two articles upon the "Future of the Tory Party" are noticed elsewhere.

SOCIETY IN ANCIENT VENICE.

Mr. Charles Edwardes describes life in ancient Venice in a paper that must have taken a great deal of trouble to write, but which is very easy reading. The most striking part of his paper is the account of the wholesale demoralization which set in in the fourteenth century and attained its height in the sixteenth. In 1509 there were nearly 12,000 courtesans in a population of 300,000. The council encouraged vice in order to divert their young men from politics.

THE RUIN OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

Mr. P. Anderson Graham has a paper concerning the disastrous consequences which this season has brought upon British farming. English land, he maintains, will soon go out of cultivation altogether, unless an import duty is placed upon foreign flour. This would not only enable the farmer to grow wheat, but would encourage most of the people to go back to brown bread. Nothing will prevent the depopulation of the country districts of England except an increase in wages. Wages cannot go up while prices are going down. One of the most far-sighted agriculturists in England declares that we have entered upon a period of agricultural depression compared to which the depression of former times will be declared to be trivial. The fall in prices has been so heavy that the value of the live-stock of Great Britain is worth ten or twenty millions less than it was twelve months ago. Everywhere the condition of the laborer is growing worse, and must continue to grow worse as long as the profits to be made by the cultivation of land diminish. Unless, concludes Mr. Graham, some form of protective steps are taken at once English land is bound to pass out of cultivation.

THE RISE AND FALL OF WORDS.

Mr. Philip Kent has a short paper tracing how certain words have risen from disrepute into respectability, and how others have fallen into disgrace. A marshal was formerly a shoemaker, a chancellor a mere doorkeeper, Bible in Chaucer's day merely meant a book or scroll; now it has acquired an exclusively sacred meaning. Sophist began by being a wise man, and has become the equivalent for a misleading deceiver. A villain was once a respectable farm laborer, but has been degraded into the equivalent of roguery. Cunning used to mean honorable skill, but now it has sunk to its present low estate, and so forth and so forth. Words, like individuals, have their changes on the wheel of fortune. They are now up and then down, and no one can say what a word now in good repute may be used to mean a hundred years hence.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang compares the "Song of Roland" and "The Iliad." Mr. T. E. Keibel discourses pleasantly upon "Gamekeepers." Mr. H. de F. Montgomery discusses the organization of "Real Credit in France and Germany." Mr. Richard Davey gossips about the boyhood and youth of Columbus, and Mr. Shettle has an article on "Coming and Going." The correspondence is interesting reading and the last letter by a nervous man

discusses what is the best method of curing an intermittent drinker. He thinks that the best thing to do is to get a doctor in a quiet country village to take him in and board and lodge him for from \$10 to \$20 a week, taking care that he is not allowed to drink.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Professor Raleigh's "Lessons from American History: A Reply to Dr. Shaw."

THE POLICY OF THE POPE.

The first place in the *Review* is given to an anonymous article which is bitterly hostile to the present Pope. The article is apparently written by a Hungarian or an Austrian Pole, and his point is that the Pope has betrayed the spiritual interests of the Poles, and has generally sacrificed the real interests of the Catholics throughout the whole world whenever they conflicted with his political designs. He says "we dare not trust ourselves to judge his policy by its visible and tangible aspect," which he suggests would lend a degree of credibility to the accusations of his enemies that he is a mere diplomatist who sides with the strong and abandons the weak. All Christendom is threatened with war for the sake of a few square miles of territory once known as the Papal States. The article is a powerful but a somewhat bitter presentation of the case against the Pope's policy.

MCKINLEYISM IN AMERICA.

Mr. Robert Donald has one of his laborious and well-informed articles concerning the result of the McKinley Tariff in America. Mr. Donald is a strong Free Trader, and he thinks that the revolt against high protection is growing in force and will decide the presidential election. He thinks that McKinley's Tariff has only temporarily damaged foreign industries, but it has done much more harm in the United States. It has checked the development of industry, and but for the enormous harvest last year the revolt against it would have been much more marked than it is. The attempt to acclimatize the tinplate industry has been, he says, a dismal failure. Mr. Donald thinks that McKinleyism has had a blighting and demoralizing effect all over America, and puts labor more and more at the mercy of organized wealth. The chances, he thinks, are distinctly in favor of Mr. Cleveland.

THE RECENT "HEAT-WAVE."

Sir Robert Ball has one of his interesting astronomical papers on the recent "heat-wave" which a short time ago passed over America and Europe. He frankly confesses that he can offer no solution of the problem why there should have been such a sudden increase of the temperature. He says that if we look at the heat in its proper perspective, we have only an increase of five per cent. upon the normal temperature. In New York the temperature went up to 100 deg. when the normal temperature was 80 deg. This is not an increase of twenty-five per cent., but only of five per cent., because the normal temperature of space is at least 300 deg. below zero. Before the thermometer can register 80 deg. the sun must raise the temperature 380 deg. When it rises to 100 deg. it has only to increase by an additional 20 deg. Thus, he says, a very trifling proportional variation in the intensity of the sun's radiation might produce great climatical changes. He thinks there may be a connection between climate and sun-spots, but nothing positive can be said. He gives an interesting account of the tide-predicting machine.

ARCHBISHOP MAGEE.

Archdeacon Farrar contributes some reminiscences of Archbishop Magee in a review of his published sermons. He deals faithfully with Magee's famous saying that he preferred to see England free than England sober, and this famous phrase led to a coldness between him and the Bishop, which fortunately was removed before his death. He says: "In a speech in the Clarendon Theatre at Oxford delivered in the Bishop's lifetime, I referred to this saying, without mentioning his name, as a glittering and dangerous sophism. The speech—though I alluded to him with entire courtesy and respect, and though, if he had at the time repudiated the sense I put on his words, I should instantly and with the most cordial apologies have accepted the correction—gave him deep and abiding offense, and caused on his part a silent but very unfriendly feeling toward me. The circumstances which restored me to a friendly footing with him are full of pathos, but may not here be alluded to. Suffice it to say that of late years his relations toward me were marked with entire cordiality.

The Bishop said that every week, and by almost every post, he continued to the last to receive letters of indignant complaint of his speech."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE are not many articles in the *Westminster Review* calling for special notice. Mr. Laurence Irwell discusses whether Great Britain should return to Protection, and maintains that it would be suicide for that country if it were to increase the cost of its food or any necessity of life. Mr. E. K. Chambers has a good article on "Poetry and Pessimism," which is an analysis of the poems of Amy Levy. There is a sensible little paper which pleads for manual training as a pastime for boys. The writer holds that the present systems of manual instruction are of no use; he would simplify them and make them more natural. Mr. F. Y. Brown, in a paper on "Industrial Life Insurance," points out that while Government Life Insurance is a comparative failure, private experience has proved that the idea of an insurance on life is distinctly popular. He asks, if the Government fails when dealing with a popular side of the question, how will it succeed in carrying out old-age pensions, which from private experience is generally distinctly not popular? There is a literary article on "George Eliot as a Character Artist" by Mary B. Whiting. Robert Ewen urges that there should be as many National Banks in England as in America, where there are twenty-seven in Pittsburgh alone. Such banks should be formed under the Companies act, with \$25-shares. \$5 paid up. Mr. P. W. Roose has an article, somewhat sketchy, but not bad reading, upon "Fancies Concerning the Future World."

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED.

THE *English Illustrated* continues to maintain its own line with success. It has a very good portrait of Sir Arthur Sullivan as a frontispiece, which is followed by an article on "Some Musical Conductors," by Mr. Bennett of the *Daily Telegraph*. Bret Harte begins a new serial entitled "Sally Dows." Mr. Cuthbert Hadden has a curious article on "Beards or No Beards," illustrated by sample chins of a great many notabilities in the past. Mr. Herbert Russell breaks new ground in a paper on "Clipper Ships." Mr. Alfred Watkins has an illustrated paper upon "A Summer Among the Dovecotes." Mr. Horace Hutchinson contributes a paper on "Golf and Golfing," illustrated with instantaneous photographs.

ATALANTA.

ATALANTA has been amalgamated with the *Victorian Magazine*, and Miss Meade will have the assistance of Mr. A. B. Semington, the editor of the *Victorian*, in producing the *Atalanta* for the future. The great feature of the new volume of *Atalanta* is to be Robert Louis Stevenson's "David Balfour," a sequel to "Kidnapped," which is, in Mr. Stevenson's own opinion, as good, or even better, than either "Treasure Island" or "Kidnapped." Another remarkable feature of the new volume is the "School of Fiction," which is to be the Reading Union of the *Atalanta*. For the next twelve months this paper will be devoted to articles on the art of writing novels for all those who wish to take up novel-writing for a profession. Half a dozen novelists, beginning with Mr. W. E. Morris, are to write papers on "The Mystery and Art of Writing Novels." A scholarship of \$100 a year, tenable for two years, together with other prizes are to be awarded to those who send in the best reply papers. This scheme will be worked on the same lines as the Reading Union, and full particulars for the guidance of members accompany this prospectus. The main idea of the school is to help to form style, and to correct that want of method and unity in the construction of plot which characterizes the work of most beginners.

There is to be a series of papers on "Social Life in London," beginning with "Literary London," and going on with "Journalistic London, and Artistic, Musical and Philanthropic London." In the October number Julia Cartwright describes, with copious illustrations, Alma Tadema's work.

THE CENTURY.

WE review at greater length the article by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks on "Money in Practical Politics."

Mr. Archibald Forbes begins a series of papers which he entitles "What I Saw of the Paris Commune." Mr. Forbes saw a great deal, as is apparent from this first batch of reminiscences, and the quality of his experience was quite as striking as the quantity; falling into the hands of the Versaillists he was only saved from being shot for a Communist by the welcome fact that his hands were not blackened with gunpowder—that accident confirming his associations of neutrality.

In an editorial headed, "What the Columbian Exhibition Will Do for America," one of the *Century's* staff writers says: "Cultivated Americans think well of their countrymen in many directions. But as a nation we have as yet too little faith in our artistic capabilities—too little respect for the American artist, too little belief that the nascent love of the public for art is genuine, vital and strong. The Columbian Exhibition will prove to the most doubting and critical spirit that American art exists, that it is capable of great things, and that it can do great things in a way distinctively its own. Had Chicago equaled Paris, it would be greatly to our credit; but it has surpassed Paris. Had it produced a beautiful exhibition in imitation of the Paris Exhibition, it would again be much; but it has conceived an entirely different ideal, and carried it out on entirely novel lines. We shall have an exhibition more dignified, beautiful and truly artistic than any the world has seen; and it will be entirely our own, in general idea and in every detail of its execution. It will convince all cultivated Americans, we repeat, of the vitality and vigor and independence of American art; and, we believe, its effect upon the vast public which will view it will convince them of the genuineness of the nascent American love of art."

HARPER'S.

WE review in another column President Charles F. Thwing's paper dealing with "Education in the West."

Mr. Theodore Child continues the valuable articles on French home subjects in a description of "Paris Along the Seine"—"the first of our rivers, the most civilizable and the most perfectible."

Another illustrated article describes some very *fin de siècle* tiger hunting in "the province of Mysore, for which the author, R. Caton Woodville, furnishes the sketches. Mr. Woodville was given the luxury of a royal tiger hunt as a reward and courtesy for painting the Maharajah's portrait. This tiger shooting, which is, perhaps, more sportsmanlike than it reads, is achieved by driving the royal beast into a net and then murdering him with express rifles and smooth bores.

The "Editor's Easy Chair" this month is given over to some words of comment on its lamented occupant, and next month we are promised the last contribution from Mr. Curtis' pen.

Two long contributions to the *Columbian* of the month and a characteristically charming story by Thomas Janvier are the remaining features of the number.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE best things in the *Atlantic* this month are its extended book reviews of Messrs. Kipling and Bales-tier's "The Naulahka," Stevenson and Osborne's "The Wrecker," Mr. Curzon's "Persia," and of Cavour's collected works, which are treated under the heading "Cavour as a Journalist."

Mr. James C. Carter, on the subject of "Mr. Tilden," is of course interesting. He credits Governor Tilden with "capacities for public usefulness superior to those of other men of his generation," with the qualification that "he could not have led, or rather guided, as Lincoln did, the storm of patriotic passion which the Southern insurrection aroused."

Mary A. Jordan writes of "The College for Women," to say that, while the experiment in the United States is, on the whole, a decided success, that the institution is, nevertheless, "in danger from its own success. Its growth has been unprecedented and unexpected—to a certain extent inexplicable. Among those who have been attracted is the social being. She would naturally find her proper place in the fashionable finishing school, it might be thought. But she chooses college, as likewise does her prototype, the business man. They are alike in many points. Both are admirably competent and limited. Because they are competent they succeed in passing examinations for entrance to college, and term examinations afterward; because they are limited the examinations are necessary; and because they worship their limitations they are a menace to scholarship. At present the entire relation is ill adjusted. The social being is perfectly certain of her ultimate aims, but is quite at sea as regards those of scholars. She does not appreciate the fact that her seventy-five per cent. ambitions are eternally different from intellectual aspirations—in short, that she is a drag; nor indeed has the college appreciated this until a comparatively recent date. . . . By honor divisions, by group systems, or by a compact course of essentials, the needs of one of these classes would be met, and free scope left for the other."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ELSEWHERE we review at greater length Col. John A. Cockerill's article on "Some Phases of Contemporary Journalism."

Mr. D. B. St. John Roosa has a good subject in "The Human Eye as Affected by Civilization." He tells of the great revolution in optics which the ophthalmoscope has wrought, and of the increased use that we can get out of our eyes by means of the discoveries modern science has brought about. And, in general, he concludes that civilization has not changed in any respect the anatomical characteristics or functions of the eye, but that the demands on that organ have been very much increased, so that we shall have to use, more and more, artificial methods of helping and adjusting the optical nerves.

The *Cosmopolitan* publishes the first of a series of papers on "The Great Railway Systems of the United States," this dealing with the Plaut system. It is by Mr. H. B. Plaut himself, who says :

"In seeking to outline the future destinies of the South Atlantic system, the possibilities which attend the awakening of new and valuable commercial relations with the West Indies and with Central and South America demand recognition. Here is one-half of a continent getting ready to trade with the other half. South of the Tropic of Cancer the Caribbean Sea encircles a thousand islands and washes the shores of Mexico, of Central America and the Spanish Main. The forces of nature have fitted this region for the production of the raw materials of commerce under conditions more favorable than exist elsewhere in the tropics, in Africa or in Asia. The wealth of Cuba in her iron ore is just beginning to be exploited, and all these treasures of nature, admirable now mainly for their potency of promise, lie spread out before the ports of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. These seaports are at the same or at a lesser railroad distance from the western centres of trade than are the commercial ports of the North Atlantic. They are now enjoying the first fruits of reciprocity with the Caribbean region. With the growth of manufacturing industries in the coal and iron districts of the South, which is the inevitable outcome of the great natural advantages they enjoy ; as the great cities of the West begin to appreciate that their true route to the trade of the tropics lies southward and not eastward ; as the older cotton-growing States learn to utilize their cheap negro labor for manufacturing coarse goods, the South Atlantic from Charleston to Florida will no longer seek for foreign trade across the Atlantic Ocean, but will face about to the South, and, by the exchange of manufactured goods for raw materials, lay the foundations of trade that neither Tyre nor Sidon, Venice nor Genoa ever enjoyed."

Murat Halstead descants this month on "Liberal Tendencies in Europe." While he sees a steady wave of liberalism advancing in both the Western and Eastern continents, he does not expect any sudden cataclysms.

"Glancing over the tendencies of the times to strengthen the people in public affairs, we do not anticipate speedily seeing transformation scenes that shall terminate monarchical institutions in Europe as in America. The greatest danger that affects the monarchs of the period is that, owing to deficiencies in education, they take themselves too seriously. If they could but understand that they are types and shadows, they might go on—we should not say forever, but for a long time. It is the sense of importance in the occupant of a throne that threatens its stability. A king must make very little use of divine right, or he will want human sympathy."

BELFORD'S.

IN *Belford's Monthly*, James Maitland has an extraordinary array of striking personalities to sketch among "The Men Who Made the West." Not the least so is George M. Pullman, who manufactured the city which bears his name quite as much out of the whole cloth as did in olden times Romulus and Remus. "Before a brick was laid for factory or residence, the whole site was thoroughly drained, and a perfect water, gas and sewer system put in, the streets macadamized and planted with trees, and the entire plan for a great manufacturing city mapped out. Churches, schools, a theatre and public halls, markets, a public library building, parks and public squares were provided. Side by side with the vast manufacturing buildings rose the comfortable and well-appointed brick dwellings designed for the employees, who number some 13,000 to 15,000 in all." And this is the work of a man who, not so many years ago, was working in a New York village store on a salary of \$40 per annum.

From California John T. Doyle writes at length to prove untrue the arguments which one of *Belford's* writers, Champion Bissell, has been using to prove that the California wines are of an inherently inferior quality to the European brands, because of certain qualities imparted and denied to the grape by the Pacific Slope soil. Mr. Doyle affirms that our native wines are fully the equal of the French, when quality and price are considered, and, further, that the so-called French clarets with which they are compared are themselves really California wines, with spurious labels—an imposture which is rendered necessary to the wine grower by the widely popular prejudice still extant.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

WE tell elsewhere of what Mr. James Cox has to say about "The Grand Carnival at St. Louis." George Alfred Townsend (Gath) continues the journalistic series with a recountal of some special correspondent experiences of his in North Carolina. The novelette of the month is "The Kirs of Gold," by Kate Jordan, and Richard Henry Stoddard writes on James Russell Lowell. Edwin Checkley, on the subject of "Muscle-Building," says: "My advice to those who wish to develop vitality is to attain a good circulation of the blood by persuading the organs of digestion, secretion and excretion to perform their proper functions ; not to shake up the body by special exercises, but to resist the crushing effects of gravity as much and as constantly as possible, whether seated or on foot. Don't jump ; don't loll. Hold the body from the top of the head to the joints of the hips, stretched out to its fullest extent, so as to give the organs encased within it all the room possible to perform their work, instead of retarding the involuntary peristaltic action of the stomach and intestines by letting the body sag down, as is so often done. Then fill your lungs with air by drawing it gently into them through the nose, and expel it through the same organ, as the horse does. Use the mouth as the chief organ to reach the stomach with, and not for breathing. During this process do not forget to relax the muscles of the arms, shoulders and chest."

THE *Sunday at Home* begins with a colored picture from Mr. W. H. Overend's painting, "My Father's at the Helm." The serials will be "Tales of a Housekeeper," by E. Everett Green ; "When the Bour Tree Blooms," by Leslie Keith. There are sketches of "Religious Life in Germany," "Foreigners in London," and "Our Lightships."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

"MUNSEY'S" for October is devoted chiefly to personal sketches. Among the persons sketched are Alphonse de Neuville, in the artist series; Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain; Sarah Bernhardt, by Morris Bacheller; Edward Everett Hale, by Sydney F. Cole; Lord Salisbury, by W. Freeman Day; Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, by Frank A. Munsey, and General Lew Wallace, by Henry V. Clarke. Mr. Matthew White, Jr., chronicles the adventures, humorous and tragical, of a touring party of men and women cyclists in "A Romance on Wheels," a complete novel, and Warren Taylor talks about the all-too-few "Small Parks of New York."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the October *New England* the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, Don Nicanor Bolet-Paraza, tells some interesting things about his country, but does not touch on the great forces which are now convulsing the republic of Venezuela. He sets forth the climatic advantages of the country and its agricultural resources waiting to be developed—only about 100 square leagues are cultivated out of a possible area of nearly 4,500. To remedy this state of affairs a most liberal immigration law has just been passed by the Venezuelan Congress. The government offers immigrants the following inducements: "It pays their passage, expenses of landing, board and lodging during the first fifteen days after arrival, and allows the entrance free of duty of the immigrant's wardrobe, his domestic utensils, machines or tools or the instruments of his profession. It pays the expenses of his transportation to any one of the government's agricultural settlements; it gives each immigrant the title to one hectare of land out of the government waste lands, and also right to purchase, for one-half its market value, any amount of waste land he may desire. It is owing to this beneficent law that a current of immigration has now been established that is daily increasing in proportions."

Thomas Tonge describes between many illustrations the beautiful city of Denver, that has grown up in the last quarter century, and the remainder of the magazine is given over to fiction and descriptive articles.

THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED.

THIS very bright magazine has several timely articles in it; one of them, on "Marketing California Fruits," we review on another page.

Rev. Frederic J. Masters, who has contributed to the *Californian* other striking papers on subjects connected with the Chinaman in America, writes this month under the question, "Can a Chinaman Become a Christian?" He quotes some recent very public utterances to the effect that the Celestial is cut off by his wholesale depravity from any hope of ever being a sincere follower of our Western religion, and then inquires into the truth of the theory.

He cites numerous individual instances of the complete conversion of Chinamen, some of them evidencing great self-sacrifice; he shows that in the short time of twenty-five years the missionaries in China itself have brought fifty thousand converts into their congregations, and he makes the rather striking assertion that the Chinese of the Congregational Mission on the Pacific Coast contributed last year six thousand two hundred dollars to the mission

treasury. In proportion to their means these converts show, if liberality be any test of sincerity, a willing spirit which is quite ahead of their Western brethren.

Jose Gonzales is very eulogistic of the President of Mexico in his paper entitled "The Rise of Diaz," and, from most accounts, he seems to be right in ascribing to that ruler an ability exceptional among the short-lived dignitaries of our Southern neighbors. He affirms that Diaz has, in the fifteen years of his *régime*, brought his country from a pitiable state—financially, socially and commercially—to a high place among the civilized nations of the earth. "Her broad lands are crossed in every direction by railroad and telegraph lines; her manufactures and commerce, her mining and agricultural industries, have been phenomenally developed. There exists to-day a friendly feeling to Americans as a nation and individuals. Peace has reigned supreme for fifteen years, and this wonderful prosperity is entirely due to the untiring and ceaseless efforts of the President."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

WE present on another page some extracts from Hon. Carroll D. Wright's paper, "Our Native and Foreign-Born Population."

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor writes on "American Childhood from a Medical Standpoint," and has much to say concerning our nerve-destroying methods of bringing up children into sedentary lives and the further demoralizing tendency of Americans to let children "get along" without the parents' immediate care and companionship. He deplors the custom of "smothering" young children in a superfluity of clothes, in giving them hot baths, and in general keeping them constantly at an abnormally warm temperature. He advocates, within decent limits, the Wellerian plan of allowing our boys to run in the streets and "markets," that they may see other boys and receive mental and physical stimulus, and train their powers of observation instead of enjoying the acquaintance of no one in the world, practically, except their half dozen adult home-folks.

Mr. Lee J. Vance takes for his subject "The Evolution of Dancing." He differs from Mr. Darwin in explaining the origin of dancing through the amatory instincts, as in the queer antics of the male bird when he desires to please the female in the mating season. "The relation between courtship and dancing is not a relation of cause and effect; the two are simultaneous results of the same cause—namely, overflow of animal spirits and vivacity of every kind. The spirit that moves men to shuffle their feet, kick up their heels, even to gambol madly until they swoon from exhaustion, may come from different feelings; now from youth, health or exuberant spirits, and now from joy or triumph, defiance and rage." Mr. Vance further tells us that uncivilized tribes spend half their time in dancing, and that in their mystic rites a dancer who makes a *faux pas* is punished with death.

Dr. T. D. Crothers names no names, but his essay on "Specifics for the Cure of Inebriety" very pointedly denies any originality or specific virtue in Mr. Keeley's much-talked of methods and medicine. Dr. Crothers attempts to show that the movement which we have lately witnessed is but one of a great number of like "crazes" which have arisen from time to time, but that it has a residual advantage in bringing the importance and prevalence of the disease before the public, and leading to the advance of legitimate remedies.

THE ROSARY.

THE *Rosary* is rather a pretty little monthly, published under Roman Catholic auspices at West Chester, N. Y. After the regular features it gives an illustrated "Children's Department," which adds to its attractiveness as a family magazine. In the October number John A. Mooney and Honor Walsh write on Columbus subjects; Thomas F. Galwey contributes a war story, "By the Massanutton Mountains," and the Very Rev. D. J. Kennedy argues to show that if the planet Mars should be found to have human inhabitants on it, the discovery could not in anywise interfere with our sacred history.

THE REPUBLICAN.

ELSEWHERE we notice the article entitled "Journalism's Tribute to Whitelaw Reid." The aims and field of this monthly are, of course, pretty thoroughly indicated by its title, and this month will naturally be an exciting and interesting one to it. The October number gives as frontispiece a portrait of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the National Republican Woman's Association. E. N. Cornay asks, "Shall Political Jugglery Cloud the Issue?" Frances H. Howard shows "Why Women Are Republicans," and Frank Herbert Waggoner writes on "The Boy in Politics," the author being confessedly "one of them."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue* for September is an exceedingly good one, though somewhat heavily weighed with M. Varagnac's second article on the "Conseil d'Etat." M. Berthélot's paper on the "History of Chemistry" is readable enough to excite the interest even of non-scientific people.

ACTORS AND THE CHURCH.

M. Victor du Bled's "Actors and Actresses of Former Times" is a retrospect of the disabilities under which the French stage labored before the Revolution of 1789, and places in a vivid light the disagreeable position of the unfortunate comedians. At one time no actor or actress could be legally married, all the sacraments of the Roman Church being refused to them unless they would sign an undertaking to quit their profession. Of course there were many ways of evading this chronic sentence of excommunication, of which M. du Bled mentions several. It was quite common for an actor to sign the required document, get married in due form, and then receive an order from the First Gentleman of the Chamber (the stage being under the direct control of the King) to appear immediately in such or such a piece. In fact he might be imprisoned for refusing to act, just as he incurred the sentence of excommunication for acting. Yet all these restrictions did not succeed in doing away with the stage.

WALLENSTEIN AND BISMARCK.

M. G. Volbert traces an ingenious historical parallel between Wallenstein and Bismarck, from which we have only space to quote the concluding paragraph: "Kepler, who not only found astrology a paying profession, but seriously believed in the action of the stars on our propensities and our destiny, had cast Wallenstein's horoscope. According to this horoscope, the young Bohemian nobleman, being born September 14, 1583, at 4 P.M., under the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, had a bilious and melancholic temperament: his mind would always be uneasy; he would add to an unbounded ambition a disdain for all laws, human and divine, and he would not have a tender heart. But, at a riper age, the propitious influence of Jupiter would convert some of these defects into virtues; eager for honors and power, his eternal restlessness would drive him to do great things by new methods; he would triumph over those who envied him, and leave a great name behind him. I do not know under what conjunction of planets Prince Bismarck can have been born. He, too, has come gloriously out of the most dangerous enterprises: he has borne, without flinching, re-

sponsibilities which would have crushed the strongest of his contemporaries; but at all times there has been something Saturnian in his conduct toward his enemies, as also in certain diplomatic proceedings of his which would have been repugnant to a more generous spirit. Like Wallenstein, he is one of those great men who have loved themselves too much; and whatever astrologers may say, it seems to me certain that Jupiter and Saturn, the planet which widens men's souls, and that which contracts them, have shared between them the direction of his life."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE September numbers contain several articles of interest. M. Henri Montecorboli contributes an enthusiastic, though somewhat disjointed, paper on Cialdini. M. Alfred Muteau, under the title of "La Lettre de Cachet au XIXme Siècle," brings forward a grave indictment against the French lunacy laws. A medical certificate signed by one doctor only is quite sufficient to consign a man to an asylum for the rest of his life. M. Paul Hamelle's Irish articles are noticed more fully elsewhere. M. A. Péritor, whose nationality is not to be gathered with any certainty from his name, but who seems thoroughly familiar with the heterogeneous cosmopolitan society of Constantinople, and the ways of the "transition Turk," has a somewhat striking serial, which has now reached its fourth installment, entitled "Nights on the Bosphorus." The story turns on the utter incompatibility of East and West—the central point being Yusouf Pacha's marriage with a pretty Parisian, and the unhappiness and final catastrophe resulting therefrom.

RABELAIS AT LYONS.

M. Alexis Bertrand is very readable, apropos of "Rabelais at Lyons." The genial author of "Gargantua," it seems, practiced for some time at the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu, and was, in spite of his convivial reputation, not only a skilled physician, but an extremely hard-working man. He translated and commented on Hippocrates, and compiled the Lyons almanac through a series of years. The industry of Lyonnais scholars has discovered fragments of these in various places, and, valueless as an old almanac is supposed to be, they form most curious and interesting documents for the period. His most famous work is full of local allusions to Lyons, then known all over France as the city of good cheer, whose burghers were "eternally dining," as well as of great printers and erudite scholars.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Atalanta.

The Ballad of Lord Langshaw. Robert Buchanan.
Elder Flower (Illus.) H. E. H. King.
Old Lovers. E. Nesbit.
Youth Will Needs Have Dalliance. Poem by King Henry VIII. (Illus.)
The Corn-Keeper. (Illus.) L. Housman.

Atlantic Monthly.

Taillefer, the Trouvere. Clinton Scollard.
Arria. Edith M. Thomas.

Blackwood's Magazine.

The Rat Catcher of Hamelin. Translation from Hartwig by Sir T. Martin.

The Californian Illustrated Magazine.

English Slumber Song. Jean La Rue Burnett.
Morning. Geraldine Meryick.
Three Mysteries. Alice I. Eaton.
The Famine in Russia. Flora Donald Shearer.

Century Magazine.—October.

Dare-the-Wind. Alice W. Brotherton.
Pavement Pictures. Edgar Fawcett.
Thalassa. W. J. W. Henderson.
Kensal Green. A. W. Drake.

Cosmopolitan.

Totokomila and Lisayae. (Illus.) J. V. Cheney.
At Midsummer. Louise C. Moulton.
To Dante. Edgar Fawcett.

Harper's Magazine.

Suennus. E. A. U. Valentine.
An Autumn Landscape. A. Lampman.
My Photograph. J. B. Tabb.

Idler.

The Parvenue. (Illus.) J. F. Sullivan.

Irish Monthly.

In Connaught. P. J. Coleman.

Lippincott's Magazine.

The Prayer-Cure in the Pines. C. H. Pearson.
Unconscious Service. Margaret J. Preston.
Under the Harvest Moon. Helen M. Burnside.

Longman's Magazine.

Cairnsmill Den. R. F. Murray.
The Silent Pipes. Nimmo Christie.

Scribner's Magazine.

Autumn and the After-Glow. Edith M. Thomas.
Wood Songs. A. S. Hardy.
In a Medicean Garden. Grace E. Channing.

Munsey's Magazine.

A Memory. Douglas Hemingway.
A Chinese Lover's Ballade. Saint Clair McDonald.
A Faint Heart. S. S. Stinson.
The Poet as He Is. Clinton D. Smith.
An Analogy. C. M. Kennedy.
A Duet. Margaret B. Hawey.

New England Magazine.

The Three Ships. Everett S. Hubbard.
The Harvest Song. Chas. Edwin Markham.
Ordeal. Madison Cawein.
John Brown. Wm. Herbert Carruth.
The South Wind. Jas. B. Kenyon.
Mars. St. George Best.
Vespers, Matins. Stuart Sterne.

Outing.

Over Decoys. John Donnett Smith.
The End of the Season. Mary F. Butts.
The Perfect Day. Georgia B. Burns.

POETRY.

THE *New England Magazine* prints a sonnet to John Brown. It is William Herbert Carruth who sings the Hero of Harper's Ferry.

"Had he been made of such poor clay as we,
Who, when we feel a little fire aglow
'Gainst wrong within us, dare not let it grow,
But crouch and hide it, lest the scorner see
And sneer, yet bask our self-complacency
In that faint warmth,—had he been fashioned so,
The Nation ne'er had come to that birth-throe
That gave the world a new Humanity.

"He was no mere professor of the Word—
His life a mockery of his creed; he made
No discount on the Golden Rule, but heard
Above the senate's brawls and din of trade
Even the clank of chains, until he stirred
The Nation's heart by that immortal raid."

The *Atlantic Monthly* has for one of its full-page poems this month a very spirited ballad by Clinton Scollard, which tells the story of the famous exploit of Taillefer the Trouvere. The fourth stanza we reprint as a sample of the strong action that Mr. Scollard has achieved in these verses:

"In front of the foremost footman he spurs with a clarion cry,
And raises the song of Roland to the apse of the glowing sky.
A moment the autumn's glory is a joy to the singer's sight,
And the war-lay soars the stronger, like a falcon, up the height;
Then springs there a Saxon hus-carl, with thews like the forest oak,
And whirling a brand of battle, he launches a Titan stroke;
A sudden and awful shadow, a blot on the azure glare,
And dawn in a world unbordered for Taillefer the Trouvere."

Not even the infinite surfeit of Columbus literature of the last six months can deprive Father John B. Tabb's tribute in *Lippincott's* of its "sweetness and light."

"With faith unshadowed by the night,
Undazzled by the day,
With hope that plumed thee for the flight,
And courage to assay,
God sent thee from the crowded ark,
Christ-bearer, like the dove,
To find, o'er sundering waters dark,
New lands for conquering love."

In the *California Illustrated Magazine* Flora Macdonald Shearer makes an appeal in behalf of the inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts of Russia:

"Ill shall it be in time to come for those
Who, careless living 'neath a bounteous sky,
Calmly indifferent, can hear the cry
Of thousands helpless in the mortal throes
Of desolating hunger. If we chose,
What saving ships across the sea should fly,
Climbing th' uneasy wave, each day more nigh
To the sad northern land of steppes and snows.

"Almighty God! if by a miracle,
As in old days, thou now shouldst prove thy power
And show the exceeding brightness of thy face
So long withdrawn——! With love unspeakable
Touch thou men's hearts, and but for one short hour
Let mercy all the suffering world embrace."

Sir Theodore Martin's translation of Gustav Hartwig's poem on "The Rat Catcher of Hamelin" is published in the October number of *Blackwood*.

Gustav Hartwig is a young German poet who deals solely with the grave and pathetic side of the story. The description of the going of the children is a sample of his verses. The piper plays his wondrous music then :

"Wherever childhood's eye shone bright,
There did the magic use its might.
The witching music floating round,
Their souls within its meshes bound.
Hark! Hark! It strikes upon the ear.
They stretch their little necks to hear,
Within their eyes gleams such delight,
As though heaven opened to their sight,
And to the Piper, one by one,
Away the little creatures run.
The mother chides—no heed give they,
But one and all they rush away.
If little ones lay sick abed,
Away at once their sickness fled;
Out of their mother's arms they slip,
And shout and gambol, jump and skip."

Atalanta contains the following verses, entitled "At Set of Sun" :

"If we sit down at set of sun,
And count the things that we have done,
And counting find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard ;
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then we may count that day well spent.

But if, through all the live-long day,
We've eased no heart by yea or nay ;
If through it all
We've done no thing that we can trace,
That brought the sunshine to a face ;
No act most small,
That helped some soul, and nothing cost,
Then count that day as worse than lost."

ART TOPICS.

THERE is a bright sketch of A. B. Frost in *Harper's* from the sympathetic pen of Mr. Bunner, who follows the work of the inimitable humorist from that occasion, 18 years ago, when Mr. Frost first made a departure from his mechanical lithographing work in the coarse woodcuts of the little volume "Out of the Hurly-Burly." "An artist," says Mr. Bunner, "would probably speak of the honesty of Mr. Frost's art as its principal characteristic. Thorough draughtsmanship is the foundation of his success. He is never obliged to resort to trick or device or to employ meretricious effects. He never has to 'puzzle' bad or doubtful drawing. He is never in the position of the painter of beclouded battle-pieces to whom a cruel friend said, 'Great Heavens, Pulner, what *will* become of you when smokeless powder comes into use?'"

"But it seems to me that its catholicity is the highest attribute of his art. The artistic tendency of the day is strongly toward specialism. An artist too often achieves fame because he paints snow well, or veined marble, or because he has brought out the unsuspected possibilities of the external treatment of sole leather. Mr. Frost's world is not thus one sided. It is not only that he draws all that he has to draw correctly and effectively. He draws all the elements that compose his picture with the same interest and sympathy. His attention to the figure does not dim his clear sight to the ground on which it stands, to the significance and character of its surroundings. This broad sympathy with all visible things is to be seen in every drawing—the most ambitious or the most modest."

In *Munsey's* series, "Famous Artists and Their Work," C. Stuart Johnson tells of Alphonse de Neuville and his battle-pictures. The half-tone reproductions of some of de Neuville's military scenes are unusually good. "His paintings are of real war," says Mr. Johnson. "They breathe what a writer has called 'the vast din, the shriek, the roar, the mad shout, the weird demoniac work of battle.'" They tell of the thousands who toil and fight and fall in nameless graves, rather than of the kings or generals comfortably posted out of the reach of bullets. They show the shock of the horsemen charging on the lines of bayonets, the house-to-house fighting through village streets, the ghastly heaps of dead and dying, the trampled fields and ruined vineyards, the burned and shattered homesteads of those on whom fall war's most cruel sufferings."

The Overland Monthly.

Possibilities. M. C. Gillington.
With Fancy. Sylvia Lossing Covey.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Amateur.

Henry Moore Ara. With Portrait. A. L. Baldry.
Color in Portraiture.
Talks with Artists. A. E. Ives.
How to Enlarge a Drawing. Lillie Marshall.
Henry Moore. With Portrait and Illustrations. A. L. Baldry.
Water Color Painting—I.
Repoussé Metal Work—VI. (Illus.) W. E. J. Gawthorp.
Sketches by G. H. Boughton, E. Burnes-Jones, etc.

Art Interchange.

Niccolo Baravino.

Art Journal.

Norwich Cathedral. Etching by E. Slocombe.
Prof. Herkomer's School. (Illus.)
English and American Architecture. (Illus.)
H. Townsend.
John Linnell's Country. (Illus.) A. T. Story.
Carpets and Curtains. (Illus.) A. Vallance.
Rambles in the Isle of Wight—III. (Illus.)
M. B. Huish.

Atalanta.

Laurens Alma Tadema. (Illus.) Julia Cartwright.

Century Magazine.

Correggio. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Chautauquan.

Paul Thumann. Illustrator and Painter.
Prof. Geo. L. Carey.

Classical Picture Gallery.

Reproductions of the "Madonna della Sedia," by Raphael; "The Deposition from the Cross," by Andrea del Sarto and ten others.

Cosmopolitan.

Munich as an Art Centre. (Illus.) C. De Kay.

Fortnightly Review.

Raphael. Walter Pater.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Women Painters in France. With Portraits.
A. Hornblow.

Harper's Magazine.

A. B. Frost. With Portraits and Illustrations. H. C. Bunner.

Magazine of Art.

"Little Bo Peep." Photogravure after J. Van Beers.
Jan van Beers. (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
Copyright in Works of Fine Art.—II. G. E. Samuel.
The Dixon Bequest at Bethnal Green. (Illus.)—III. W. Shaw-Sparrow.
Burmese Art and Burmese Artists. (Illus.)
H. L. Tilly.
French Feeling in Parisian Pictures. (Illus.)
B. Hamilton.

Munsey's Magazine.

Alphonse de Neuville.
C. Stuart Johnson.

Novel Review.

G. F. Watts. With Portrait. A. de G. Stevens.
Cynicus at Home. With Portrait.

Scribner's Magazine.

French Romantic Painting. (Illus.) W. C. Brownell.

A FAMOUS ARTIST IN BLACK AND WHITE.

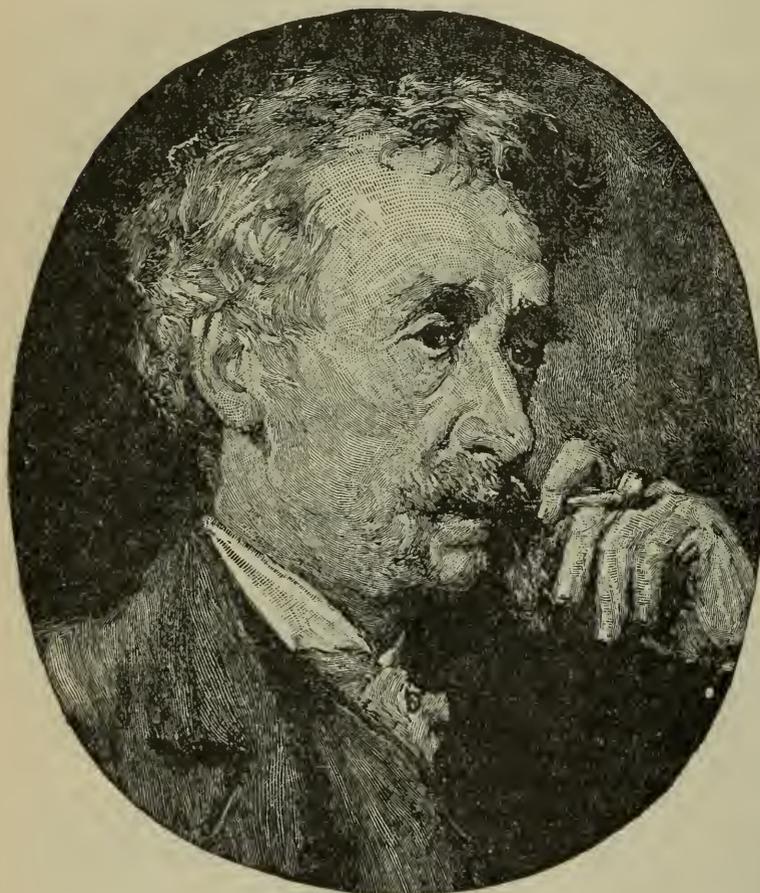
A SKETCH OF CHARLES SAMUEL KEENE.

IT may never have occurred to many of *Punch* readers to think, when they were chuckling over the "legends" of C. K.'s drawings, that they were looking at the work of a great artist. It was given only to the few to appreciate his wonderful power of black and white drawing, his marvelous technique, his gift of representing the hu-

skill. Among the documents for the study in future days of middle-class and of humble English life, none will be more weighty than the vivid sketches of this great humorist."

But if the amount of recognition which he won here in England was comparatively small, in France he was always thought very highly of, his work being compared with that of Degas, Menzel and Pizarro.

Charles Keene died on January 4, 1891; and here, in a bulky, buckram-covered volume, we have his "Life and Letters" by Mr. George Somes Layard,* which, if not the most important, is at all events one of the most interesting and readable books of the month. Not that the chronicle is in any sense of the word an eventful one—that it certainly is not. Keene's life was placid and undisturbed, and beset with but few difficulties. He was born in Hornsey, on August 10, 1823. His father, Samuel Browne Keene, was a solicitor; his mother, Mary Sparrow, came of an old Ipswich family of that name. In 1840, having been educated in London and at the Ipswich Grammar School, he was placed by his mother in the office of his father's partner that he might qualify for the legal profession. But, says Mr. Layard, he showed, even in his seventeenth year, "far more industry in the illustration of his blotting pad than in his study of legal precedents." Indeed, so evident was the direction in which his taste lay, that he was almost at once removed by his mother and placed in an architect's office, where, in his leisure hours and evenings, he spent all his time upon figure drawing and the execution of historical or nautical subjects in water colors. By these he set little store. Not so his mother, who, struck by their cleverness, boldly took them off to Paternoster Row, where she sold them for a small sum to a dealer, who requested that the youth's future work should be submitted to him. Keene continued to supply drawings of this class, until one day, when they were seen by a "stranger"—whom Mr. Layard does not identify—who introduced him to the Whympers. They proposed to him that he should throw up his architectural work and be bound to them as an apprentice. This was agreed to, and under them it was that Charles Keene, like Fred Walker, acquired his knowledge of the technique of wood engraving. His term of apprenticeship to the Whympers being over, he found it necessary to take a studio, and he hired the attic floor of an old house in the Strand, facing the top of Norfolk street, which is now "but the corpse of a house in a winding sheet of advertisements, only waiting its removal for the widening of the Strand." Here he worked steadily for the *Illustrated London News*, *Once a Week*, and other papers. In 1851 his work first found a place in the pages of *Punch*, but at first he refused to let himself be known as their author, drawing them for Mr. Henry Silver, a literary contributor, who passed them in as his own. This continued to 1854—when Charles Keene first initialed his sketches. During the next ten years he drew occasionally for *Punch*, but only as an outside contributor, working



CHARLES SAMUEL KEENE.

morous side of nature without absolutely caricaturing or exaggerating the peculiarities of his subjects. Charles Keene was a great artist, in spite of the apparent "easiness" and "coarseness" of his work. It was his own fault, perhaps, that he was never officially recognized as such by his brother artists, for, although it was proposed that he should be put up for election to the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, he never took advantage of the offer: and never, although it was suggested to him by a person in very high authority, exhibited at the Royal Academy in order to give its members an opportunity of officially recognizing his eminence as an artist. However, at the Royal Academy banquet, 1891, Sir Frederic Leighton feelingly referred to his death and to his work:

"I cannot pass by in silence the loss which has recently befallen us through the death of that delightful artist and unsurpassed student of character, Charles Keene. Never have the humors of the life of certain classes of Englishmen been seized with such unerring grasp as in his works; never have they been arrested with a more masterly artistic

* "Life and Letters of Charles Keene, of *Punch*." By George Somes Layard. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

mainly for *Once a Week*, which belonged to the same proprietors, Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew. Here he illustrated poems, short stories, and serials—Mr. George Meredith's "Evan Harrington" *inter alia*.

In 1860 Keene received his first invitation to a *Punch* dinner, "to which, tradition says, though slightly in error, no stranger is ever admitted on any pretext whatever.

"Henceforth he was entitled—although, by the way, he would never avail himself of the privilege—to append to his name the honorable appellation 'of *Punch*.' It should, however, here be stated that Keene never became a member of the staff. Frequently pressed to do so at a fixed and liberal salary, he preferred not to be tied down to the production of so many drawings every week, and always insisted upon being paid by the piece. If he drew an initial letter he was paid so much, and if a 'social' or a cartoon so much."

For the first two or three years Keene was a regular attendant at the dinner, but "afterward came increasingly to look on what most consider an inestimable privilege as somewhat tiresome." He was of little use, too, in suggesting subjects for the weekly political cartoon.

"He spoke very little, and was apt to throw cold water on projects under decision. If specially appealed to for his opinion, he would, as likely as not, pass upon them a short and comprehensive criticism, such as 'D—d bad,' and relapse, with a twinkle in his eye, into smoke and silence. It was characteristic of the man not to care for those gatherings, just because it was considered a great privilege to be invited. He found them irksome and of

little use to him in his work. In August, 1887, we find him writing to Mr. Edwards: 'I'm very much obliged for the books—a godsend to a derelict stranded in London; everybody away and the club shut up!—*obliged to go to the Punch dinner for company.*'"

It will come as a revelation to most readers of this volume that it was very seldom that Keene provided the jokes for his own pictures. The majority of them were regularly sent him by his friends—Mr. Joseph Crawhall and Mr. Andrew W. Tuer, the publisher. They used to make a rough sketch (we have reproduced one such example) to accompany the joke, upon which Keene would improve.

Beyond the fact that Keene was an enthusiastic musician, an expert in bagpipe playing, and a collector of everything from arrow-heads to cookery-books, there is very little more to be said. He was a singularly happy letter-writer, as the reader can judge from the number reprinted in the volume, but his life was so absolutely uneventful that they are more noticeable for their grace of style than for the subjects of which they treat. In one respect the volume is disappointing. Mr. Layard gives the public, always eager for gossip about journalistic life, too little information about Keene's work on *Punch* and his connection with his colleagues, but this is the only fault we can find with a work which in every other respect is admirable. It contains a large number of Keene's *Punch* studies and unprinted sketches—all reproduced in a way which is best calculated to show off their many qualities.

THE NEW BOOKS.

[The December number of the REVIEW will give especial attention to the new books of the season, and numerous works which would otherwise have been listed this month have been held over for notice in the more elaborate book department of next month.]

HISTORY AND TRAVELS.

The Memorial Story of America. The Record of Four Hundred Years from 1492 to 1892. By Hamilton W. Mabie and Marshall H. Bright. Quarto, pp. 878. Philadelphia: John C. Winston & Co. Sold by subscription.

Thanks to the happy conception and practical skill of the editors, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie of the *Christian Union*, and Mr. Marshall H. Bright of the *Christian at Work*, this Memorial Story of America has a scope, a freshness and a value that will both surprise and delight its readers. It tells the story of the past and present of life on the American continent in fifty chapters. The editors themselves did much of the writing, but also called in numerous specialists to prepare particular chapters. The discovery and settlement of America, the old colonial life, our cutting loose from Europe, our early wars, our Western pathfinders and pioneers, the extension of our boundaries, the Indian as we found him and the Indian as we now have him on our hands, the negro and the civil war, our flag at sea, our relations with foreign powers, our arctic adventurers, religion, social life, education, industry, invention, literature, journalism, railroads, great fairs, our principal cities—all these and many others topic are brilliantly and lucidly treated. Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, contributes a chapter on the old South and the new, Hon. John Sherman writes of American finances, Miss Willard tells the story of women in America, Bishop Vincent writes of the American church, Albert Shaw has a chapter on the Northwest, Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, tells of the Indian of the nineteenth century, and A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, writes some forgotten lessons of the war. Mr. Mabie sums up and gives us the outlook in a strong concluding chapter.

Quakers in Pennsylvania. By Albert C. Applegarth, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 84. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

In the series of Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science, Albert C. Applegarth, Ph.D., has a monograph upon the Quakers in Pennsylvania which fully deserves its place in this wonderfully rich series of historical studies. Mr. Applegarth's monograph is in three chapters: I. The Customs and Laws of the Pennsylvania Quakers; II. The Attitude of the Quakers toward Indians; III. The Attitude of the Quakers toward Slavery. The study will have a standard place and value.

Early Bibles of America. By Rev. John Wright, D.D. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Thomas Whittaker & Co. \$1.50.

The Rev. Dr. John Wright, of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minnesota, has made a recondite and somewhat curious study of the early Bibles printed in America. The Eliot Indian Bible, of course, has the first place. The number and interest of the various editions of the Sacred Scriptures issued from our colonial printing presses will surprise most readers.

The Cradle of the Columbus. By Rev. Hugh Flattery. Paper, 12mo, pp. 46. New York: United States Book Company.

This brochure is described by its author as an effort to unfold the pedigree of a distinguished name. It discusses the origin and etymology of the patronymic Columbus, and the Columbian geographical nomenclature.

Old South Leaflets. General Series. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Each 5 cents.

Apropos of the interest in the discovery of America and the exploits of the early voyagers, one cannot too highly recommend the "Old South Leaflets," General Series, from number 29 to number 37 inclusive.

American History Leaflets, Colonial and Constitutional. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart and Edward Channing. Published bi-monthly. New York: A. Lovell & Co. Annual subscription, 30 cents.

Similar in scope to the "Old South Leaflets" are the "American History Leaflets," edited by Professors A. B. Hart and Edward Channing, of Harvard University. Number one is a Columbus number, number two is devoted to the Ostend Manifesto of 1854, number three to extracts from the Sagas describing the Vinland voyages, and number four treats of the Monroe Doctrine.

Guatemala. Bulletin No. 32 of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, D. C. January, 1892.

In the valuable series of works issued by the Bureau of the American Republics in connection with the State Department at Washington, we are in receipt of Bulletin No. 32, which is devoted to a full description of Guatemala, together with much interesting statistical and commercial information.

Some Strange Corners of Our Country: The Wonderland of the Southwest. By Charles F. Lummis. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

This is a volume for young people describing in chapters of convenient length and with numerous excellent illustrations the scenery and the ancient architectural remains of New Mexico and Arizona, but giving far more space to the strange, and to young people always interesting, customs of the Pueblo and Navajo Indians now living in that corner of our country. The descriptions are given in the style of a true story teller, nevertheless the book gives the impression of being highly instructive as well as fascinating. It is the fruit of careful investigations made by Mr. Lummis and his wife among the tribes and in the regions described.

A Picnic in Palestine. By Rev. H. M. Wharton, D.D. Octavo, pp. 380. Baltimore: The Wharton & Barron Company.

Books of travel in the Orient, greatly unequal in merit as they are, never are devoid of some power to entertain or to instruct. Dr. Wharton's running account of a journey made with a pleasant American party through Palestine and the contiguous East is not pretentious, yet it is pleasant and brightly reading.

How We Went and What We Saw: A Flying Trip through Egypt, Syria and the Ægean Islands. By Charles McCormick Reeve. Octavo, pp. 404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Reeve is a well-known Minneapolis miller and business man, who has been a wide traveler and whose trained power of observation is as marked as is his flow of wit. His handsome volume describing a "flying trip through Egypt, Syria and the Ægean Islands" is intentionally very light and sketchy, but it is a far better book than many of the more ambitious and more stupid volumes of travel in the Orient.

Paddles and Politics Down the Danube. By Poultney Bigelow. 16mo, pp. 253. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow collects in an attractive little volume in Mr. Arthur Gilman's "Fiction, Fact and Fancy" series some very charming bits of description of life and scenery down the Danube. Mr. Bigelow is much at home in Southeastern Europe, and this little volume throws pleasant side lights upon social conditions in that romantic region.

Play in Provence. Being a Series of Sketches Written and Drawn by Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

Joseph Pennell and his wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, are an American couple who in these recent years have placed the world under much obligation to them by the aid they have given the world to know itself better. Mr. Pennell's inimitable pencil has helped us to see and appreciate

many things in the life of many lands, from the Scotch Highlands to Hungary and Southern Russia; and the sprightly and industrious pen of his wife has, in its own way, contributed to our pleasure and our information. This particular volume, full of charming word sketches and line drawings, is the joint work of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, part of the chapters being written by the husband and part by the wife, while the drawings are all presumably Mr. Pennell's.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The German Emperor and His Eastern Neighbors. By Poultney Bigelow. 16mo, pp. 179. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has already given us one interesting biography of the young German Emperor, now collects in a timely little volume, with some additions to make a rounded whole, his numerous recent magazine articles upon phases of the life and reign of Emperor William, together with studies of certain conditions in the regions contiguous to the German Empire's dominions on the east and south.

Writings of Christopher Columbus. Descriptive of the Discovery and Occupation of the New World. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. 16mo, pp. 255. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, to whose great knowledge of historical documents we are already beginning to feel a considerable indebtedness, has edited one of the most valuable of the Columbus books of the year. He brings together in a handy little volume those writings by Christopher Columbus that are descriptive of the discovery and occupation of the New World. It contains his letters to Ferdinand and Isabella and several other personages of his day, together with his deed of entail, his will and other documents.

Autobiographia, or the Story of a Life. By Walt Whitman. 16mo, pp. 205. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Arthur Stedman, who is the general editor of Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co.'s "Fiction, Fact and Fancy" series, has himself, in virtue of a plan which had been approved by Mr. Walt Whitman before his death, culled out from the late poet's writings and letters the material which has now been skillfully arranged under the title "Autobiographia, or the Story of a Life." This volume will be a permanent addition to the Whitman literature.

Itinerary of General Washington from June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783. By William S. Baker. Octavo, pp. 334. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

Students who would like to make the acquaintance of the real George Washington will find Mr. William S. Baker's book singularly well conceived and interesting. It begins with George Washington on Thursday, June 15, 1775, and follows him until December 23, 1783, when he retired from the command of the Continental Army. It quotes from his journals and letters, and supplies in smaller type the historical and biographical data necessary to give the story a continuous thread. One is enabled, with the help of this book, to accompany George Washington in his daily itinerary throughout the entire Revolutionary War.

Famous Types of Wemanhood. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Bolton is the author of many books that have instructed and inspired American young people, and this new volume is one of her very best. It treats in very readable essays of Queen Louise of Prussia, Madame Recamier, Susannah Wesley, Harriet Martineau, Jenny Lind, Dorothy L. Dix, the Judson sisters, and Amelia B. Edwards.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789-1833. By Orrin Leslie Elliott, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 272. Palo Alto, Cal.: Published by the University. \$1.

The first publication which has come to us from the press of the new Leland Stanford University, California, is a worthy and a timely contribution to its department of knowledge. O. L. Elliott, Ph.D., gives in this monograph what would seem to us, upon somewhat hasty examination, to be the most thorough and impartial review that has yet been made of the history of the tariff question in the United States up to the year 1833. There is an introductory essay upon the

tariff systems of the colonial period, a valuable chapter upon the tariff of 1789 and Hamilton's report on manufactures, with full reviews of the course of our tariff history and discussion up to the time of Jackson's administration and Calhoun's nullification, which, as a special concluding topic, is treated with great ability by Dr. Elliott. The Leland Stanford University is to be congratulated upon the character and appearance of the initial volume in its proposed series of scientific publications.

The Farmers' Tariff Manual, by a Farmer. By Daniel Strange. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

In the "Questions of the Day" series Mr. Daniel Strange is the author of a new book upon the tariff. In his preface he explains that he has tried to present a greater amount of information relating to the theories, the facts and the effects of tariff legislation than is to be found elsewhere in the same compass or for many times the same expense. Mr. Strange has certainly made a very compact book, in which the reader will find an extraordinary amount of tariff information massed in such a way as to amount to a formidable attack upon the protection system.

Taxation and Work. A Series of Treaties on the Tariff and the Currency. By Edward Atkinson, LL.D., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Atkinson has lately contributed some important series of articles to prominent newspapers, dealing with practical and theoretical phases of the tariff question. He has collected these into a volume under the title of "Taxation and Work." The revision has been so careful that the book is an organic entity. It endeavors to tell who the people are who earn the nation's wealth, how it is distributed, what sums of money are collected for taxation, how the taxation bears upon men in different occupations, how protection works, what in the author's opinion would be the beneficial effects of a progressive reduction of duties, how free commerce would develop the country, what relationship exists between high wages and the low cost of production, and other topics so grouped and discussed as to lead cumulatively up to the writer's conclusion that the country needs above all things a very radical reform of the present national revenue system.

The Crisis of a Party. By Augustus Jacobson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 171. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. 25 cents.

Mr. Jacobson returns to his favorite theme, elucidated by him in former books, viz.—the desirability of a graduated succession tax, the proceeds to be used for a wide system of manual training schools. He discusses the history, character and possibilities of the Republican party, and declares that it may enjoy a new lease of life and a brilliant future if it will but espouse these new and, as he believes, fundamental and timely measures.

Buchanan's Conspiracy, the Nicaragua Canal, and Reciprocity. By P. Cudmore. Paper, 12mo, pp. 125. Faribault, Minn.: Published by the Author. 25 cents.

In this closely printed volume Mr. P. Cudmore of Faribault, Minnesota, advocates the development of the reciprocity policy and the completion of the Nicaragua canal, and conveys a large amount of information concerning the Latin-American republics and the desirability of increased traffic with our southern neighbors.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Part III. Industrial Statistics. Vol. XIX., 1891. Harrisburg: Edwin K. Meyers; State printer.

The report made by Mr. Albert S. Bolles, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, for the year ending with last November, is an exceptionally interesting one on account of the fact that a large part of the volume is given up to a profusely illustrated historical, descriptive and statistical account of shipbuilding on the Delaware. There is good reason now to believe that the great shipyards at Philadelphia and in that general vicinity will in no distant future become as famous for their marine output as the shipyards of the Clyde. Already they have built a number of magnificent vessels for our new navy, not to mention the mercantile vessels of modern construction that they have turned out. Other parts of this report give statistics and laws upon the subject of the liability of employers, a report of the Pennsylvania Factory Inspector, and a report upon strikes and lockouts in Pennsylvania.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Field-Farings: A Vagrant Chronicle of Earth and Sky. By Martha McCulloch Williams. 16mo, pp. 248. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

All lovers of nature, all who are interested in the growth of American literature and culture are sure to read with pleasure such a book as this. There are many new books of the class—there can scarcely be too many, so long as they are worthy. This book draws us pictures of trees in blossom, and trees groaning beneath the axe, of young ducks learning to swim, of bees and birds and moods of the sky; of fox hunting, harvest times and many other like pleasant things—pictures drawn by one who has evidently had perfect and happy familiarity with the scenes and habits she describes. The style is simple, unflinchingly artistic and fascinating—the style which makes us forget we are reading a book, and removes us to the beautiful and absorbing realm of nature herself.

The Every Day of Life. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 16mo, pp. 283. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

This is a wise, helpful book of thoughtful—conferences, we might say with those "who want to grow better." It is a satisfaction to find a book which is not afraid of treating the familiar life experiences of every day in a healthy and happy way, and which helps us to realize that these common days are, after all, the substance and test of life. The book does more than that; it helps us to purify and elevate them. The author has previously published several books of like character which have had a wide success.

Amor in Society: A Study from Life. By Julia Duhring. 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

In her first chapter the author says: "I should wish you to look me over only in an hour of leisure, when the whirl and din of the world have temporarily ceased." In such hours many will read with pleasure the somewhat cynical, but masterly and perfectly frank views here given of marriage, flirtation, celibacy, love stories, etc., as they are now seen in American society.

The Love of the World: A Book of Religious Meditation. By Mary Emily Case. 16mo, pp. 92. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Is an appropriately bound volume of religious meditations by the professor of Latin and Greek at Wells College. Though written with classic simplicity, there is no trace of antiquity or mediævalism in the strong, tender and liberal Christian spirit which they show. The author is in full sympathy with the best thought of our day, and the book breathes a healthy and mature optimism.

Our Birthdays. Toward Sunset: Seventy-one to One Hundred. By A. C. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Dr. Thompson, now senior pastor of the Eliot Congregational Church, Roxbury, Mass., and a man who has left his three score and ten a decade behind him, has gathered in this volume the substance of a series of his letters to elderly friends, written upon their birthdays—from the seventy-first to the one hundredth. Cheerful and kindly, giving many anecdotes of those who were strong and efficient in old age, these pages ought to be well appreciated by reflective age, and by youth which needs a good example of "happy old age."

RELIGION, THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Faith-Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena. By Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

The title of this book is a perfect one, for it tells exactly what the book is about. When it is further said that Dr. Buckley totally denies the claims and the pretensions that are made by those who practice the so-called faith-healing, Christian science and mind cure, as well as the pretensions of astrologers and clairvoyants, his point of view in dealing with these subjects becomes also sufficiently well understood. But the trenchant vigor and the great knowledge with which Dr. Buckley makes his assaults can only be appreciated by a reading of the book itself. Most of the material has already appeared at one time or another in the course of the past five years in the pages of the *Century Magazine*; but Dr. Buckley's articles were not casual and unconnected contributions,

but were the parts of a systematic and progressive study of a class of phenomena, which he undertakes to explain upon ordinary and natural grounds. The wealth of anecdote with which Dr. Buckley enlivens the pages of this beautifully printed and bound volume makes it the more easy and interesting to read.

The Central Teaching of Jesus Christ. By Thomas Dehany Bernard, M.A. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The Rev. Canon Bernard, of Wells, has for fully three decades enjoyed a high reputation for his studies of New Testament doctrine; and this new volume, which comprises an orderly and complete inquiry into the central teachings of Jesus Christ, based upon the five chapters of the Gospel according to St. John, XIII. to XVII., inclusive, will be widely appreciated by the Christian public of America, as well as of England. The spirit and method of this inquiry accords with the dominant feeling in the religious circles of the present decade.

The Miracles of Our Lord: Expository and Homiletic. By John Laidlaw, D.D. Octavo, pp. 384. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.75.

Rev. John Laidlaw, D.D., professor of theology at Edinburgh, is the author of a new book on the miracles which is expository and didactic in its character and which does not involve any discussion of their nature or historical authenticity. It is a volume of such freshness and such value as to appeal strongly, to all clergymen particularly, for a place in the working library.

The Resultant Greek Testament. By Richard Francis Weymouth, D.Lit. Octavo, pp. 644. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$3.

All students of New Testament Greek and all ministers who consult the Greek original will find this text, which shows at a glance the different readings in the leading editions of the Greek Testament, an indispensable handbook. It is superior for present day purposes to anything else that is obtainable.

The Genesis and Growth of Religion. By Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D.D. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

This volume contains a series of lectures delivered at Princeton Theological Seminary by the Rev. Dr. Kellogg, of Toronto. It is a philosophical and critical discussion of the origin of religions from the standpoint of Christian orthodoxy.

The Human and Its Relation to the Divine. By Theodore F. Wright, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 271. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

An essay which attempts to expound philosophically the relationship between humanity and the Divine, written in the spirit of the works of Swedenborg.

SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Experimental Evolution. By Henry de Varigny, D.Sc. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Henry de Varigny is one of the most industrious and talented of the modern school of French scientific investigators. Last year he investigated the University Extension movement in England for the French Government, and while across the channel gave a course of lectures on evolution for Professor Geddes' summer school of art and science at Edinburgh. Although he apologizes for his English, it is clear and good; and this volume, in which his Edinburgh lectures are published, is one of the most interesting and stimulating of recent additions to scientific literature. It deals not so much with evolution as a theory or a doctrine as with practical experiments with plant and animal life by which evolution may be studied and tested. He strongly advocates the establishment of a great institute devoted to these experimental methods in the study of the evolution of species.

A Natural Method of Physical Training, Making Muscle and Reducing Flesh, without Dieting or Apparatus. By Edwin Checkley. 12mo, pp. 188. Brooklyn: William C. Bryant & Co. \$1.50.

The first edition of this work, two years ago, met with a great success and appreciation. This new edition is revised and somewhat enlarged. It is not a book written for the pur-

pose of developing athletes, nor is it a doctor's book for sick people, but simply what its title purports—a natural system of physical training for all, which requires no dieting or apparatus beyond what nature has furnished. There are a number of helpful illustrations.

Lightning Conductors and Lightning Guards. By Oliver J. Lodge. 12mo, pp. 556. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

Professor O. J. Lodge, of University College, Liverpool, has developed from his long study of the subject a very elaborate work upon conductors and guards for protection against lightning. The book is a technical one, but not too abstruse for the intelligent practical student of such subjects, and it is not only a valuable contribution to applied electrical science, but also a work which fire and marine insurance companies, and others charged financially with the protection of property against loss by lightning, will find to have great value from a commercial point of view.

Transformers: Their Theory, Construction and Application Simplified. By Caryl D. Haskins. 16mo, pp. 150. Lynn, Mass.: Bubier Publishing Company. \$1.25.

The practical applications of electricity are becoming so enormously extended and important that many bright scientific minds are at work introducing improvements of method and system. Mr. Caryl D. Haskins, who is one of these ingenious and intelligent electrical engineers, is the author of a very useful little work upon transformers.

The Place of the Story in Early Education, and Other Essays. By Sara E. Wiltse. 12mo, pp. 132. 60 cents.

This little volume contains a group of essays by a brilliantly successful teacher of children, and it tells most entertainingly what is the place that story telling may be made to occupy in early education, and many other good and practical things based upon the psychological study of children and their development.

Addison's Criticisms on Paradise Lost. Edited by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Addison in his day wrote some elaborate literary criticisms upon Milton's *Paradise Lost*, although most general readers in our time are not familiar with them or even aware of their existence. Professor Albert S. Cook, of Yale, has reproduced these criticisms with a most adequate introduction, and with voluminous and scholarly notes. The little book will be of much use to advanced students of literature, whether from the point of view of Milton, of Addison, or of poetry and criticism in general.

Wordsworth's Prefaces and Essays on Poetry, with Letter to Lady Beaumont. Edited by A. J. George, A.M. 12mo, pp. 134. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 55 cents.

Mr. A. J. George, of Brookline, Mass., is the editor of a little volume which brings together accessibly and usefully certain prefaces and prose writings of Wordsworth, which show us well his quality and method as a literary critic.

The Bible and English Prose Style. Selections and Comments. Edited by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 131. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 55 cents.

Another of Professor Cook's valuable little compilations is entitled "The Bible in Prose Style." Following Dr. Cook's introduction are illustrative comments selected from various eminent writers, while the body of the book is made up of selections from the Bible as fitting illustrations of its character as literature.

Observations on the Platform at Persepolis. By Morton W. Easton, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 18. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

In the publications of the Philology, Literature and Archaeology series of the Pennsylvania University, Professor Morton W. Easton of that University publishes a valuable monograph containing his observations on the Platform at Persepolis. This archaeological study is not only worthy of praise for its scholarly character, but is of more than usual popular interest.

Short Stories in Botany for Children. By Mrs. Harriet C. Cooper. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Children like really instructive books, if sensibly prepared, even better than they like nonsense books; and such a book as this little volume of elementary botany might well impart tastes and inclinations which would lead on to much scientific knowledge.

The Beginner's Greek Book. By John Williams White, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 550. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.30.

The books that young students of classical languages now find ready for their aid make one wish that he were young and might go to school again under these improved modern auspices. Professor White's Beginner's Greek Book seems to be everything that could be desired.

Syllabus on the History of Classical Philology. By Dr. Alfred Gudeman. Paper, 8vo, pp. 50. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Dr. Gudeman's syllabus will be found a very valuable aid by professors and students of the philology of the classical languages.

School Savings Banks. By Sara Louisa Oberholtzer. Paper, 8vo, pp. 29. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science. 25 cents.

Sara Louisa Oberholtzer's very useful and suggestive essay on school savings banks has been issued as a separate pamphlet by the American Academy of Social and Political Science.

Outlines of English Grammar. With Continuous Selections for Practice. By Harriet Mathews. 12mo, pp. 250. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

An attractive text-book, prepared in conformity to new and successful methods for the teaching of the proper use and construction of the vernacular.

Exercises in French Composition. By A. C. Kimball. Based on La Belle-Nivernaise. For pupils in their third or fourth year's study of French. 16mo, pp. 24. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12 cents.

Materials for French Composition. By C. H. Grandgent. Part V. Exercises based on Super's French Reader. For pupils in their first year's study of French. 12mo, pp. 18. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12 cents.

The Pupils' Series of Arithmetics. Primary Book. By W. S. Sutton and W. H. Kimbrough. 12mo, pp. 80. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

The Children's First Reader. By Ellen M. Cyr. 12mo, pp. 101. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

POETRY.

Sulamith: A Metrical Romance. By Samuel McClurg Osmond, D.D. 12mo, pp. 212. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers Printing Company.

The author mused on the strange fact that such a passionate yet pure and elevated poem as the Biblical "Song of Songs" could spring from the heart of such an immoral king as Solomon. "Sulamith" is the pure woman whose love previous to the great king's moral fall made him capable of writing such a song, and the story of whose beauty, character and life are here told with a poetic yet philosophical insight and with true oriental richness of color. The strength and progress of the prevailing blank verse give way occasionally to beautiful rhymed songs. It is hardly necessary to say that the conception of the poem is highly original and interesting. The author is now living in Maryland, but from his long residence in Iowa that State will claim him among the growing group of her truly artistic and powerful writers.

After-Hours: A Collection of Ballads, Lyrics and Sonnets. By Thomas J. MacMurray, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 84. Chicago: American Publishers' Association.

Mr. MacMurray has already published "The Legend of Delaware Valley and Other Poems" and "In Danger and Out of It." The author is a Scotchman, and his simple, earnest verses reveal the national strong moral sense and fondness for songs of real and genuine experiences of common life. Nearly all of the poems are of a moral nature. There are a few directly religious, and also a few poems of nature.

Souvenirs of Occasions. By Sara Louisa Oberholtzer. 16mo, pp. 152. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

This is a delicately apparelled little volume. Most of the "occasions" are such as will be in themselves interesting to all American readers. Those of a more limited nature are generally treated in that true artistic way which makes all occasions proper subjects for poetry. There are humorous verses sprinkled among the others, but the poems inspired by nature in such places as the Banks of Newfoundland and Mount Rigi are to our mind the most poetic in conception and treatment. The metre of the poets is varied, and is in some cases remarkably graceful and rhythmical. The author has read many of her productions in public.

Mountain Melodies. By Cy Warman. Paper, 16mo, pp. 63. Denver, Col.: Cy Warman. 50 cents.

These melodies, which according to the preface were "inspired largely by Nature and Nature's God," consist of some fifty bits of verse varying from seven to forty-eight lines. We fear it is a little unjust to Nature to impute to her inspiration such expressions as "monkey with my motto," and such rhymes as

"I've been so ill at ease.

* * * *

This surely were hades."

But there are some delicately conceived and musically executed bits; not all of which refer directly to mountain scenery or experience.

The Rose of the Alleghanies. Anonymous. Paper, 16mo, pp. 60. Pittsburg: The Pittsburg News Company.



CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York.

The Basis of Wages. Rev. J. D. Sands.
An Inquiry Concerning Our Foreign Relations. T. S. Woolsey.
Trade and Tariff. S. Gross Horwitz.
How to Rebuild Our Merchant Marine. Theodore Cox.
Party Rule in the United States. Albert Stickney.
A British View of the Tariff Question. Lawrence Irwell.
The College Man in Politics. F. B. Deberwill.
The Great Issue. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John.
The Non-Protectionist Idea. W. T. Galbraith.
Practical Labor Reform. G. W. Weippert.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. September.

Economic Causes of Moral Progress. Simon N. Patten.
Sir Wm. Temple on the Origin and Nature of Government. F. I. Herriott.
Influence on Business of the Independent Treasury. D. Kinley.
Sidgwick's "Elements of Politics." J. H. Robinson.
Preventive Legislation in Relation to Crime. C. H. Reeve.

Antiquary.—London.

Archæology in the Corinium Museum, Cirencester. J. Ward.
The Marshland Churches. Rev. J. C. Cox.
The Restoration of Churches. J. T. Micklethwaite.

The Arena.—Boston.

Edward Hugh Sothorn. Mildred Aldrich.
Has Islam a Future? Thomas P. Hughes, D.D.
The Negro Question in the South. Thomas E. Watson.
Bacon vs. Shakespeare. Edwin Reed.
Should the Number of Federal Representatives Be Limited?
The Influence of the Bicycle. Sylvester Baxter.
The Church and the World. P. Cameron.
Astrology Fin de Siècle—No. 1. Edgar Lee.
A Plea for the Prohibition Party. E. E. Bartlett.
The Real Character of Christopher Columbus. A. P. Dunlop.
Symposium on Women's Dress—II.
Thoughts on the Movement for Rational Dress for Women.

Atlanta.—London.

The Dinner Table in the Olden Time. Adela E. Orpen.
Style in Fiction. W. E. Norris.
Scotland's Invitation to Lady Students. J. Kirkpatrick.
New Serial: "Can This Be Love?" By Mrs. Parr.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

Mr. Tilden. James C. Carter.
The English Occupancy of North America. Alexander Brown.
The Betterment of Our Highways. N. S. Shaler.
The College for Women. Mary A. Jordan.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

A Central Bankers' Association for the United Kingdom.
The London and General Bank and the Building Crisis.
The Run on the Birkbeck Bank. F. E. Steele.
On the State of the Indian Currency. J. F. Harrison.
Old-Age Pension Schemes.

The Beacon.—Chicago. September.

The Heliochromoscope.
Pyrogallol Acid or Pyrogallol.
Gelatin-Chloride Printing-Out Emulsion.
Clouds
How to Look at Photographs.
Photography in Relation to Painting.
Deficiencies in the Training of Photographers.
Individuality in Photography.
British Photographers and the World's Fair.

Belford's Monthly—Chicago.

The Men Who Have Made the West. James Maitland.
The Truth About California Wines. John T. Doyle.
The Nuptial Song of Catullus. Champion Bissell.
Mechanism as a Political Fetish. Joel Benton.
Things of the Spirit and Matthew Arnold. George D. Black.
Origin and Development of the World's Columbian Exposition.
The Tax on Coffee. William O. Eastlake.
Why I Am Not a Protectionist. A. J. King.

The Dollar Mark. Wm. T. Stackpole.
Woman and Music. A. Ende.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.

Manners, Morals and Female Emancipation.
Lowland Scotland in the Last Century. Jas. Colville.
Tasmania and Its Silver Fields. Sir E. Braddon.
Snipe and Tiger Shooting in India.
The Typical American Employer: Mr. Andrew Carnegie.
India's Demand for a Gold Currency. C. Daniell.
The Persian Problem.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. September.

Russian Cotton and Salt Industries.
The Condition of Labor in Austria.
The Share of the United Kingdom in the Foreign Trade of Bulgaria.
The Italian Silk Industry.

Bookman.—London.

Personal Reminiscences of George Henry Lewes.
Professor H. Drummond. With Portrait.
Unpublished Letters of George Eliot.
"The Angel in the House." With Portrait.
Mr. R. H. Hutton of the *Spectator*. William Watson.
Mr. Gladstone's Address at the Oriental Congress. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

Among the Basket Makers. Jeanne C. Carr.
On a Coral Reef. Charles Frederick Holder.
Can a Chinaman Become a Christian? Rev. F. J. Masters.
Ranching for Feathers. M. C. Frederick. Ostrich Farming.
New Los Angeles. J. R. Henderson.
The Rise of Diaz. Jose Gonzales.
Political Duty of Californians. R. H. McDonald, Jr.
Signaling Mars. Wm. M. Pierson.
Pre-Columbians of the Mississippi Valley. J. M. Carson.
Marketing California Fruits. W. H. Mills.
Superstition. Bettie Lowenberg.
Shall Machine Politics Rule? W. H. Bonsall.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

The Chapel of the Pyx, Westminster Abbey.
An Artist's Haunt. Bosham.
What I Found in a Rock Pool. H. Scherren.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

Some Fast Steam Yachts. Charles H. Werner.
Notes on the Blast Furnace. John Hartman.
Modern Methods of Quarrying. W. L. Saunders.
Drawing-Room Beginnings. A. G. Holman.
The Steam Engine. W. H. Laurie.
Direct-Connected Engines—IV. Charles H. Werner.
The Governing of Steam Engines. W. S. Aldrich.
Density of Water at Different Temperatures. A. F. Nagle.

The Catholic World.—New York.

Columbus. J. L. Spaulding.
Another Word on Other Worlds. Rev. A. F. Hewitt.
How Shall the Negro Be Educated? J. R. Slattery.
Las Casas' Narrative of the Voyage of Discovery. L. A. Dutto.
The Jesuit "Ratio Studiorum" in Popular Literature. T. Hughes.
The First Bishop of Ogdensburg.—V. C. A. Walworth.
The Indian of the Future. Thomas McMillan.

The Century Magazine.—New York.

What I Saw in the Paris Commune. Archibald Forbes.
The Lotto Portrait of Columbus. John C. Van Dyke.
Picturesque Plant Life of California. Charles H. Shinn.
Pioneer Packhorses in Alaska.—II. E. J. Glave.
Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition. V. H. Van Brunt.
Italian Old Masters. Correggio. W. J. Stillman.
Christopher Columbus—VI. Emilio Castelar.
Money in Practical Politics. Jeremiah W. Jenks.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh.

New Serial: "Blood Royal," by Grant Allen.
 Australian Shark Tales.
 Touch and Taste in Animals.
 Wheat Threshing in Northwest Canada.
 The Origin of Petroleum.
 Light House Illuminants.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa.

Influence of Greek Architecture in the United States.—I.
 International Institutions. Charles Barnard.
 Municipal Gas Works. Edward W. Bemis.
 The Greek and the American Democracies.—I. D. H. Wheeler.
 Improvement in the Science of Warfare. C. E. Munroe.
 The National Banking System. J. L. Laughlin.
 Something About Our Sugar.—II. H. W. Wiley.
 The Romance and the Novel. Maurice Thompson.
 Rise and Fall of the Progressive Party of Korea.
 Adulterated Food in the United States. J. G. Speed.
 Tercentenary of the University of Dublin. J. P. Mahaffy.
 Paul Thumann, Illustrator and Painter. G. L. Carey.
 Shakespeare's Lady. Ira G. Tompkins.
 A Morning with Rev. Anna Shaw. Emma P. Seabury.
 Prolongation of Youthfulness Among Modern Women.
 Scenes at Mackinac. Margaret N. Wishard.

Christian Thought.—New York.

Recent Modifications of Darwinism. Joseph Cook.
 Richard Rohe and Social Theology. A. B. Curtis.
 The Tenement House Evil. R. Fulton Cutting.
 Humanity of the Spiritual Life. Thomas P. Bailey, Jr.
 Ethical Teaching of the Book of Job. A. P. Atterbury.
 Relation of Inventions and Patents to Civilization. L. W. Serrell.

The Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia.

Anti-Foreign Publications in China.
 The Anti-Foreign Riots in China.

Contemporary Review.—London.

The Policy of the Pope.
 The Recent "Heat-Wave." Sir R. S. Ball.
 McKinleyism and the Presidential Election. Robert Donald.
 Irish Literature: Its Origin, Environment and Influence.
 Dr. G. Sigerson.
 Lessons of American History: A Reply. Prof. T. Raleigh.
 Archbishop Magee. Archdeacon Farrar.
 The Coercion of Trades Unions. Clementina Black.
 Of Nuts and Nut Crackers: Squirrels, etc. Phil Robinson.
 Equality. David G. Ritchie.
 The Rise of the Coal Trade. R. L. Galloway.
 The Message of Israel. Julia Wedgwood.
 The English Character of Canadian Institutions. J. G. Bourinot.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

The Peerage in China.
 Cranborne Chase.
 Mount Etna.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—New York.

An Old Southern School. Nathaniel T. Taylor.
 A Persian's Praise of Persian Ladies. Ruel B. Karib.
 The Great Railway Systems of the United States. H. B. Plant.
 Liberal Tendencies in Europe. Murat Halstead.
 Some Phases of Contemporary Journalism. John A. Cock-
 erill.
 As to Certain Accepted Heroes. Henry Cabot Lodge.
 New Mexican Folk-Songs. Charles F. Lummis.
 The Discontinuance of the Guide Board. T. W. Higginson.
 The Human Eye as Affected by Civilization. D. B. St. J.
 Roosa.

Demorest's Magazine.—New York.

Heroes in Bronze and Marble at Our National Capital.
 How to Sing Without a Master.—III.
 How Chromo-Lithographs Are Made. S. Carver.
 The Care of the Hair. Susanna W. Dodds, M.D.

The Dial.—Chicago. September.

Whittier, Parsons, Curtis.
 Whittier and Slavery. Samuel Willard.
 Poets' Tribute to a Poet.
 France Under Louis Philippe and Napoleon III.
 George Mason of Virginia. A. C. McLaughlin.
 Jowett's "Dialogues of Plato." W. S. Hough.

October.

American Periodicals.
 A German Explorer in Central Africa.
 Meaning and Use of Decorative Art. Sara A. Hubbard.
 The "Platform" in England. Woodrow Wilson.
 Freeman's Unfinished History of Sicily. F. W. Kelsey.
 Conversations with the Simians. Joseph Jastrow.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal.

Evolution in Yacht-Building. T. V. Hutchinson.
 The Old Government House, Montreal. Gerald E. Hart.
 Nurses' Life in the Montreal General Hospital.

Eastern and Western Review.—London. Sept. 15.

Turkey and Bulgaria. Ched Mijatovich.
 Studies in Anglo-American Politics. F. W. Grey.
 The First Indian M. P.—Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mrs. M. D. Griffiths.
 Incidents of Life in Persia. Alex. Finn.

Economic Journal.—London. Sept.

The Australian Strike, 1890. A. Duckworth.
 Profit-Sharing and Co-operative Production. L. L. Price.
 Fancy Monetary Standards. R. Giffen.
 A New Standard of Value. W. Bagshot.
 Capital and Labor: Their Relative Strength. Prof. J. S. Nicholson.
 The Perversion of Economic History. Prof. W. Cunningham.
 A Reply to Dr. Cunningham. Prof. A. Marshall.
 The Insufficiency of Our Cash Reserves. G. N. Pownall.
 The Labor Commission. John Rae.

Education.—Boston.

The True End of Education. Dr. E. E. White.
 Notes on Principles of Education.—IV. M. McVicar.
 The American College for Girls in Constantinople.
 Teaching English Literature. Leverett W. Spring.
 Reading at Sight. Charles T. Williams.
 Modern Languages as a "Mental Discipline." Prof. O. Heller

Educational Review.—New York.

The Organization of American Education. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.
 Elementary Greek as a College Study. Benjamin I. Wheeler.
 Catholics and the Public Schools. John Conway.
 Public School Pioneering in New York and Massachusetts.
 Reform in Grammar Schools. Albert B. Hart.
 The New Edition of Jowett's "Plato." Thomas D. Seymour.
 The Teaching of Mathematics.—I. Simon Newcomb.
 The Dublin Tercentenary. Harry R. Peck.
 Present-Day Handwriting. John Jackson.

Educational Review.—London.

Richard Lewis Nettleship. With Portrait. R. W. Macan.
 The Teaching of Language. Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein.
 The Scholarship Link Between Elementary and Secondary Schools. R. P. Scott.
 The Sweating of the Elementary School Teacher. J. H. Yoxall.
 The Teaching of English Literature. Caroline E. Rigg.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York.

Industrial Development in the South.—I. Richard H. Edmonds.
 Shall the Professions Be Regulated? N. S. Shaler.
 Bridge Building in America. T. Kennard Thomson.
 Industrial Decadence in Germany. James C. Bayles.
 The Copper Region of Michigan. F. B. Phelps.
 How We Can Guard Against Cholera. G. F. Shradly.
 How Electricity is Measured. Herbert Laws Webb.
 The Phosphate Industry of Florida. F. B. Wilson.
 Interior Fireproof Construction. John M. Carrère.
 Reciprocity with Canada. Erastus Wiman.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London.

Beards and No Beards. J. C. Hadden.
 Clipper Ships. H. Russell.
 A Summer Among the Dovecotes. A. Watkins.
 Golf and Golfing. H. Hutchinson.

Expositor.—London.

The Revised Version. Bishop Walsham How.
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Prostitution. O. Panizza.
Karl Bleibtreu as a Dramatist.—III. H. Merian.

Der Gute Kamerad.—Stuttgart.

No. 49: St. Augustine, the Oldest Town in America.
No. 52: Steel Pens and Their Manufacture.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. September.

The Latest Development in Astronomy. Dr. E. Dennert.
The Religious Sects of Russia. A. Brachmann.
Leaves from the Past of Weimar.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. September.

Before the Opening of the Landtag.
The Columbus Celebrations. Dr. M. Haberlandt.
Modern Wonders. R. Grazer.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

Dramatic Impressions. Continued. B. Auerbach.
Young Germany. F. Mauthner.

September 10.

Dramatic Impressions. Continued.
A National Opera in Berlin: "Melusine." F. Mauthner.

September 17.

The Science of Social Democracy. P. Ernst.
Max Müller's Natural Religion. Dr. T. Achelis.
Dramatic Impressions. Continued.

September 24.

Social Democracy. Continued.
Berlin as an Art Centre. C. Gurlitt.
New Moltke Letters. F. Mauthner.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

September 1.

Music in Poland.
This Year's Festival at Bayreuth. Max Graf.

September 15.

Polish Opera Performances in Vienna. Max Graf.
On the Personal Question in the Bayreuth Festivals. Dr. E. Roth.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 49.

Mecklenburg and Its Constitution. Continued.
Vollmar and State Socialism. K. Kautsky.

No. 50.

Homestead and Cœur d'Alène, Idaho. F. A. Sorge.
Cholera and Other Pestilences.

No. 51.

Homestead. Concluded.
The Social Doctrine of Anarchy.—IV. E. Bernstein.
The Cholera in Hamburg.

No. 52.

The Over-Stocking of the Higher Professions.
The Social Doctrine of Anarchy. Concluded.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. September.

The Æsthetics of Our Classic Authors. A. Dörnig.
King Henry IV. of England in Prussia. H. Prutz.
The Beginnings of Modern Romance. E. Schwan.
On the Relationship of Religion and Art Among the Greeks.
A. Thimme.
Johann Eduard Erdmann. C. Rossler.
Political Correspondence—The Crisis of the German International Exhibition, German Electoral Reform.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. September.

The Right to Work. J. Köchlin Geigy.
The Tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I. at Innsbrück.
H. Trog.
A Swiss at the Court of the Electors of Brandenburg Three Hundred Years Ago. K. Stichler.

Sphinx.—London. September.

Empiric, Ethical and Religious Optimism. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
Do Our Souls Still Live After Death? L. B. Hellenbach.
Darwinism and Chiromancy. W. von Saintgeorge.
Dr. James Price's Experiments in Alchemy. C. Kiesewetter.
How the Fakirs of India Feign Death. A. J. Ceyp.
Ernst Moritz Arndt. R. Geerds.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. September.

Bankruptcy from the Point of View of Liberal Economy.
H. Pesch.
The Ptolemaic Sun System.—II J. E. Hagen.
Blaise Pascal.—VIII. W. Kreiten.
An Examination of Cremation.—III. A. Perger.
The Mahābhārata, the National Epic of the Old Indians. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 3.

Columbus and the Discovery of America. Max Lorking.
America Before the Days of Columbus. E. Boetticher.
The Ships of Columbus. J. Heinz.
The Oldest Map in the World.
Winged Thieves. Dr. K. Russ.
On the Lake of Geneva. W. Kaden.
The Homes of Munich Artists.
Goethe's Mother. With Portraits.
Hunting the Adder. Prof. L. Hoffmann.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 2.

Pictures from Lorraine. Dr. I. H. Albers.
Morocco. L. Pietsch.
Anton Rubinstein. With Portrait. F. Pfohl.

Heft 3.

Fruit Harvests and the Profits of Fruit Growing. J. Falkenhorst.

A Dangerous Inhabitant of Germany: the Adder. Prof. W. Hess.
Wonders from the World of Color. J. Stinde.
Eleonora Duse, Italian Actress. With Portrait. B. Chiavacci.

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—Berlin. September.

Hubert Herkomer. (With Portrait and Illustrations.) L. Pietsch.
Marie Niemann-Seebach, Actress. With Portraits. J. Hart.
What Berlin Eats and Drinks. H. von Zobeltitz.
Venetian Glass. H. Harden.

October.

H. Herkomer. Continued.
The Discovery of America by Columbus. G. Egelhaaf.
Postage Stamp Collecting. H. von Zobeltitz.
The Munich October Festival. F. von Ostini.
Our Fancy Dogs. C. Schwarzkopf.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.

Athos, the Holy Mountain. G. Ebers.
The Disease of Our Century—Weakness of the Nerves. Dr. T. von Jörgensen.
The Old and New Schools of Prussia. J. B. Meyer.
Eight Thousand Feet Above the Sea. A. Fischer.
Watering Places. B. Schulze-Smidt.
Friedrich Hessing, the Master of the Mechanical Art of Healing. A. Wilbrandt.
What We Read. With Portrait. A. E. Schönbach.
The Fiddle Makers of Mittenwald. R. Schott.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. September.

The Ethical Pros and Cons of War and of Peace. F. Jodl.
War Songs in the Schools. Dr. L. Bräutigam.
The Peace Congress at Berne.
The Interparliamentary Conference. A. Gundaccar von Suttner.
A Song of Peace to the Congress. Karl Henckell.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Braunschweig.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary in Letters to His Sister—I. With Portrait and Fac-simile.
Caroline Louise, Princess of Weimar. With Portrait. Lily von Kretschmann.
Teutwart Schmitson, German Artist. With Portrait and Illustrations. L. Pietsch.
The Number Two in the History of Languages. E. Eckstein.
Pictures from Spain. Princess Urussow.
In the Chinese Town Shanghai. P. Neubaur.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. September.

Immoral Literature and Its Patrons. M. Brociner.
Fairy Tales in History. Vivus.
"Das Volkramslied," by Julius Grosse. A. Schwarz.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amarante.—Paris. September.

Hungarian or Maygar Literature. Ilona.
Jeanne of Flanders, Countess of Montfort. Baronne B. de B.
The Meistersingers. E. Schuré.
Fans Before and After the Renaissance.

L'Art et l'Idée.—Paris. September.

Albert Robida, Writer and Engraver. Octave Uzanne.
Art and Clothing: Ideas in Favor of an Æsthetic Costume Men. A. Germain.
Can Authors Write Best in the Country? G. de Saint Héraye.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. September.

On Moral Hygiene. Dr. P. Lademe.
How London is Encircled by Its Railways. G. van Muydeé.
Contemporary English Novels.—IV. A. Glardon.
The Russian Language and the Expansion of the Slav Languages.—II. L. Leger.
Jean Jacques Rousseau's Correspondence with Mme. Bov. de la-Tour. P. Godet.
Chroniques.—Parisian, Italian, English, Swiss and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lauranne. September.

The Actual Conditions of the Christian Faith. G. Frommel.
Jesus Christ, the Son of God. J. Reymond.
Adolphe Monod and Eugene Bersier. A. Watier.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. September.

Max Stirner and His Book on the Individual. T. Randal.
Anti-Semitism and Its General Causes. B. Lazare.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. September.

The Protectionist Reaction. G. de Molinari.
The Errors and Truths of the Good Old Times. Courcelle Seneuil.
Modern Society According to Courcelle Seneuil. E. Lamé-Fleury.
Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Science—June 15 to August 1, 1892. J. Lefort.
The Law of Co-operation and Participation. E. Brelay.
The Co-operative Societies of Italy. V. Paredo.
The Obligatory Syndicates of Switzerland. L. Troarin.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on September 5.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

September 1.

Cialdini. H. Montecorboli.
The Nineteenth Century Lettre de Cachet.—I. A. Muteau.
The Irish Question.—III. Concluded. P. Hamelle.
Rabelais at Lyons. A. Bertrand.
Contemporary Literature in Spain. A. Quesnel.
A Precursor of M. Brown-Séguard. L. Quesnel.
The Agha of Tuggurth. Jean Daras.
A Woman's Ideas on Algeria.

September 15.

Marshal MacMahon.—I. Commandant Grandin.
The Co-operative Movement in Agriculture.—I. Cte. de Rocquigny.
The Nineteenth Century Lettre de Cachet.—II. A. Muteau.
Gen. Lazare Carnot as a Song-Writer. G. Lavalley.
Dramatic Collaboration. A. Chadourne.

Barbara Radziwill. Cte. A. Wodinski.
Six Months Among the Peasants of Corfu. Mllo. H. Lascaris.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. September 16.

The Duties of Parents. F. Nicolay.
The Ethical System of Auguste Comte. J. Angot des Retours.
The Condition of Small Proprietors and of Salaries According to Recent Statistics in Italy.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

September 1.

At Bayreuth. Maurice Lefèvre.
The Theatrical Exhibition at Vienna. A. Wagnon.

September 15.

Comedians and Their Art: Mdle. Lerou at Home. Verax.
The English Theatre: Superficial Impressions. P. Valin.
Adrienne Lecouvreur. M. L. Vernay.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

September 3.

The Responsibilities of Carnot. F. A. Aulard.
Charles Nodier and Musset. E. Grenier.
Sentiment and Idealism in French Art. P. Gsell.

September 10.

French Education of the Mussulmans of Algeria. A. Ram-
baud.

The Republican Idea at Brazil. O. d'Araujo.
The Wagner Month. R. de Récy.

September 17.

The Teaching of Young Girls. M. Bréal.
The Historical Precedents of the Fête of September 22. H.
Monin.

Bananas at the Antilles. C. de Varigny.

September 24.

Literature and Science. G. Lanson.
The Teaching of the Russian Language in France. Halpérine
Kaminski.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

September 1.

A Chapter in Scientific History: The Transmission of Chem-
ical Industries from Antiquity to the Middle Ages. M.
Berthelot.

Actors and Actresses of Former Days. V. du Bled.
A Journey to Kharezem.—II. P. Gault.

Artificial Rain. H. de Varigny.
The Venice Conference and the Cholera of 1892. J. Rochard.
The New Wallenstein. G. Valbert.

September 15.

The Private Life of Michel Teissier. A Novel.—I. Edouard
Rod.

The Council of State and Projects of Reform.—II. M. Va-
ragnac.

The English Elections and the Fourth Gladstone Ministry.
A. Filon.

Paris Water. J. Fleury.
La Fayette Under the Consulate of the First Empire. M.
Bardoux.

Notes on the Lower Vivarais.—I. E. M. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

September 1.

Art Exhibitors in Paris. L. Bourdeau.
Pierre Lafitte and His Appointment to the Chair of the Gen-
eral History of the Sciences in the Collège de France.
With Portrait. F. Pilon.

Whaleback Steamers. E. Lalanne.
Famous Mathematical Calculators. With Portrait of Inaudi.
A Béligne.

The Wharf at Kotonou, in Dahomey. G. Dumont.

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Oriental, Greek and Roman Archæology. M. Trawinski.
The Travels of Captain Binger from the Niger to the Gulf of
Guinea. With Map and Portrait. A. Meillor.

The Columbus Celebrations. G. Marcel.
The Caribbees in the Jardin d'Acclimatization. Zaborowski.

The Fêtes of the First Republic. J. Grand Carteret.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

September 1.

Reminiscences of War and of Misery. Jules Simon.
The Irish Question. Michael Davitt.

Adrienne Lecouvreur as Depicted in Her Letters.—I. G.
Larroumet.

The Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America. A.
Moireau.

Housing of the Working Classes. G. Picot.

September 16.

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Valmy and French Unity. A. Mézières.
Count Fédor Golowkiu and His Unpublished Memoirs. L.
Perey.

Adrienne Lecouvreur.—II.
After the Separation of Church and State. H. Pouquier.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris

September 1.

The Causes of the Revolution in Chili in 1891.
Anti-French Propaganda in Syria. Continued. G. Péregrin
September 15.

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The Binger Mission in French Guinea.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. September.

Wealth in Ancient Rome. H. Francotte.
Rama in Bosnia.—II. A. Bordeaux.
The History of the Construction of Boats and Ships. M.
Lefebvre.

A Prisoner in the Bastille—Mdme. de Stal Delaunay. B.
Marcel.

The Evolution of the Family. C. Lagasse de Locht.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. September.

The Congress of Experimental Psychology.
Hypnotism by Rotary Mirrors in the Treatment of Hysteria.
Dr. G. Lemoine.

The Importance of Psychotherapeutics. Dr. Bourdon.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. September.

The Separation of Church and State from the Financial Point
of View. Y. des Bruyères.

The National Poet of Austria: F. Grillparzer. A. du Rien.
A Drama in Dahomey. A. Goffroy.

Civilization in France. Continued. J. A. Petit.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. September.

Personality in Dreams. J. M. Guaroia.
Religious History and Philosophy. M. Vernes.
On Philosophical Terminology. J. P. Durand (de Gros).

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

The Swedo-Norwegian Conflict. B. Björnson.
My Profession of Faith. Count Tolstoi.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

September 3.

The Future of Psychology. C. Richet.
Balloon Photography. Léo Dex.
The Geographical Service of the Army in Great Britain.

September 10.

The Struggle for Existence Between the Various Classes of
Organisms. E. Metchnikoff.

The History of the Population in a Rural Commune. A.
Dumont.

September 17.

Report of the Congress at Pau of the French Association for
the Advancement of Science.

Alimentation in India. L. Theureau.
The White and Colored Population of the United States. V.
Turquan.

September 24.

Food and Luxury. A Reply to Count Tolstoi. C. Richet.
A Scientific Voyage to the Galapagos Island. H. de Varigny.
The Navies of the Ancients. Montecorooli.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September.

The Revolution of the Future. H. Aimel.
Merr's Theory of Value and of Plus-Value. Paul Lafargue.
Cabot and the Icarians. Concluded. A. Holynski.
Great Modern Fiefs—the Gas Monopoly. A Parisian Elector.

Revue de Théologie.—Montauban. September.

Three Lives of Jesus—Strauss, Rénan and Keim. A. Porret.
The Proofs of the Existence of God. A. Matter.

Authority in Matters of Faith. P. Geymonat.
A Consecration to Holy Orders in the Time of Louis XIV. J.
Lambert.

Revue du Vingtième Siècle.—Alsace. September 5.

Chardonnnet Silk and Artificial Silks.
The Progress of Peace

A Universal Postal Rate.

L'Université Catholique.—Lyons. September.

The Confessions of St. Augustine. Continued. C. Douais.
Jean Jacques Rousseau. Continued. T. Delmont.
Edmond and Charles Tulasne. Continued. E. Dufresne.
History of the United States, by A. Moireau. P. du Magny.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

September 3.

Oligarchical Government in the French Republic.
Evolution and Energy in Spite of Logic.

September 17.

The Church and France.
The Pontificate of S. Gregory the Great in the History of
Christian Civilization.
The Hittites and Their Migrations.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome. September.

Christian Socialism. R. Borghi.
Christine of Sweden in Italy. Corrado Ricci.
Notes on the Railway Conventions of 1885. A. Cottram.
The Pantheon of Agrippa. F. Bengio-Annini.
Two Venetian Tragedies. "Conte di Carmagnola" and "Antonio Foscarini." (Manzoni's and Niccolini's.) A. Gardo.
The Eruption of Etna. A. Ricco.

September 16.

Dante and Magic. F. D'Ovidio.
Notes on the Railway Conventions of 1885. A. Cottram.The Eruption of Etna. A. Ricco.
The Genesis of the Ancient Catholic Church. R. Mariano.
Hamlet and Adelchi. N. Scarano.
Volognano in Valdarno. C. Pozzolani Siciliani.
Enrico Cialdini.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

September 1.

For the Beauty of an Idea. A. Fogazzaro.
The Legend of Spanish Ingratitude Toward Columbus. A. V. Vecchi.
The Six Days of Creation.—III. A. Stoppani.
Some Recent Portions. Z.
Etna and Its Eruptions. C. del Zungo.

September 16.

The Coming War. Crito.
The Abbé Villeneuve and Italian Emigration. A. M. Cornelio.
Ancient Rome. R. Ricci.
The Hexameron. Continued. A. Stoppani.
Saving Banks in Umbria. P. Manassei.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

España Moderna.—Madrid. August 15.

Critical Survey of the Columbus Centenary. C. F. Duro.
International Chronicle. Emilio Castelar.
Literary Impressions. F. F. Villegas.

La Miscelanea.—Cartagena. S. A. July 17.

Notes on Dueling. Miguel.
The Poet Becquer. Julio M. Galofre.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

August 30.

Pseudonyms. Concluded. Maxiriarth.
Regionalism in Galicia. L. Pedreira.
The Philosophical and Political Ideas of Jovellanos. A. G. Macerra.
Literary History in Spain.—XIII. C. M. Garcia.

Latest Statistics of the Spanish Press. J. P. Criadoz Dominguez.

Forms of Government: Second Series.—II. D. Isern.

September 15.

Contemporary Philosophy. B. Champsaur.
Excursion to the Barres Alpes in France. R. V. de Medeano.
Regionalism in Galicia. Continued. L. Pedreira.
Literary History in Spain.—XIV. V. C. M. Garcia.
Forms of Government.—II. 3. D. Isern.
Spanish Official Statistics. Continued. Diego Pazos.

Revista Uruguaya.—Montevideo, S. A. July.

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The Flower of the Ranch. Story. B. Fernandez v Medina.
The Bond. Drama. Nicholas Granada.
Reviews, Literary Notes and News, etc.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. September.

F. J. Van Rossum du Chattel. Johan Gram.
Moleschott's Jubilee. Dr. H. F. A. Peijpers.
Plautus' "Mostillaria," as acted at Amsterdam. Dr. H. J. Polak.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. September.

David Grieve. J. Van Loenen Martinet.
The Mahdi and His Realm. W. Baron Van Goltstein.
Shelley.—II. Dr. W. Byvanck.
The Moon in Difficulties. A Study in Comparative Mythology.
Professor Speijer.

Teyssmannia.—Batavia.

Nos. 6 and 7. 1892.

Plants Protected by Ants. Dr. W. Burck.
Floral Decorations. H. J. Wigman.Native Names for Plants. F. S. A. de Clercq.
Sweet Potato Culture. Dr. P. v. Romburgh.

Tijdschrift von Binnenlandsch Bestuur.—Batavia.

Part VII. Nos. 3 and 4.

Emigration or Slavery?
Attempts at Paddy-Culture. K. F. Holle.
The Amarani District.
Practical Linguistic Work.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. September.

Cremation. Dr. C. J. Wijnaendis Francken.
Walloons and Flemings. Aug. Gittée.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Danskeren.—Kolding, Denmark. September.

H. J. Ranch's "Bird Song" F. L. Grundlvig.
The Childhood of the Race. Th. Helveg.
Vilhelm Birkedal. L. Schröder.
The Public High School at Askov. L. Schröder.
Public High Schools in Finland. L. Schröder.
The Produce Market. Chr. Faber.

Idun.—Stockholm.

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Hilda Petersson, Sweden's First Glass Etcher. With Portrait.
Birger Schöldström.
The Women's "World's Fair." Signe Ankarfelt.
Idun's "School Holiday Colony" Dr. Carl Flensburg.

No. 37 (247).

Sigrid Elmblad ("Toivo"). A Suomi-poetess. With Portrait.
Birger Schöldström.
Our Mother Tongue. Adolf Hellander.
To Separate. A. Noël.
From the Sphere of Woman's Work: Stockholm Studies. G. Gullberg.

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Away with Matrimonial Advertisements. A. R.
The Decoration of Our Homes. Clementine von Braunmühl.

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Fredrika Limnell. With Portrait. Hellen Lindgren.
Respect Individuality! Hanna Kamke.
To Separate. "Ring."
The Decoration of Our Homes—II. Clementine von Braunmühl.
Ord och Bild.—Stockholm. July-August.The Aino-Myth. After the Three Paintings by Axel Gallén.
St. Jöran and the Dragon. Hans Hildebrand.
Kalevala and Finnish Art. With Portrait of Elias Lönnrot.
Per Soicax.
Contour and Color. Helena Nyblom.
The Life Story of Von Moltke. A. Hammerskiöld.
Older and Newer Air Ships. Karl af Geijerstam.
Extracts from "B. B.'s" Diary. Authorized Translation from
the Norwegian. Fritz Thaulow.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAAPS	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Hclp.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChHA	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
Ch.MisI	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WeIR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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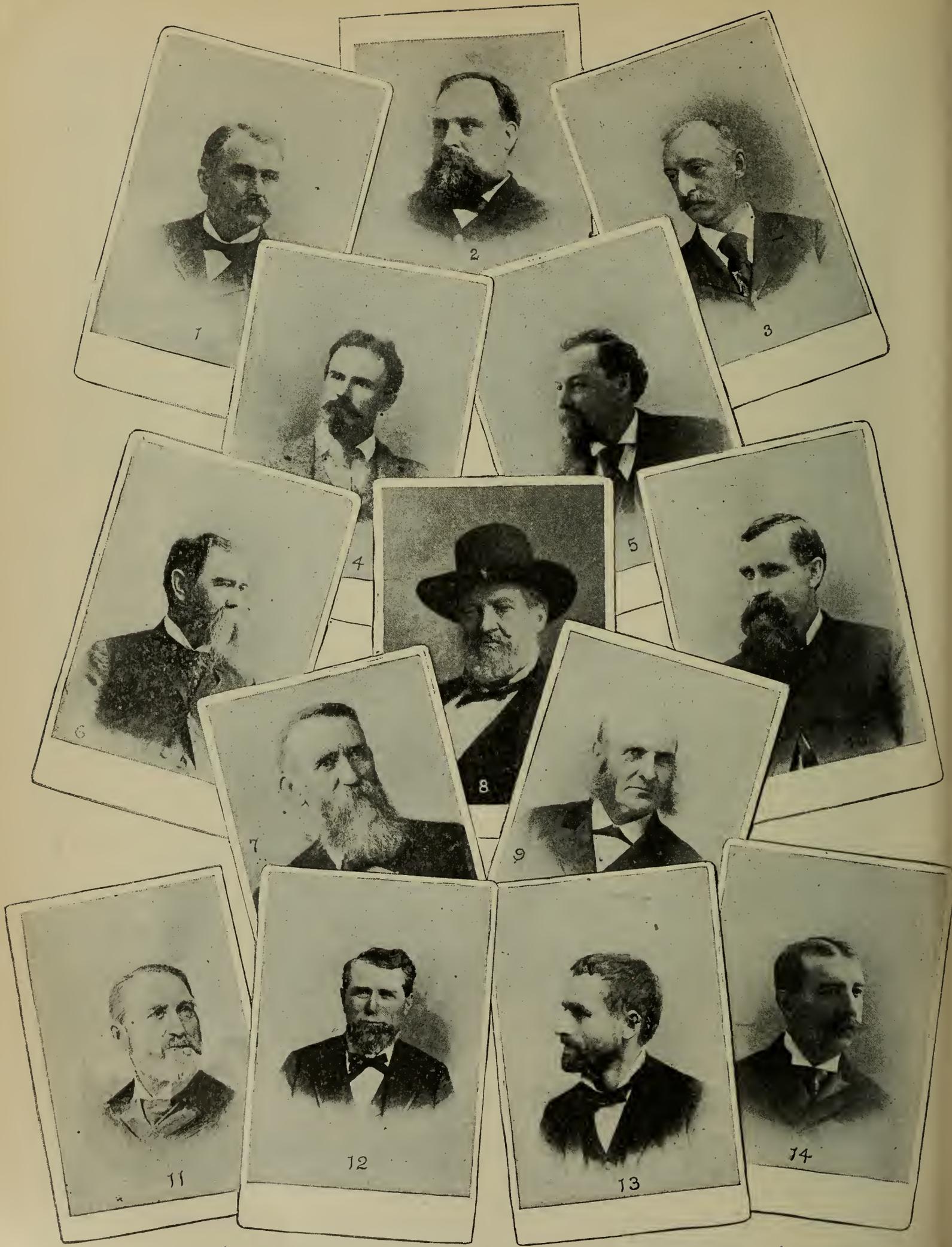
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for December will contain a character sketch of the Late Lord Tennyson, by Mr. W. T. Stead, and many other attractive literary features. In view of the holiday season, the December number will be considerably larger than usual, and profusely illustrated.

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A GROUP OF NEWLY ELECTED STATE GOVERNORS. (See page 527.)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Claude Matthews (Dem.), Ind. | 4. Wm. A. McCorkle (Dem.), W. Va. | 7. William H. Northen (Dem.), Ga. | 10. Abram W. Smith (Rep.), Kan. |
| 2. James S. Hogg (Dem.), Texas. | 5. Henry B. Cleaves (Rep.), Maine. | 8. Peter Turney (Dem.), Tenn. | 11. Lorenzo Crouse (Rep.), Neb. |
| 3. George T. Werts (Dem.), N. J. | 6. Elias Carr (Dem.), North Car. | 9. Luzon B. Morris (Dem.), Conn. | 12. Knute Nelson (Rep.), Minn. |

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VOL. VI.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 35.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

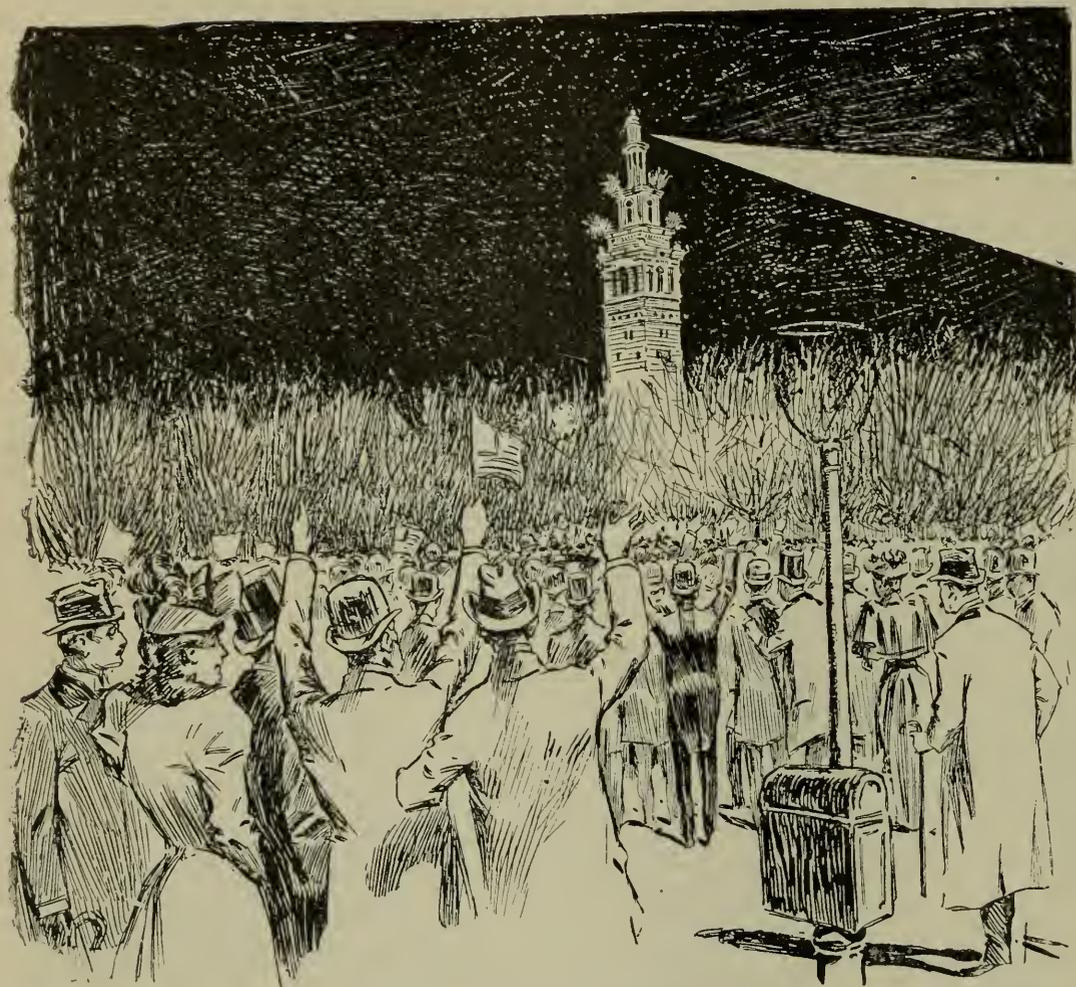
*Our
Quadrennial
Elections.*

In the past month America has surprised itself and given the world a great object lesson. It has chosen 444 Presidential Electors, of whom 267 are Democrats, 118 Republicans and 27 Populists, with the 32 votes of Ohio and California in doubt as yet; and these electors will on the day appointed by law assemble in their respective States and ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States, with the well-assured result that all the Democratic electors will vote for Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Thus, as a result of the battle of the ballots, Mr. Cleveland will succeed Mr. Harrison as President, and the vast executive machinery of the greatest government on earth will pass from the hands of one political party to the hands of its opponents, involving changes of *personnel* in thousands of important public offices. Besides the Presidential Electors, an entirely new House of Representatives has been chosen, the number of members being 356, of whom the Democrats will have about 220, the Republicans 130, and the Populists 6. Some thirty-three States have also elected State legislatures, in a majority of which the Democrats will have a preponderance. Nearly all of these legislatures will each have to choose a United States Senator to replace men whose terms expire on March 4; and the most of the legislatures will choose Democrats. At present the Republicans have a small majority in the Senate; but after March 4 that chamber will be under Democratic control, with the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson presiding over it. Moreover, twenty-five States have elected new Governors and other State executive officers. There have been many hundreds of judges chosen to sit on State Supreme benches, or to officiate in State circuit or district courts or county courts. A great number of cities, including New York, have elected mayor, councillors and other officers. It may be safely estimated that more than half a million county and township officials—such as sheriffs, coroners, auditors, treasurers, recorders of deeds, supervisors, township trustees, guardians of the poor,

highway commissioners, assessors, members of school boards, and so forth—were also elected with the more conspicuous functionaries on November 8. In various States, important Constitutional amendments were voted upon by the people. Thus, some twelve or thirteen million voters were authorized to assemble at perhaps nearly a hundred thousand separate polling places to record their preferences for their executive rulers from the township selectmen or trustees to the President of the United States; for their judicial officers from the local justice of the peace to the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; and for their law-making functionaries from village alderman to member of Congress. Viewed apart from distracting incidents and from too intimate contact with merely local phases, there is an unspeakable majesty about this silent but determined contest of the ballots. When or where has this world ever seen anything else that could compare in impressiveness with this spectacle of sixty-five millions of people, represented by all their fathers, husbands and grown-up sons and brothers, engaged on one designated day in the choice of all their agents of government?

*Telegraph,
Flash-light
and Kodak.*

At night the country waited, with eager expectancy, to learn the results. Crowds were gathered wherever it was known that telegraphic bulletins would be displayed. Every modern appliance was called into service that could be adapted to the dissemination of intelligence. The national press news associations and the great newspapers had devised systems for the collection and transmission of returns from scores of thousands of polling places scattered from ocean to ocean and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, compared with which news-gathering methods in Europe are as a donkey-cart is to a locomotive. The telegraph companies, besides facilitating the plans of the press, were also collecting the news, and were distributing bulletin announcements to every country village and to every city club-room. The calcium lights behind a thousand magic lanterns from Maine to Texas were



THE "HERALD'S" FLASH-LIGHT, ELECTION NIGHT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

throwing the bulletins, minute by minute, upon great screens for the benefit of the thousands who crowded the streets. In New York, the *Herald*, besides the calcium and the screens at each of its three or four branch offices, had placed a powerful electric search light upon the top of the sky-scraping tower of the "Madison Square Garden." The public had been informed for days in advance what to understand by flashes northward, southward, eastward and westward, by flashes intermittent, by flashes protracted, etc. The luminous ray stretching across the black sky was visible to three millions or more people in the vicinity of the metropolis. Southward flashes meant reports favorable to the Democrats in New York State, and eastward flashes meant reports favorable to Mr. Cleveland in the country at large. Northward and westward flashes meant reports favorable to the Republicans. Early in the evening the southward flashes prevailed, for it was soon evident that New York was going to the Democrats by decisive majorities. Later in the night the eastward flashes grew numerous as returns came in from more distant States; and at length as the magnitude of the Democratic victory became manifest to the editors of the *Herald*, their flash-light ceased its intermittent performances and concentrated its power in one clear, steady stream of light pointing due east, but high enough toward the zenith to be visible for many miles. The huge dome of the mammoth *World*

building, also, was ablaze with electric lights, as a pre-announced signal of the Democratic victory. Of course the streets were full of newsboys until long after midnight, selling the extra editions which succeeded one another about every quarter of an hour. Apropos of these modern methods for obtaining and communicating election news, it should be remarked that it was seriously proposed by the Republican national committee to use the "Kodak" systematically at all the polling places where Tammany Hall was expected to use a small army of lodging house "colonists" as "repeaters." The thing was not actually done; but it is obvious that instantaneous photography can be used in such a way as to make illegal voting a very perilous business. A few small cameras, in the

hands of zealous members of a Campaign Photography Club who would press the button on every suspect that came to the polls, might frighten illegal voters into a lifetime of good behavior; for the camera would be an infallible detective.

*The
Results
Accepted.*

But to return to the result of the election. The Republicans had been confident; but they went home in the small hours of the morning aware that they had sustained a general and decisive defeat. They were somewhat stunned with surprise for twenty-four hours, but on the second day they had recovered their wits, had accustomed their minds to the unwelcome facts, and had acquiesced in the results with good grace and good humor. The eventual transfer of vast power from one party to the other, seriously affecting the private fortunes of hundreds of thousands of people, will have been accomplished without turmoil or friction. There is not a Republican in the country who would not instantly resent and resist any attempt to prevent Mr. Cleveland's peaceful inauguration next March. Such a remark sounds like a platitude; and yet this unanimous and perfectly sincere acquiescence in such a momentous political change is a very wonderful thing when one considers it in the light of history, and in comparison with the political unrest of our South American neighbors and some of the

European States. Nor does there seem to be any sullenness in the acceptance of the verdict. The Republicans began at once to talk of better organization for the next campaign, but they took their loss this year as the country's deliberate and clearly pronounced decision, and they have shown no bitterness. Both leading candidates came out of the contest highly respected by supporters and opponents alike. Mr. Harrison will leave the White House with as high a prestige as any retiring President since Washington. Mr. Cleveland will enter it under more favorable circumstances of public confidence and general well-wishing than have fallen to the lot of any new President since the early days of the Republic.

*The Verdict
and its
Meaning.*

It is fortunate on many accounts that the verdict was given in terms so emphatic. Very close elections always invite troublesome, if not dangerous, disputes over the counting and the other electoral details; make it easy to prefer charges of fraud; intensify partisan feeling, and weaken the moral force of the result. In the present instance the country has made its will sufficiently apparent as to several matters. Let it be said plainly that no popular election can ever be interpreted as pronouncing upon tariff schedules in detail. Inasmuch as not one campaign speaker in ten on either side knew anything about the McKinley tariff worth mentioning, it is too much to suppose that the average voter understood it. Yet in a broad sense the verdict was against the McKinley tariff. The Republican party was condemned because the voters believed that its policies had come to be too favorable toward the concentration of wealth. It was felt to be growing plutocratic. Its campaign funds were thought to be the offerings of rich protected manufacturers; and it was believed that these classes of men were combining to use money to a dangerous extent in carrying elections, and then to use it dangerously to secure legislation promotive of their private interests. In the West, the Republicans were accounted more closely connected than the Democrats with corporate wealth in railroads, banks and capitalistic undertakings in general, and the Republican party suffered accordingly. Mr. Carnegie was regarded as the typical beneficiary of the protection system; and the troubles at Homestead created a widespread feeling among workingmen that the Republican party was not sincere in urging protection as a means of maintaining American wages. Mr. Reid, the vice-presidential candidate, was, moreover, accounted a representative of the plutocracy and a long-time enemy of organized labor. It is not for us to say that these views were just; but that they prevailed very extensively is true. And they carried the election. They underlay the People's party movement in the West and South, and they accelerated the Democratic movement in both East and West. There are plenty of millionaire Democrats, of course, and a long list of names enter the mind at once; but it

remains true, nevertheless, that this campaign involved to some extent a movement of the poor against the rich, and that the Republican party was more generally thought to stand for the rich.

*Difficulties
of the
Tariff Question.*

As to the tariff specifically, the verdict is equivalent to a mandate to revise the McKinley bill. This will be a difficult and perilous task, and Democrats of experience and cool heads will permit no "smashing." What is now demanded is an examination of the schedules and rates of the tariff law, not so much from the point of view of the protected interests themselves, as from that of the national prosperity at large. The present moment would seem opportune for taking the tariff largely out of politics. The fact is that men's real convictions on this question do not follow present lines of party cleavage. There are many protectionist Democrats and almost as many low-tariff Republicans. A standing tariff commission might be constituted that would make reports from time to time based upon sound and impartial investigation. The problems to be solved are so delicate and difficult that they must be approached in the best of temper and with perfect frankness if they are to be solved wisely. This country has prospered so magnificently under the system which has enabled it to create its own great manufacturing interests, that no readjustments of that system should be made without a careful weighing of every consideration. Since the election, we do not hear Democrats saying, in the language of their Chicago platform, that "protection is a fraud." To them are now to be confided all the varied interests of this great Republic, and the responsibility may well make them anxious. Meanwhile the country need have no serious apprehension of disaster through a too abrupt reversal of policy, for all the Democratic leaders are enjoining one another not to be precipitate. Unquestionably the joy of Europe has been too vociferous. American Democrats surely do not propose to join hands with foreign manufacturers to crush out promising industries that have taken root on our own soil. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming tariff debates in Congress will not be acrimonious, and above all that the subject may be handled in a scientific and statesmanlike way, without too much lobby interference on the one hand or too much destructive partisan zeal on the other.

*The "Force
Bill" as an
Issue.*

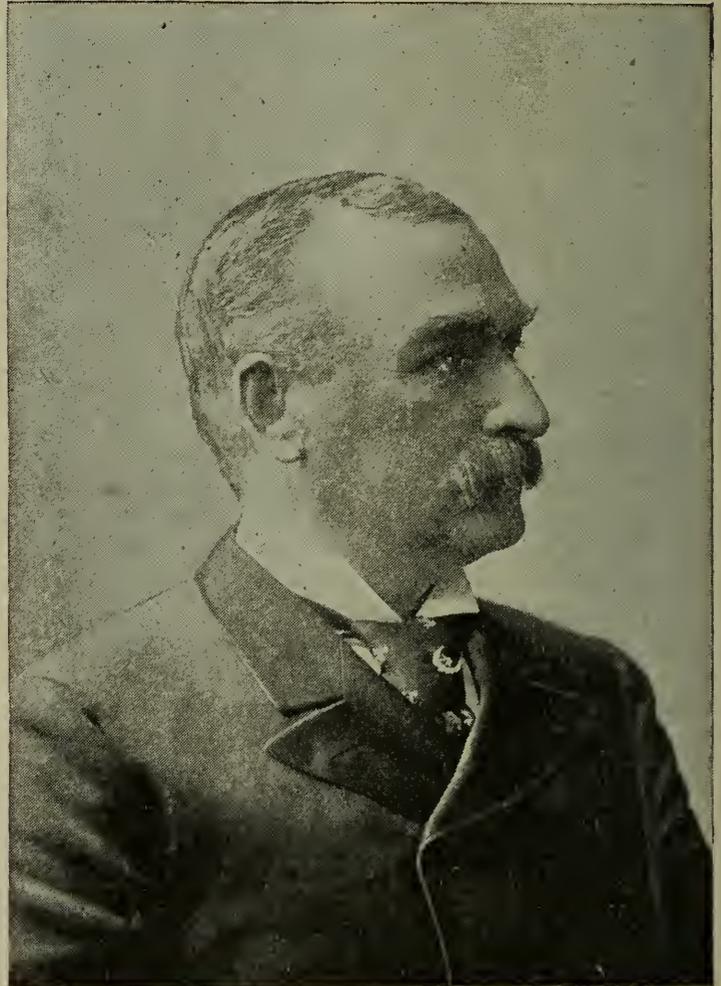
The question of Federal control of elections proved to be an issue of the highest order of influence. The Republicans had decided to go through the entire campaign ignoring that issue, and they have their reward. Two years ago it was one of their leading doctrines that presidential and congressional elections should be brought under a more or less elastic system of federal supervision. Their Minneapolis platform omitted the question altogether, and through the whole campaign, from June to November, their only answer to the Democratic argument that Republican

victory meant a "Force bill" was a silence so evidently concerted that it became painfully conspicuous and irritating. This silence, far from helping to keep the issue out of the campaign, gave weight to all that the Democrats charged, and justified that party in ringing the changes on it. The South was upon the point of "breaking up" politically. Several of the border Southern States were ripe for Republican success, and several of those further south were easily the conquest of the People's party. But the Force bill issue changed everything. "No Force bill, no negro domination!" was a cry that stirred the South like a clarion blast from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and languishing Bourbonism revived once more, and Populists and Republicans experienced a cyclone. The South has gained its point this time, and its people may now join as many new parties as they like. The principle of State and local control of all elections is established—at least for many years to come. The South need fear no Northern legislation to enforce the negro's suffrage rights. Each Southern State must deal with its own problems of the franchise in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, including the post-bellum amendments. Any State that wishes to adopt the Mississippi plan is at liberty to do so so, with the understanding that the illiteracy disqualifications must be applied without unfair discrimination on account of color. Yet even if such discrimination were to some extent practiced, it would not primarily concern citizens of other States. This election has laid the ghost of Southern reconstruction by Northern interference. Races in the South must work out their destinies themselves, and the North may observe with friendliness and sympathy, but must keep its hands off.

*The Cities in
Politics.*

The immense part played by the great cities in this last election has impressed the public mind deeply. New York City's Democratic majority of 75,000, reinforced by Brooklyn's large majority, sufficed to overwhelm a Republican majority of 60,000 that had accumulated in the counties of the great State of New York above the Harlem river—that is, above the metropolitan and island populations about the mouth of the Hudson. Chicago's great growth and its decided alliance with the Democracy has even given the once impregnable Republican State of Illinois to the Democrats—a transformation from the politics of the late John A. Logan to the politics of Adlai E. Stevenson that is almost startling. Illinois gave a plurality of 25,000 for its Republican leader, Logan, on the ticket with Blaine in 1884, and now it has given 25,000 for its esteemed Democratic citizen, Stevenson, on the ticket with Cleveland. And the change is very largely due to Chicago. The Democracy of Boston has practically made a doubtful State out of Republican Massachusetts; and the "alliance of Harvard College and the slums" is becoming the dominant force in the old Bay State. But it is to be noted that in St. Louis, where Democracy rather than Republicanism is the

regular politics of the larger part of the well-to-do and "highly respectable" classes, the Republicans this year swept the town. Many good people view with deep apprehension what seems to them the political perversity of "the masses" in our large cities. This monthly chronicle is not the place to argue the subject at length. But, at least, there are two sides to the debate. If, for instance, "the slums" are destined to rule Massachusetts, they are distinctly felicitous in their selection of so bright and winsome a young Harvard man as Governor Russell



MAYOR-ELECT THOMAS F. GILROY.

to hold the chief office. And in New York, where they have given Tammany so rousing a victory, it must be admitted that in Mr. Gilroy, the Mayor-elect, they have promoted from the commissionership of public works a man whose personal character and official ability have won respectful treatment and frank acknowledgment from Tammany's bitterest enemies. In Illinois the personage whom the Chicago slums have chosen to honor above others is John P. Altgeld, the Governor-elect. Judge Altgeld has at least been an outspoken man, of great intellectual vigor and advanced social ideas, who has written and spoken much, and has made his way in public life not as a plutocrat or a machine party boss, but as a thinker and a man of courageous ideas. It is not long ago that Henry George came near carrying New York against Tammany on one side and

“respectability” on the other, simply because in the minds of the workingmen he stood for progressive social ideas. “The masses” in American cities are not so depraved or so hopeless after all. And it is just possible that the professed friends of “good government,” who fear the slum vote, would accomplish most in the end by throwing in their lot with the masses, even with “the publicans and sinners,” studying their interests and aiming to lead them in the direction of real social and political progress.

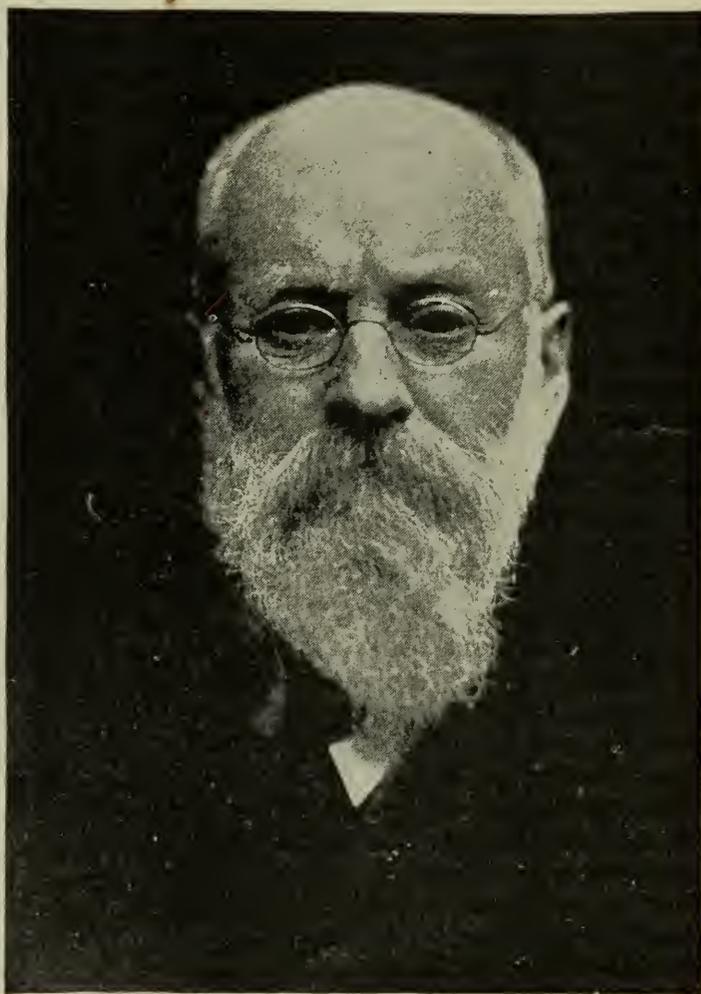
*Ideas
Versus
“Machines.”*

And this leads us to observe that, although even in the glaring light of this November result the politicians as a rule cannot see it, political victories are won by ideas rather than by machinery. In a limited range, much can be done by good party organization toward getting out the full vote and holding the wavering ones in line. But the two party machines with headquarters in Fifth avenue, New York, are not responsible for Republican defeat or Democratic success. The voters as a mass acted upon their own judgment and convictions. They were swayed by ideas. Nothing could well be more favorable to the cause of civil service reform than the experiences of the last eight years. Mr. Cleveland began his first term as a civil service reformer. He ended it as the most lavish dispenser of party spoils the country had ever seen, thereby secured his renomination in the face of his previous avowal of one-term principles; and he was defeated at the polls with all the vast machinery of federal officialdom working strenuously for his success. Mr. Harrison came in less pronounced as a civil service reformer. The party spoils were thereupon distributed more frankly, though no more generally, than under Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Harrison's renomination was secured by the active participation of federal office-holders, and the federal machinery was used for his re-election without stint. Yet the possession of this supposedly vast advantage did not avail anything more to Mr. Harrison in 1892 than to Mr. Cleveland in 1888. The people thought well of both men, but thought ill of their perpetuation in power through the influence of public patronage. The people are getting tired of “machines” and spoils methods. When the right moment comes they will rise in New York City and obliterate Tammany, in spite of its marvelous hold through its use of patronage upon hundreds of thousands of people. The best thing that Mr. Cleveland can do for the Democratic party will be to resist its greedy importunity for the spoils of office.

*Newspapers
in the
Campaign.*

The campaign committees will say, on this score of the dominance of ideas over mere machinery in the elections, that they contributed hugely to the making of the result by their great output of campaign literature. There is of course much truth in this claim. But nowadays it is the newspapers rather than speeches in pamphlet form and “campaign documents” as such, that reach

and influence the voters. In so far as the committees utilized the newspapers—which they did to an unprecedented extent—they found their way to the people. But most newspapers do not take their tone from politicians and campaign committees. In England the politician makes public opinion, and the party editor is his humble and obedient servant. In this country the situation is exactly the reverse. The editor leads and the politician follows. The field for a few great editors who can perceive, think, proclaim, and hold their ground, is particularly open just now, especially on the Republican side. The Democratic papers have of late years been much more influential with the people, much more enterprising, and much more widely read—speaking in the general way—than the Republican papers.



CHARLES A. DANA.

*Especially
the
New York “Sun.”*

Of course, the one newspaper that comes out of this year's campaign covered with glory is the New York *Sun*. The impartial student of the campaign must admit that the *Sun* dictated its plan, and contributed more than any other single factor to the result. Its distinguished editor, Charles A. Dana, was strongly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination. He was equally opposed to the tariff plank adopted at Chicago. To support Mr. Cleveland upon the ground of his great personal superiority for the Presidency would have been stultification for the *Sun* in view of its previous

treatment of him ; and to have supported him upon the merits and urgency of the Democratic tariff plank would have been equally impossible. Mr. Dana took up the Democratic opposition to a " Force bill," and declared this issue to be the one important feature of the campaign. He stood absolutely alone at first. He reiterated his position every day, ingeniously, humorously, persistently. At first people thought it a joke. Gradually they took it seriously. Mr. Hill and Tammany, the anti-Cleveland Democrats everywhere, the anti-free-trade Democrats everywhere, and the old-line Southern Democrats, began to rally strongly around Mr. Cleveland on the ground that at least he was dead against the Force bill. Mr. Harrity, Mr. Whitney and the Fifth avenue machine fell in line. They plastered the whole South with great yellow cartoons illustrating the horrors that would follow a Force bill. We reproduced one of these in our cartoon department last month. The *Atlanta Constitution* and other Southern Democratic papers took up Mr. Dana's daily cry of " No Force bill, no negro domination ! " The South was saved to the Democratic party, and even in New York and the North the issue was used with great effect. Many Democrats do not like the *Sun* and do not think it sincere. But it has achieved an overwhelming influence through the dominant personality of a great editor, supported by a brilliant and loyal staff. Mr. Dana combines the old with the new traditions in journalism. He appreciates modern news gathering, but he also believes in editorials and brilliancy and literary excellence. He was trained at Harvard and at Brook Farm, was for a long time with Greeley on the *Tribune*, and is something of an idealist. He is an American patriot, believes in the new navy, favors American industries as Samuel Randall did, stands by our own foreign policy in moments of emergency, appreciates the ability and character of great Republicans like Blaine, Harrison, Reed and McKinley, and supports Hill's machine and Tammany Hall in a spirit that seems paradoxical to many readers. The *New York World* and the *Herald* distinguished themselves in the campaign by the fullness and impartiality of their reports of political news. The *World* pushed a Western Democratic propaganda. The *Tribune* was dignified and able through the campaign, but candor compels the statement that its influence was much diminished by the candidacy of its editor and chief owner, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. It could not have been otherwise. The rapid rise of the *Recorder* and the *Advertiser*, and the pluck, energy and great circulation of the *Press*, were the noteworthy things in New-York morning Republican journalism.

The Death
of
Mrs. Harrison.

While the political aspects of the campaign were perhaps not affected in any way, its tone and manner were distinctly modified by the sad death of Mrs. Harrison. The President's devotion to his wife was that of a man whose home circle and domestic life have been to him always the sweetest and happiest part of his existence. His marriage was a very early one, and he



MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

has never been a man who has had much time or taste for club life, fashionable society or public amusements. His bereavement has not been obtruded upon the country for sympathy or effect ; but the death of a President's wife cannot be otherwise than a matter of wide note and deep concern. Mrs. Harrison was universally regarded as a type of all that is best and most beloved in American womanhood. Her intelligence and capacity were very great, and she was fully equal, as long as her health lasted, to any social or semi-public duty that was imposed upon her by the fact that she was mistress of the White House. Mrs. Harrison grew to young woman-

hood and was educated in the President's own college town, Oxford, Ohio; and after her marriage went with her husband to Indianapolis, which was destined to be her life residence, excepting for the years spent in Washington with General Harrison as Senator and afterward as President. The Atlantic seaboard has not quite learned to appreciate the culture and refinement of two such Western home towns as Oxford and Indianapolis. But the fact that such women as Mrs. Harrison and such men as the President come from those towns must greatly enhance that appreciation.

The Statesmen and the Children. Undoubtedly domestic affections and ties afford the statesman his safest and best relief from the cares of public life or the reverses of practical politics. Mr. Gladstone has met with many a heavy knock-down; but he has gone off home to Hawarden for a few days, chopped down trees and romped with his beloved grandchildren, and turned up again in public life serene and refreshed. Garfield in the short but stormy period of his occupancy of the White House, found immense relief in his romps and games with his small sons in their bedroom at night. Lincoln's weariness, at the darkest moments of the war period, was forgotten in the company of his son "Tad." In like manner everybody knows and sympathizes with President Harrison's great affection for his little grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, and likes his warm devotion to the members of his family, whether grown up or children.

Our Composite Photographs of the British Cabinet. The composite photograph of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet which formed our frontispiece last month has attracted wide notice and excited much interesting comment. The result of this blending of the faces of seventeen statesmen was certainly very different from anything that a portrait artist would have been likely to draw as a type, an average, or an idealization of the English Liberal politician of to-day. The strange countenance obtained by the process of photographic blending would seem to have been more



PRESIDENT HARRISON AND HIS LITTLE GRANDSON.

favorably regarded in this country than in England. Thus, the *Christian Union* commented upon it as follows:

"The current number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* contains a very interesting feature in the form of a composite photograph of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. This photograph may perhaps be regarded as revealing the typical quality of the new Liberal Ministry, and, if so, it shows culture, refinement of taste and habit, and a meditative quality almost inclining to dreaminess. It is a type which belongs rather to the man of letters, the artist or enthusiast than to the practical politician; but Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, it must be remembered, contains men of a very unusual intellectual quality."

And this expression of opinion is fairly representative of the comments of our American newspapers. In England the critics were much less complimentary.

They were disposed to regard the features of the composite gentleman as simply expressive of a benevolent imbecility. In both countries, however, the interest in the picture and in the manner of its making was evidently so general that we can respond to it in no more appreciative way than to print reproductions of the composite photographs of each of the four groups described last month. As stated then, the photographer began by dividing Mr. Gladstone's sixteen colleagues into batches of four, each with its own head man. The head man in each group of four was the last to be photographed. In making up the fours, regard was necessarily paid to the similarity of visage. For instance, the first group was made up of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Arnold Morley—

four members of the Cabinet who are clean shaven. Lord Rosebery was naturally the captain of this beardless four. Sir William Harcourt was the captain of the big-headed men, and he had as his colleagues Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mundella and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. The third group, with Mr. Morley at its head, consisted of Lord Herschell, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Lord Ripon. The fourth, or Lord Spencer's group, included Mr. Bryce, Lord Kimberley and Sir George Trevelyan. Having got these four composite groups, they were all combined, and then Mr. Gladstone's portrait was photographed upon the whole. For purposes of comparison, we have thought well to use again, in smaller space, the final resulting portrait as published last month. This, with the four group pictures, has

been submitted to a noted London physiognomist, Miss Oppenheim, whose judgments are at least amusing. Of the Gladstone composite Miss Oppenheim says :

The chief characteristic in this face is economy and acquisitiveness, as seen in the breadth of the bridge of the nose and the development of the organs of calculation, order, and precision over the outer corner of the eye. The forehead is square and practical, and there is a total absence of imagination, poetry, ideality or veneration, the head being flat on top. The lips are thin and lacking in sympathy. There is more permanency than intensity in the facial bones. The smallness of the nostrils denotes a lack of physical courage. The depth of the eyes in their sockets means shrewdness and policy."

Of the four initial groups the first, Lord Spencer's, comes out rather the handsomest. By calling it Lord Spencer's group we mean that he was photographed last upon the images of his three colleagues, Lord Kimberly, Professor James Bryce and Sir George Trevelyan. The result is very curious, being what may be called a glorified Bryce. Lord Spencer's whiskers are almost the only trait of the chief of this group, who, as being last photographed upon the portrait, ought to have been more conspicuous than his colleagues. Miss Oppenheim gives the following delineation of the character of this group :

The deep setting of the eyes denotes shrewdness, and the manner in which the brows lower over them, that there is more perception of things present than of things to come. The shortness of the eyebrows de-



MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS LITTLE GRAND-DAUGHTER.

notes a lack of order, calculation and figures, yet the width of the nose at the bridge is indicative of excessive economy and closeness over small matters. The downward projection of the eyebrow at the outer corner means contest, and the fullness under the eyes eloquence and speech. The several perpendicular lines between the eyes denote conscientiousness, the transverse wrinkles over the bridge of the nose authority and command. There is a fair development of the organ of benevolence, but there is a want of width across causality or reasoning power.

The second group is Mr. John Morley's, and consists of Lord Herschell, Mr. Mundella and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre disappears as completely as Sir George Trevelyan does in the first group. We have here Mr. Morley's forehead, Lord Herschell's nose, and Mr. Mundella's beard. Miss Oppenheim's diagnosis of this portrait is as follows :

The squareness of the forehead denotes practical common sense, and that the perceptive and reflective faculties are equally balanced. The manner in which the ears stand out from the head is indicative of physical energy and executive power. The length of the throat suggests independence of spirit. The downward projection of the septum of the nose shows a love of analysis, invention and discovery. The width of the chin indicates fidelity and permanency. The two perpendicular lines between the eyes are caused by a love of justice and equity. There is a lack of sympathy in the thinness of the lips, but the nose is thinner at the bridge, thus less acquisitive.

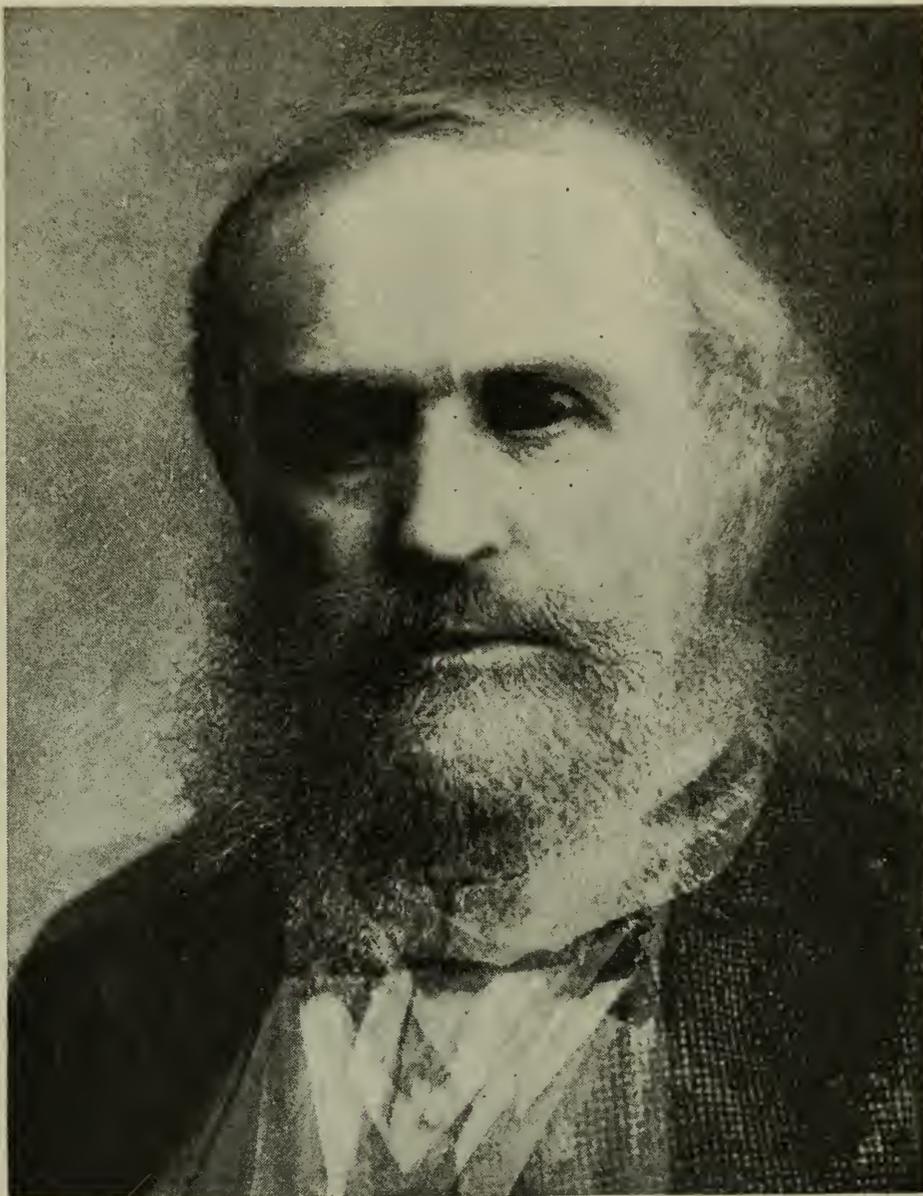
The third group is that of Sir William Harcourt, and is composed of the large-headed men of the cabinet—namely : Lord Ripon, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. The curious thing about this is the disappearance of Sir William Harcourt, the type resulting from the combination of the four being predominantly that of Mr. Fowler, although the general result somewhat modifies the appearance of the president of the Local Government Board. Of this group Miss Oppenheim says :

Shows more reflection than perception of individual things, the top part of the forehead being widest. The line from the nose to the mouth means ambition and a love of distinction. The wavy lines in the forehead denote hope and enthusiasm. The fullness under the eyes is due to the development of the organ of language or eloquence, giving its possessor great power of verbal expression. The fullness of the under lip means sympathy and philanthropy ; the width of the indented chin, fidelity and a desire for affection.

The last and most remarkable of the groups is that of Lord Rosebery. It is formed from the beardless men of the Cabinet—namely Lord Rosebery, Mr.

Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Arnold Morley. The net result is a combination between Mr. Arnold Morley and Lord Rosebery, the latter, however, being much the most prominent. Miss Oppenheim's delineation of this group is as follows :

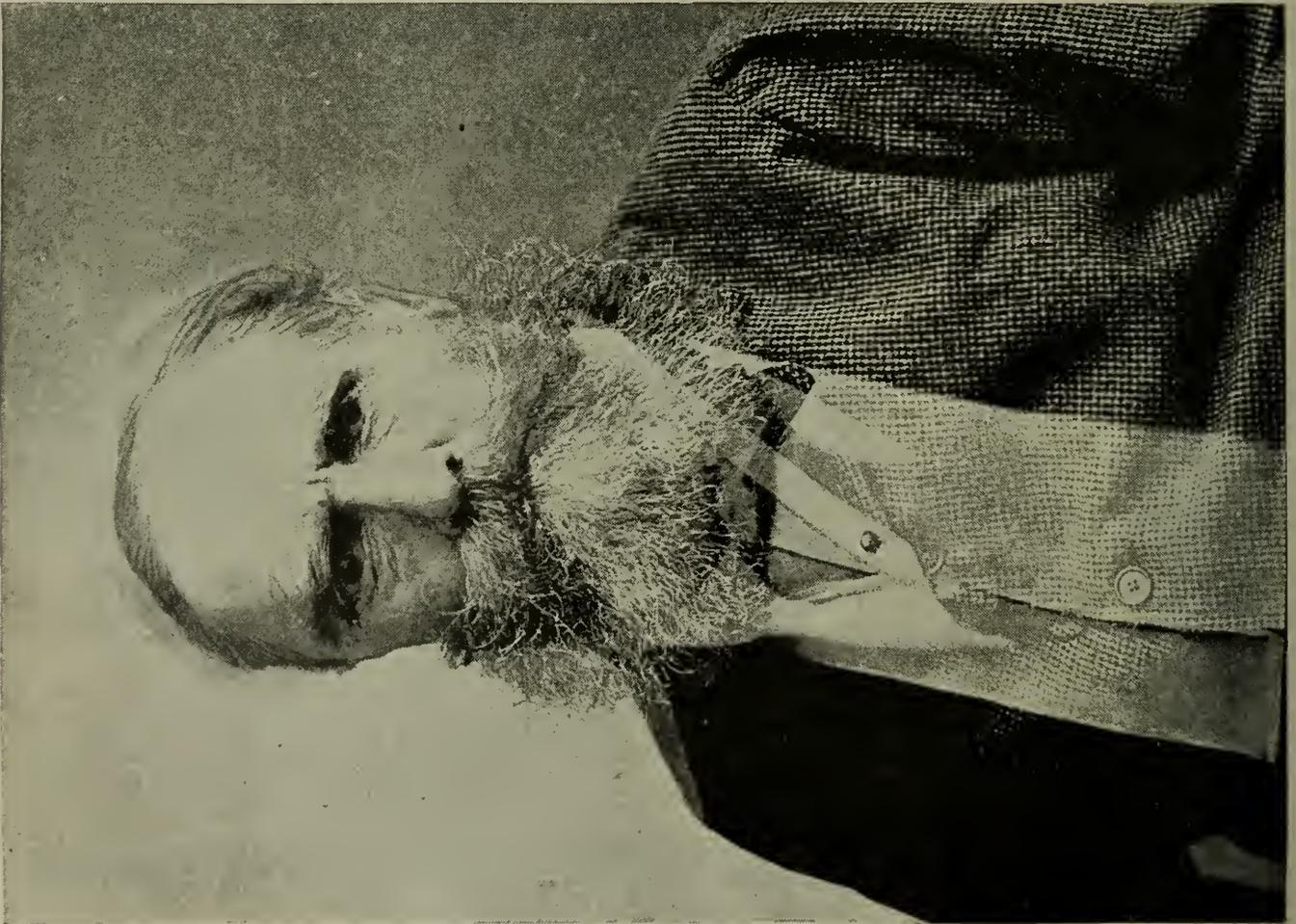
The chief characteristic of this composition is self-esteem, as seen by the remarkable height of the back



A COMPOSITE OF MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CABINET.

of the head. The other qualities are fairly evenly balanced. The length of the eye-sockets denotes mathematical accuracy and calculation, the width of the bridge of the nose acquisitiveness and economy. The manner in which the lips fit into one another indicates concentrativeness of ideas and fixity of purpose. The smallness of the nostrils means a lack of pugilistic courage, and that their possessor would sooner settle matters civilly than physically. The mental capacities are well developed. The whole face denotes excessive vitality and executive power.

We hope to be able next spring to give our readers a composite photograph of Mr. Cleveland and his new Cabinet. Just now there is much gossip afloat as to its probable membership.



I.—SPENCER-KIMBERLEY-BRYCE-TREVELYAN.



II.—JOHN MORLEY-HERSCHELL-MÜNDELLA-SHAW LEFEVRE.



IV.—ROSEBERY-ASQUITH-ACLAND-ARNOLD MORLEY.



III.—HARCOURT-IOWLER-RIPON-CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

*Will There
be an
Extra Session?*

Ever since election day the question whether or not the new Congress would be called by Mr. Cleveland to sit in extra session, has been eagerly discussed. The old Congress, elected in 1890, will assemble for its second and closing session on December 5. It will continue in session until March 4, when the present House expires. In the natural order of things the new Congress, elected this year, will not assemble for its first session until next December, just thirteen months after its election. If Mr. Cleveland chooses to do so he may assemble the next Congress at any time after March 4. Thus he may call an extra spring session, or he may if he chooses assemble Congress a month or two in advance of the regular December session in order that the tariff question may be brought under preliminary consideration. There are always many practical objections in the way of calling extra sessions, and it is well known that President Cleveland will be reluctant to assume this responsibility, and will avoid it unless he deems the necessity very clear. But if the new President's inauguration and the opening session of the new Congress could take place within one or two months after election day, there would be many points of advantage gained and very few, if any, points of advantage sacrificed.

*This
Winter's
Session.*

The country will watch somewhat curiously the conduct of the existing Congress, which resumes its sittings this month, to see how its sense of its duty may have been affected by the recent elections. The House of Representatives in its first session passed several tariff measures touching separate items of the complicated schedules; but these bills found no consideration from the Republican Senate. It is possible that the Senate may now be disposed to give some attention to tariff questions, although it is much more likely that all such bills will be allowed to await the next Congress, which will have a Democratic majority in the Senate chamber as well as in the House. The first order of business in the Senate this month will be the Washburn-Hatch Anti-option bill, which, having passed the House, failed to reach a vote in the Senate at the last session, and was given the order of precedence for the December sitting. It would seem likely, upon the whole, that the strength shown by the Farmers' Alliance and the anti-monopoly movement in the elections may affect rather favorably than otherwise the fortunes of this pending measure for the prohibition of that form of gambling known as "future trading" or "dealing in options."

*The
State
Legislatures.*

In a few weeks, not far from thirty State and Territorial legislatures will be in session, and matters of even more concern to the every-day existence and happiness of the average citizen will be dealt with by these bodies than by the national Congress at Washington. Until recently, there has been a deplorable lack of knowledge among the law-makers of any given state con-

cerning the recent legislative experiments of the other States of the Union. Yet it is obvious that the experience of sister commonwealths might, touching a very great number of subjects of legislation, be of the utmost value. This is coming to be more clearly perceived, with the result of a constantly increasing interchange of suggestion and experience. A number of States have created official commissions for the promotion of uniform legislation. These commissions met in New York in November. Various State functionaries, such as superintendents of public instruction, commissioners of labor statistics, members of boards of railway commissioners, and so on, have fallen into the habit of regular or occasional gatherings for mutual consultation and benefit, and all these methods result in placing at the disposal of one State the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of all the rest. The Library of the State of New York has undertaken, for the guidance primarily of the legislators of its own commonwealth, the annual publication of an extensive comparative summary and index of the legislation of all the States whose law-making bodies have been in session within the year. This particular task falls to the lot of Mr. W. B. Shaw, who is Mr. Melvil Dewey's legislative sub-librarian. Mr. Shaw is in position to know very promptly and accurately of the new laws enacted by all the different States. There will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS a brief but highly suggestive summing-up by Mr. Shaw of the principal State legislation of the year 1892. It will be remembered that he has, in former numbers of this magazine, presented a summary of the legislation of 1890 and 1891. The year 1893 bids fair to be a very interesting and important one in the history of American State legislation.

*Desirable
Constitutional
Changes.*

In the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of the Minnesota delegation, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican party, in National Convention assembled, most earnestly and emphatically urge the adoption of an amendment to the National Constitution, extending the term of office of the President of the United States to six years, and providing that no person who has been President of the United States shall thereafter be eligible to the same office. We therefore respectfully request the Congress now in session to propose an amendment to the National Constitution that will speedily accomplish this end.

This resolution, though publicly read before the convention, was not debated nor brought to the test of a vote. But it expresses a sentiment which is so prevalent among thoughtful men that one can seldom find in private conversation a member of any political party who does not entertain it. The resolution was duly published as an appendix to the volume of proceedings of the Tenth Republican National Convention that Col. Charles W. Johnson, who was secretary of the gathering at Minneapolis, has very accurately edited. It is to be hoped that the present



A GROUP OF NEWLY ELECTED STATE GOVERNORS. (See frontispiece.)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Benjamin R. Tillman (Farmers' Alliance), South Carolina. | 4. W. J. McConnell (Rep.), Idaho. | 8. George W. Peck (Dem.), Wis. | 12. John B. Smith (Rep.), N. H. |
| 2. Edward Iverson (Rep.), Wyo. | 5. William M. Fishback (Dem.), Ark. | 9. John T. Rich (Rep.), Michigan. | 13. Thomas G. Jones (Dem.), Ala. |
| 3. Chas. H. Sheldon (Rep.), S. Dak. | 6. John H. McGraw (Rep.), Wash. | 10. William J. Stone (Dem.), Mo. | 14. Levi K. Fuller (Rep.), Vermont. |
| | 7. M. J. Foster (Dem.), Louisiana. | 11. J. C. Helm (Rep.), Colorado. | 15. J. E. Rickards (Rep.), Montana. |

or the next Congress may act upon this one-term question, and set in motion the tedious process of amending the Federal Constitution. While they are about it, there are several other changes relating to the method of nominating and electing Presidents, and to the apportionment and choice of members of Congress, that might well be improved. The gerrymander of congressional districts by the State Legislatures has come to be a political abuse and a public scandal of the gravest character. It is possible that some slight addition to the clauses of the Constitution relating to the method of electing members of the House of Representatives might do away with the evil. In this connection, Professor Commons' very thoughtful and suggestive article on the abolition of gerrymandering, contributed to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, deserves to have particular attention called to it. Among the minor features of our framework of government which would seem susceptible of improvement is the one fixing the date of the expiration of a presidential term and a congressional period on March 4, and the one providing for the assembling of regular sessions of Congress in the first week of December. Under the existing plan, the President continues in full charge of the executive government for four months after the choice of the electoral college that is to name his successor. There was some reason for this in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, who supposed that the electoral college would really exercise an independent choice of its own, who made a liberal estimate of time required for traveling and for the transmission of returns in the days before the advent of railroads, and who also wished to allow an abundance of time to meet the contingency of no choice by a full majority of the electoral college and the consequent precipitation of the presidential election into the halls of Congress. A revision of the electoral system, by the way, should provide for the election of the President by a plurality of the electoral college.

*End of the
Homestead
Strike.*

The Homestead strike was terminated on Saturday, November 19. Its duration of several months had been a terribly losing game all around. Some twenty lives, it is reported, were sacrificed directly or indirectly; and the money loss, which can only be estimated, is placed at \$10,000,000 or more. Millions were sacrificed on both sides, although the bulk of the loss will have been sustained by the company. The taxpayers of Pennsylvania will have to meet a bill of from a half million to a million dollars for various charges growing out of the employment of the militia, cost of prosecutions, etc. With the great sum that this wicked quarrel has wasted, there could have been built and endowed a series of technical and practical trades' schools that would have become the glory and pride of Pennsylvania, and would have rendered incalculable benefits to workmen and capitalists alike. Against the plea that the State should protect society by establishing compulsory arbitration to meet such

conflicts as the Homestead deadlock, one finds many glib and tripping phrases used, the sum and substance of which are that it would all be quite, quite impossible, and would be quite objectionable even if it were possible, because certain supposed metaphysical rights might be infringed upon. Men evidently have different views as to the order and priority in which rights should be asserted. In our opinion, it is the right of the State, which created the corporation at Homestead, to see that a peaceful and regular way is provided for settling labor disputes.

*The French
Government
and Strikes.*

The chief interest in Continental news grows out of the new expansion which has suddenly been given to the functions of Prime Minister of the French Republic. The miners of a village named Carmaux some time ago quarreled with the colliery company. The miners selected one of their number, by name Calvignac, to be mayor of the commune. His employers dismissed him, alleging that he had not put in his attendance at the mines as often as he ought to have done. The miners protested that he put in an appearance as often as was possible for him to do, subject as he was to the responsibilities of his position of mayor of the commune, and also to attacks of bronchitis, from which he was suffering. They demanded his reinstatement; the employers refused, and the men turned out on strike. There was a prolonged agitation, the Government filled the village with gendarmes, kept the mines free from water, prosecuted the rioters whenever they waxed turbulent, and secured the conviction of several of the men before the regular tribunals. Thereupon the discussion was transferred to the Chamber of Deputies. The Radicals, headed by M. Clémenceau, declared that it was necessary to protect universal suffrage against employers depriving a duly-elected mayor from the means of his livelihood. The strike had lasted several weeks. In order to avoid defeat M. Loubet, the Prime Minister, had to consent to act as arbitrator between the two parties. His decision, which was arrived at after considerable negotiation with both sides, was of the nature of a compromise. M. Cavignac was to be reinstated and the workmen on strike were to be taken on again, with the exception of those in jail for breaches of the common law. The manager of the company, for whose dismissal the strikers had clamored, was to remain at his post. No sooner was this award announced than the workmen repudiated it and M. Clémenceau started for the district in wrath, declaring he had been duped by the Prime Minister. After his arrival there a compromise was arranged. The company agreed to remove the objectionable manager to another mine and the the Government promised to release the imprisoned workmen, and if they were not reinstated by the company work was to be found for them elsewhere. And so the strike was at an end. But the subsequent outbreak of dynamiters and extreme socialists was made a ground for reproaching the Government in

Conservative quarters as having been too weak and yielding at Carmaux; while the Government's attempt to curb the license of the Socialist and Radical press was naturally so bitterly resented as to place M. Loubet between two fires, with the result of the recent ministerial crisis that almost overthrew his Cabinet.

English Strikes and Arbitration. There is good reason to believe that sooner or later the British Government will be compelled to follow the example of the French. The functions of arbitrator should not be undertaken, it is true, by a political partisan, even although that partisan happens to be the Prime Minister at the time being. The natural arbitrator of all such disputes would be the Archbishop of Canterbury. But unfortunately such a suggestion would be scouted by all practical men in the country, so entirely has the Archbishop ceased to represent the great agency for peace-making which the world possessed when Christendom was one. The Prime Minister is the only substitute for a Pope in a democratic and secular State; and the English will find themselves driven to sanction the interference of the Prime Minister or of the Prime Minister's arbitrator in all disputes of the first magnitude. A quarrel has now broken out between the masters and the men of the Lancashire cotton trade. The workmen refused the offer of mediation made by the Mayors of Manchester and Liverpool; but the crisis that impends is too great to be dealt with on merely municipal lines. The danger of allowing disputes to be decided by the ruler of the nation for the time being is, that he will be tempted, especially on the eve of a general election, to give unjust judgments in order to catch the votes of one side or another. At the same time any judge is better than none, and if it came to be regarded as a more notable achievement for a Prime Minister to settle grave industrial disputes during his term of office than to successfully conduct a foreign war, there would not be very much reason to regret such an evolution.

The Broken Hill Strike. The prosecution of the rioters at the Broken Hill mines in Australia has resulted in a conviction and a sentence of two years' imprisonment for the two leading rioters. The Broken Hill strike, which has been fought with great determination, arose from the resolution of the company to substitute piece work for day labor. The miners resisted this, and "blackleg" labor was employed, which the miners resented by violence. The government, caring for nothing except the maintenance of order, enforced the law, and the miners have been worsted. King Working Man, as his satirists at the antipodes call him, does not seem to be carrying everything before him as was anticipated at one time by those who merely looked at the fact that he was in a majority everywhere, and therefore could secure everything that he made up his mind that he wanted. The sentence of the strikers at

Broken Hill, however, will have to be revised. Two years' hard labor is a direct challenge for continued agitation until the prison doors are opened.

The Labor Movement in England. The attention of labor in England is chiefly concerned at present in providing for the lack of employment which is beginning to be seriously felt in many industries. The municipalities and local governing bodies will probably lend a much more sympathetic ear to the proposals to provide work for the out-of-work than they have done in previous years. The Durham miners, by seven to three on a mass vote, have declared against a legal eight hours' day. The Railway Amalgamated Association, by more than two to one, have rejected an eight hours' proposal and declared in favor of a ten hours' day and a six days' week. The Church Congress discussed the Labor Question, but no Church, Established or non-Established, has responded to the challenge of the president of the Trades Congress on the subject of unnecessary Sunday labor. The hopes of the workmen are turning more and more toward the municipalization of everything that pays. The London County Council, by a decisive majority, has voted in favor of taking over nineteen and a half miles of street railway, which at present pays 8½ per cent. They intend not merely to own but to operate the line; and Mr. Burns calmly announced that they hoped to establish before long a universal penny fare, and at the same time secure their employees humane conditions of labor. It will be a great experiment—this of carrying passengers as the post office carries letters, for a penny a piece regardless of distance.

Municipalizing Everything. Meanwhile the work of ameliorating the conditions of life in the great English cities goes on apace. Lord Rosebery last month opened a new Free Library in the East of London, which had been largely provided by the liberality of Mr. Passmore Edwards, of the *Echo*; and almost at the same time Mr. Burns secured for the people of Battersea the Albert Palace as a Winter Garden by a munificent donation of £10,000 from the same public-spirited benefactor. As Mr. Edwards gave £10,000, the Vestry decided to raise £5,000 and the County Council will probably find the rest of the needed amount. Lord Battersea has not yet commemorated his assumption of his new title by a subscription. Unless he does something of the kind, people will begin to think that there was some point in the joke that he ought to have left the title for John Burns. Title or no title, Burns is much more Lord of Battersea than Mr. Cyril Flower is ever likely to be, his wealth and his peerage notwithstanding.

Trafalgar Square. The London masses are once more in possession of their old-time place of out-door assembly. Mr. Asquith has done as anticipated about Trafalgar Square, but he has not taken the bold course of declaring the Square open for all

meetings subject to due notice. He has limited the days on which the Square can be used for meetings to Sundays, Saturday afternoons and bank holidays. Had he simply relied upon four days' notice and the prohibition of the excessive prolongation of meetings, he would probably have gained all that was necessary in the cause of order. As it is he has exposed the Liberal party to the accusation that it has robbed the people permanently of five-sevenths of their right

of meeting in the square. The British public is, however, not very logical; and inasmuch as most meetings would be held on Saturday or Sunday, and very few meetings are held in the Square at all except when they are prohibited, the difficulty of Trafalgar Square may be considered as ended. Its creation by the ineptitude of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Plunkett was one of the few wanton blunders of the late Government. It is some consolation to think that they had to pay for it heavily. Trafalgar Square did more to win London for Home Rule than Mitchelstown, although it was regarded as rank heresy at the time to hint such a thing to Mr. Gladstone.



"BATTERSEA" (JOHN BURNS).
(From a Cartoon by "Spy" in *Vanity Fair*.)

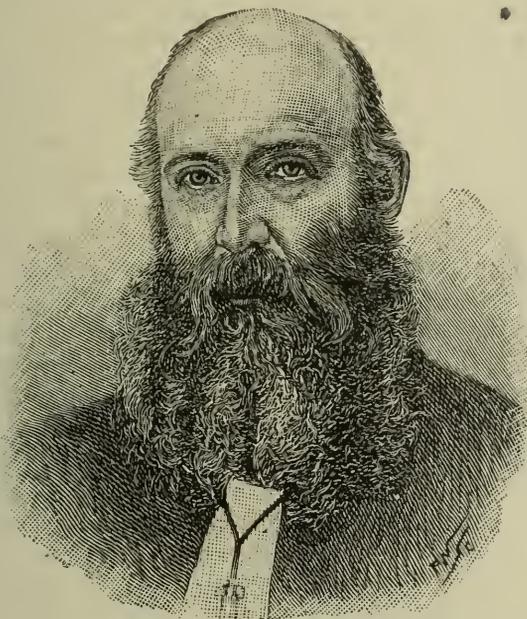
Mr. Morley and the Evicted Tenants. Mr. Morley has succeeded in getting together a fairly strong and respectable committee to look into the grievances of the evicted tenants. He made somewhat of an innovation by appointing Sir J. Mathew as chairman of the committee, and there is no doubt that he will conduct its inquiry impartially. It is to be feared, however, that it will pass the wit of man to devise any expedient by which the 6,000 evicts can be restored to their farms without displacing several thousands of tenants now in possession. Of course, in cases where the farms are derelict or are worked by the landlord, this difficulty does not appear. Mr. Morley will have good reason to rejoice if he can tide over this winter by referring the tenants to the commission. Should the fall in prices continue, he will have a much more difficult question to deal with than these unfortunate 6,000 evicts. The Irishman who declared that a penny rise or fall in the price of beef had more effect on the tranquillity of Ireland than all the legislative schemes ever prepared at Westminster, exaggerated somewhat, but there was a solid substratum of truth in the remark.

Working at Home Rule. The November meetings of the British Cabinet have settled the general lines of the Home Rule bill, and have also drawn up a kind of plan of campaign for next session. The first question to be settled was whether the Home Rule bill should attempt to do more than establish a subordinate Parliament in Dublin. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone, under the fatal prompting of those who imagined that it was necessary to bribe the English by offering to exclude the Irish from Westminster, linked the mutilation of the House of Commons indissolubly with the erection of a new parliament on College Green. There was a disposition in certain quarters to repeat that blunder. This time they did not venture to propose to exclude the Irish altogether. They only proposed to reduce their number to thirty. That, of course, would raise the whole question, which it is indispensable to avoid raising. It was understood that there was a strong party in the Cabinet in favor of limiting the scope of the proposed bill to the establishment of the new Parliament, leaving the *status quo* at Westminster absolutely unchanged. When Home Rule is established and working well—

but not till then—need the point be discussed whether there should be any change made in the constitution of the Imperial Parliament.

The Uganda Question.

There was for a time some doubt as to whether the Cabinet as a cabinet could hold together long enough to introduce a Home Rule bill. Lord Rosebery's speech to the Anti-Slavery Society deputations about Uganda shows distinctly that he attaches great importance to the British outpost on the Nyanza. It is believed that he stood almost alone in the Cabinet in desiring to keep the flag flying over the grave of Mr. Mackay. Mr. Labouchere, who regards Lord Rosebery's presence in the Cabinet as only one degree less baneful to Liberal progress than the Premiership of Mr. Glad-



THE BISHOP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

stone, makes no secret of his desire to force the evacuation of Uganda, with the express object of entailing the resignation of Lord Rosebery. It is tolerably well understood that if England hauls down the flag on the Nyanza she must be prepared to find a new Foreign Secretary. It is not so much the intrinsic importance of Uganda that is at stake as the importance of advertising to the world that, contrary to the almost universal belief, a Gladstone Ministry does not mean "cut and run all 'round." There is no place in which England can so cheaply and impressively demonstrate that the moral continuity of her foreign policy is not a mere phrase; and to create that impression in foreign capitals is doubtless worth much more than the annual subsidy which is needed for the administration of Uganda. On the other hand, if the first great object lesson provided by the new Liberal Cabinet for the edification of Europe is the British lion, with his tail between his legs, slinking out of Central Africa, the post of Foreign Minister will become simply intolerable. Every power in turn would probably try to see how far the "sacred principle of universal slink" would be acted upon,

and the English might have to spend millions to hold their own in Egypt and elsewhere because they grudged the thousands necessary for retaining Uganda.

France and Dahomey.

During almost the whole autumn France was in a state of considerable anxiety concerning the fate of the expedition to Dahomey. The French force pushed forward until it came almost within striking distance of Abomey; then it had to stop for reinforcements. As time is the worst enemy in such malarial swamps, there was a good deal of uneasiness in Paris, and the report stating that the reinforcements had arrived was received with great relief. A forward movement was resumed, and news of the victory of the French column was published in Europe and America nearly a month ago.

The German Armaments.

While France, England and Australia are confronted by more or less destructive civil broils in the shape of strikes and lock-outs, Germany is somewhat grimly preparing for the international conflict which we are constantly told is inevitable, but which somehow or other has not yet come off. In order to bring the German army up to the numerical strength of the French, the Government has proposed to increase the annual draft by 70,000 men a year and to reduce the term of service from three years to two. They also propose to add \$20,000,000 a year to the army estimates, which already amount to \$100,000,000 per annum. There is a great hubbub in Germany over this increase of the burdens of the Fatherland. Already German industry suffers to an extent almost inconceivable in countries which are not plagued with conscription. The prospect of increased taxation on beer, tobacco, etc., fills the common man with dismay. Bismarck also has lost no time in letting it be understood that he is as much as ever opposed to reducing the number of years of military service, and a bye-election in Bavaria, in which an anti-Government Catholic nearly defeated a Ministerial supporter of the Centre, has caused grave uneasiness in Berlin. Negotiations are going on with the Pope, who, curiously enough, seems likely to have the commanding voice in fixing the quota of soldiers in the army of the first Protestant power on the Continent—the Luther Celebration notwithstanding.

Sale of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The ups and downs of great newspapers, whether in this country or abroad, are matters of interest and importance that are quite as worthy of public attention as the ups and downs of great political leaders. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, has been the pioneer of independent and advanced political journalism in England, and its transfer from Radical Liberalism and Home-Rule doctrines to the Unionism of the anti-Gladstonian coalition, is an event in the political world

that means a great deal. The "*Pall Mall*" has been a paper whose social and political influence has been immeasurably greater than its rank as a piece of newspaper property. Its late owner was tempted by the offer of a check for £50,000, and this was accounted so large a price for the paper that he sold it forthwith. Mr. Stead, who was its editor through the period of its highest influence, and who left it to found the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, naturally moralizes at some length upon the paper's career and upon present-day London journalism in general. The observations on that subject, which follow herewith (as in each number of the REVIEW most of the comments upon English and European affairs) come from London as his contribution to our review of "The Progress of the World." The *Pall Mall Gazette* is a journal which has made more history since it was



MR. KINLOCH COOKE,

The New Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

started than any other paper printed in the English language. That influence has sometimes been cast on one side and sometimes on the other, but it was always felt to be one of the few original forces in British politics. Without going so far as Mr. Harold Frederic, who once gravely assured the American public that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had for a period of years come nearer ruling the British Empire than any other living man, it may safely be asserted that Downing Street, no matter which party was in power, was more susceptible to Northumberland Street, whether for banning or for blessing, than to any other newspaper office, of course excepting the *Times*, which has a distinct position of its own. Under Mr. Greenwood the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the pioneer of unconventional independent journalism; it gave the first great impetus to Workhouse Reform; and it was the *Pall Mall Gazette* to which England owed the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares. After Mr. Greenwood left, it was the *Pall Mall Ge-*

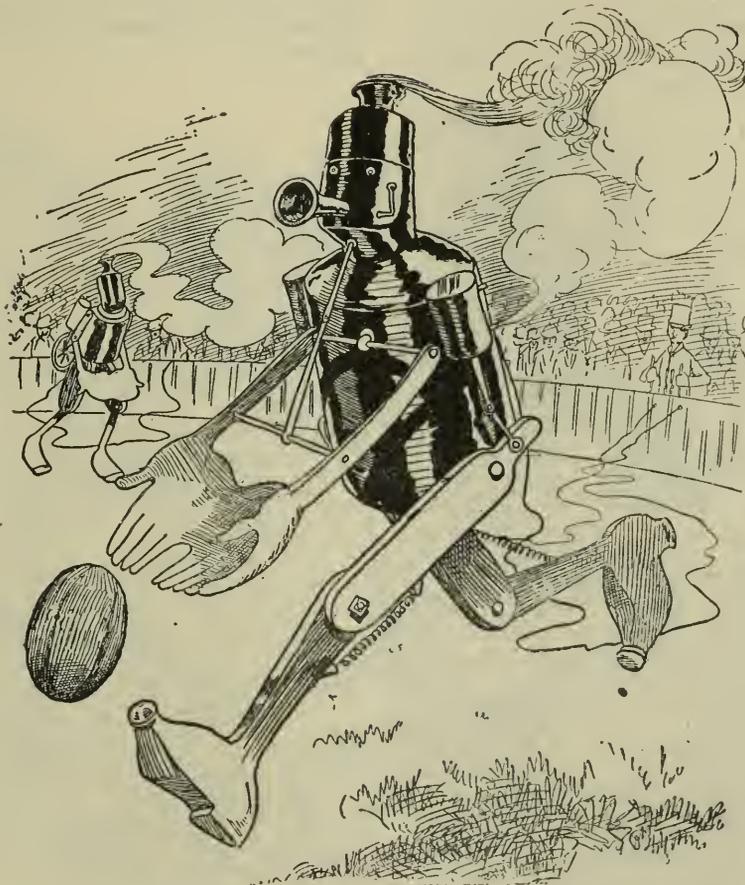
zette that upset Mr. Forster, that dispatched Gordon to Khartoum, that renewed the Navy, that began the campaign in favor of Municipal Socialism, that strengthened both the law and the public sentiment in favor of morality and justice between man and woman; it was the *Pall Mall Gazette* which first pioneered Mr. Gladstone into Home Rule, and then smote and slew his administration because he insisted upon coupling the action of a subordinate Parliament at Dublin with the dismemberment of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. Politically, socially, morally, the influence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be discerned in every department of English life. Successive Ministers have blamed it for their worst misfortunes, and have counted upon it with fear and trembling as their most puissant ally. Yet the sudden transfer of such a doughty warrior from the Liberal to the Conservative side has passed without a hundredth part of the comment that would be lavished on the poisoning of a racehorse or the winning of a bye-election. The cause for this silliness on the part of most of the English journals is the affectation of a conceit so absurd as to be almost inconceivable. It is the unwritten law of most London newspapers that no other paper exists but themselves; and if by any chance another newspaper should be recognized as existing, it must never be the *Pall Mall Gazette*. To such an extreme is this childish principle carried, that because the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the first paper in London to obtain and publish the fact that Lord Tennyson had asked for Shakespeare and turned to "Cymbeline" when nearing death, most of the other papers ignored the incident. The *Pall Mall Gazette*—"Oh, no, we never mention it; its name is never heard," has been the rule for years in most London newspaper offices. The humdrum purveyors of stereo and flimsy can never quite forgive the journal which as long ago as 1878 had established "a quite unfair monopoly of brains," and which through all its mutations has been an entity distinct, powerful and often dangerous, which has scoffed at the journalistic conventions which they worship, and has boldly asserted principles, both moral and political, from which they have recoiled in horror. Here was Samson sold as bond slave to the Philistines, in good sooth, and yet the lords of the Philistines had not even the heart to laugh aloud when the purchaser proceeded to put out the eyes of his thrall. Yet a sense of fraternity might well have evoked an expression of sympathy, if not of protest, at so sorry a spectacle as the sale of an organ of public opinion in the open market place. Mr. Thompson had, of course, a perfect legal right to do as he liked with his own. But if the Czar were to sell St. Isaac's Cathedral to the Mohammedans he might be within his strict legal rights, but his action would probably cost him his crown. There has seldom been a more cynical and unashamed exercise of the money power in journalism, and in the interests of the profession it is sincerely to be hoped that it will prove an unprofitable investment.

The New "Pall Mall," The *Pall Mall Gazette* is unlike all the other daily papers in London. It breeds. It begot the *St. James' Gazette* in 1880.

It is now bringing into life a new *P.M.G.* as the result of the financial investment of Mr. Keighley and his principal. Mr. E. T. Cook, and his assistant, Mr. Spender, together with Mr. Hill, the news editor, refused to serve with the new proprietary, and Mr. Newnes came to the rescue. Long ago Mr. Newnes said that there were two kinds of journalism. "The journalism of the *Pall Mall*," he said, "upsets ministries, makes wars or prevents them, rebuilds navies and initiates new policies. It is very magnificent, but it does not pay. There is another kind of journalism, the journalism of *Tit Bits*. It does none of those magnificent things, but," he added, "it gathers in the shekels!" The shekel-gatherer has now an opportunity of proving that he can aspire to a more magnificent style of journalism than that which he has hitherto sedulously practiced. Rumor says that he has placed £60,000 at the disposal of Mr. Cook, who expects at the opening of Parliament to be in a position to bring out the new *P.M.G.* with all the old staff of the *Pall Mall* transferred from Northumberland street to a new and more convenient office. Meanwhile Mr. Kinloch Cooke unites the editorship of the *Pall Mall* with the editorship of the *Observer* and of the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

The Rise of the London "Chronicle."

The purchase of the *Pall Mall* silences the one Liberal organ in London which looked at politics from an Imperial standpoint. As long as it existed it was impossible for the most obtuse Liberal ministry to ignore the fact that there were some Liberals who cared for the navy, who were proud of the colonies and who would rather extend the Empire than diminish it. Now the "Little Englanders" have it all their own way. This being the case it is more than ever a matter for rejoicing that the *Daily Chronicle* should be rapidly rising to a position of leading rank and influence in the London press. It is the only Liberal paper of any kind that ventures to lead, and it may be destined to give the new Imperial Home Rule leadership for which one may search in vain in the House of Commons. The *Daily Telegraph* is not holding its own in the competition, the *Standard* is conservative and stereotyped, and the *Daily News*, which has never done anything since its Bulgarian atrocities, has waxed emphatic last month in favor of the skedaddle from Central Africa. The field is open to the *Chronicle*, and the gradual transformation of that paper into a Liberal Imperialistic advocate of Home Rule is another of those important factors in the making of contemporaneous history, of which little or no account is taken by the journalists of London.



THE MECHANICAL FOOTBALLER.

Some time ago the English papers announced the invention of a "Mechanical Bowler." We pursue the idea still further. Why not have Mechanical Football Players, managed from the reserve, as torpedoes are from shore? They wouldn't use bad language, or "plug" the umpire. Let some of our brilliant young inventors carry this idea out (and bury it.—Ed. P.) From the *Melbourne Punch*.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

October 21.—Columbus Day celebrated throughout the United States; in Chicago the World's Fair buildings are dedicated; prayer is offered by Bishop Fowler and Cardinal Gibbons, and orations are made by Mr. Chauncey Depew and Mr. Henry Watterson; a military parade with fifteen thousand men in line, and at night a magnificent display of fireworks; the Auxiliary Congress also opened; Archbishop Ireland delivering the oration.... Minneapolis chosen as the meeting place of the next Episcopal General Convention.

October 22.—A number of State buildings at the World's Fair dedicated.... The infant daughter of Emperor William christened in Berlin, and four hundred women convicts pardoned *in memento* of the occasion.

October 23.—Bishop McDonnell dedicates the new Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, in the presence of many clergymen.... Hundreds of lives lost and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed by floods in Sardinia.... Five villages destroyed by an earthquake in Trans-Caucasia.

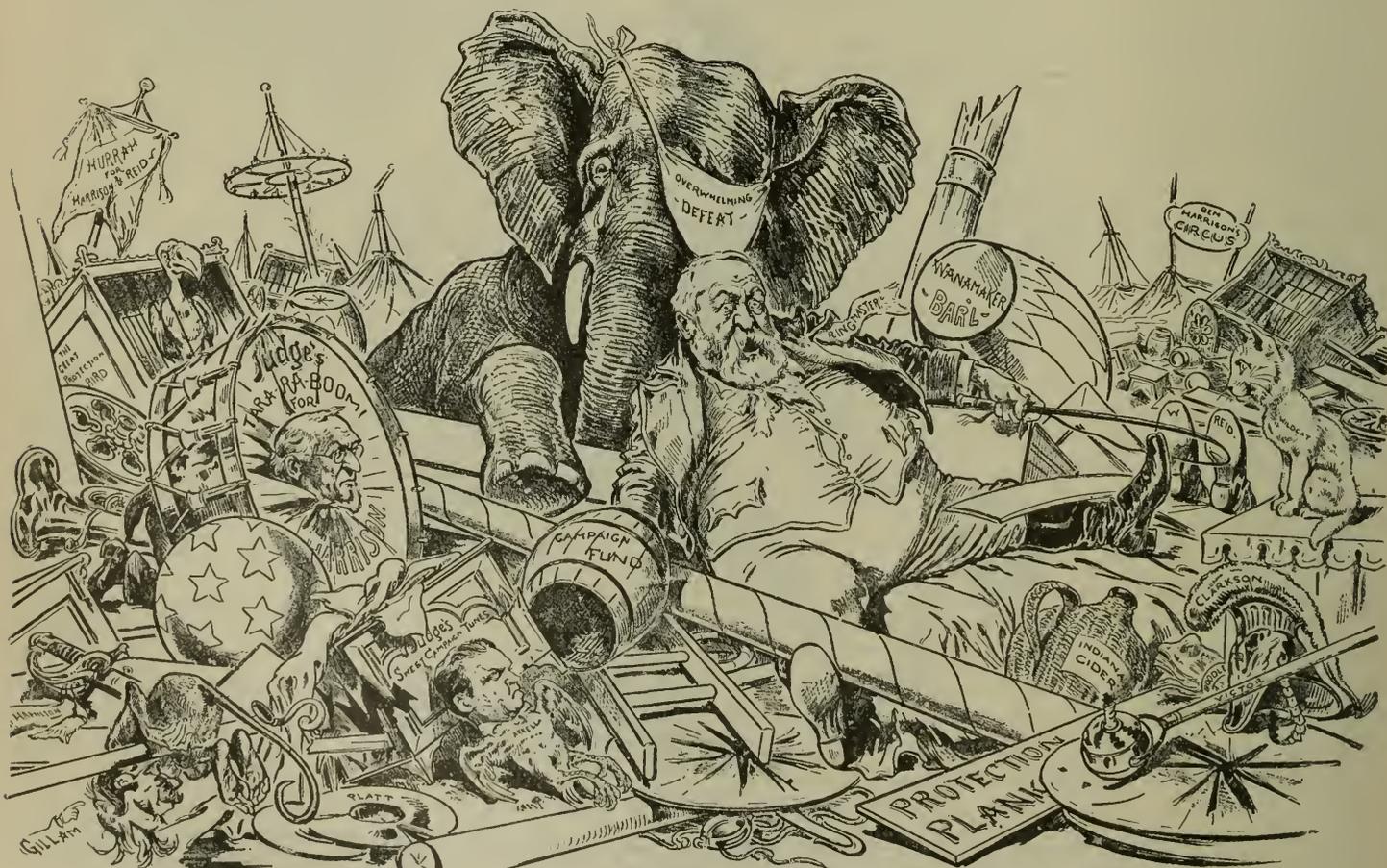
October 24.—Seven persons killed and many injured in a collision on the Reading Railroad, near Philadelphia.... The cholera appears in Vienna, Marseilles and Calais.... Official details of the new German Army bill made public: the peace effective of the army fixed at 492,068, and its war strength reorganized at 4,400,000.... Marquis di Rudini of Italy publishes his political and financial programme; he favors friendly relations with Russia and France.... Defeat of the Indians in the rising at Temochise, Mexico.... Miss Kate Marsden decorated by the Queen of England.

October 25.—Death of Mrs. Harrison.... Train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad wrecked near Phillipsburg, Mo.; several persons killed and fourteen injured.

.... The Episcopal General Convention in Baltimore adjourns *sine die*.... The Norwegian steamer *Norman* lost in the China Sea.... The Rothschilds have secured \$7,500,000 worth of bullion for Russia, without applying to the Bank of England.... Durham miners in England vote against the legal eight hours' day.... Conference at Birmingham, England, on the emancipation of women.... Rev. Drs. John Hall and Robert Russell Booth resign from the Directory of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

October 26.—M. Loubet, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, who had been appointed arbiter of the Carmaux labor troubles, decides that M. Calvignac, Mayor of Carmaux, whose discharge by the mining company was the cause of all the trouble, shall be taken back as a workman, but that leave of absence shall be granted to him throughout the term of his mayoralty; he also decides that the company shall reinstate all the striking miners, except those who were convicted of rioting.... The trial of Mercier and Pacud on charges of misappropriating the public funds is begun in Quebec.... Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Boston and Maine Railroad Company form an alliance.

October 27.—Mrs. Harrison's funeral held in the East Room of the White House; after the ceremony the funeral train starts for Indianapolis.... The strikers at Homestead continue their assaults upon non-unionists, and one hundred armed deputies have been ordered to the scene.... The French Chamber of Deputies rejects the motion to grant amnesty to the Carmaux rioters.... The King and Queen of Greece celebrate their silver wedding.... A village of Aztec Indians attacked by Mexicans and all the inhabitants massacred.... Opening of the Bulgarian parliament.



BENJAMIN: "Where am I At?" From *Judge*, November 21.

October 28.—Mrs. Harrison was buried at Crown Hill, Indianapolis... Fire sweeps the business portion of Milwaukee, destroying many blocks of buildings... The National Convention of Women's Christian Temperance Union meets in Denver... The Anchor Line steamer *Roumania* wrecked off the Portuguese coast; only nine of the one hundred and twenty-two persons on board saved.

October 29.—The loss entailed by the Milwaukee fire is estimated at between five million and six million dollars... The Turtle Indians cede all rights to land in the Devil's Land district, with certain reservations, for one million dollars in twenty annual payments... Because of the French Government's refusal to release the riotous strikers at Carmaux, the miners declare they will continue the strike... The British Government gives \$720,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the great fire at St. John, Newfoundland.

October 30.—It is announced that Great Britain will retire from Uganda... Destructive floods in Mexico; thousands of acres of coffee and cane lands inundated; two thousand head of cattle swept away and about fifty persons lose their lives.

October 31.—President Harrison issues a proclamation extending the benefits of the Copyright law to the citizens of Italy... Wurtemberg honors Luther's memory by the rededication of the Schlosskirche; the Emperor and Empress of Germany present... The Carmaux miners finally decide to end the strike.

November 1.—Mr. Gladstone and five other members of the British Cabinet decline to attend the banquet of Lord Mayor Knill... Secretary Foster notifies the British Government that President Harrison has assented to the plan for the suppression of the liquor and fire-arm traffic with the Pacific Islanders... The number of deaths from cholera at Chung King, China, estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

November 2.—Universal suffrage rejected by the Belgium Chamber of Deputies Committee on Revision of the Constitution... Hamburg is finally declared to be free from



THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT'S AGITATION OVER THE RESULT.

From *Nast's Weekly*, November 19.

cholera... Ten people killed and many injured in a railway wreck in Yorkshire, England; and three killed and fifty injured by a collision near Liverpool... Ten of the Carmaux rioters pardoned.

November 3.—The long strike at Carmaux ended; the miners return to work and the rioters are released from prison... Mr. Gladstone sends a congratulatory letter to Lord Mayor Knill, of London.

November 4.—President Harrison issues proclamation naming Thursday, November 24, as Thanksgiving Day... The Department of State receives official notice that the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific, have been placed under the protection of Great Britain by an edict promulgated on May 27, 1892... The trial of M. Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, ends in acquittal... The British Board of Agriculture suspends the privilege of free importation of Canadian cattle... General Crespo issues a proclamation declaring the principal adherents of the usurping government in Venezuela traitors, and confiscating their property.

November 5.—A strike among the cotton operatives in England is begun; 50,000 men idle... The Amalgamated Council of New Orleans orders a general strike to secure recognition of unionism; cause of strike, reduction of wages... The Austrian Reichsrath considers a plan to join the Oder and Danube rivers by a canal... The University of Pennsylvania defeats Princeton at football in Philadelphia; score, 6-4.

November 6.—A monument to the anarchists, Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg dedicated in Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago... Emperor Francis Joseph refuses the request of the Hungarian Premier for permission to introduce a compulsory civil marriage bill.

November 7.—The Presidential campaign ends... Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the United States Treasury Department tenders his resignation, to take effect December 1, 1892... Election returns in Italy show an increased majority for the Government.

November 8.—Elections for President, Congressmen and State officers held throughout the Union.



PREPARE TO DELIVER.

TAMMANY: "Now Grover, How About Those Promises?"
From *Judge*, November 21.

The following table shows, so far as is yet definitely known, the number of electoral votes each of the principal presidential candidates received in the recent election; also the number of electoral votes cast for Harrison and Cleveland, respectively, in 1888:

	1888		1892			
	Electoral Votes.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Electoral Votes.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama.....	10	..	10	11	11	..
Arkansas.....	7	..	7	8	8	..
California.....	8	..	8	9	doubtful	..
Colorado.....	3	..	3	4	..	4
Connecticut.....	6	..	6	6	6	..
Delaware.....	3	..	3	3	3	..
Florida.....	4	..	4	4	4	..
Georgia.....	12	..	12	13	13	..
Idaho.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Illinois.....	23	..	23	24	24	..
Indiana.....	15	..	15	15	15	..
Iowa.....	13	..	13	13	13	..
Kansas.....	9	..	9	10	..	10
Kentucky.....	13	..	13	13	13	..
Louisiana.....	8	..	8	8	8	..
Maine.....	6	..	6	6	6	..
Maryland.....	8	..	8	8	8	..
Massachusetts.....	14	..	14	15	15	..
Michigan.....	13	..	13	14	9	..
Minnesota.....	7	..	7	9	9	..
Mississippi.....	9	..	9	9	9	..
Missouri.....	16	..	16	17	17	..
Montana.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Nebraska.....	5	..	5	8	..	8
Nevada.....	3	..	3	3	..	3
New Hampshire.....	4	..	4	4	4	..
New Jersey.....	9	..	9	10	10	..
New York.....	36	..	36	36	36	..
North Carolina.....	11	..	11	11	11	..
North Dakota.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Ohio.....	23	..	23	23	doubtful	..
Oregon.....	3	..	3	4	..	4
Pennsylvania.....	30	..	30	32	..	32
Rhode Island.....	4	..	4	4	4	..
South Carolina.....	9	..	9	9	9	..
South Dakota.....	..	..	..	4	..	4
Tennessee.....	12	..	12	12	12	..
Texas.....	13	..	13	15	15	..
Vermont.....	4	..	4	4	4	..
Virginia.....	12	..	12	12	12	..
Washington.....	..	..	..	4	..	4
West Virginia.....	6	..	6	6	6	..
Wisconsin.....	11	..	11	12	12	..
Wyoming.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Totals.....	401	223	168	444	267	118
Necessary to a choice	201			223		

The composition of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-third Congress compares with that of the Fifty-second as follows:

Fifty-second.		Fifty-third.	
Democrats.....	235	Democrats (round numbers)	220
Republicans.....	88	Republicans	130
Farmers' Alliance.....	9	Populists and Independent	6
Total.....	332	Total.....	356

The composition of the Senate for the Fifty-third Congress is still uncertain, but latest figures attainable indicate that of the total 88 Senators the Democrats will have 43, possibly 45; Republicans, 39; Populists, 4, possibly 6.

The following governors were elected: Of Connecticut, Luzon B. Morris (Dem.); of Florida, H. L. Mitchell (Dem.); of Idaho, W. J. McConnell (Rep.); of Illinois, John B. Altgeld (Dem.); of Indiana, Claude Matthews (Dem.); of Kansas, Abraham W. Smith (Rep.); of Massachusetts, William Eustis Russell (Dem.); of Michigan, John T. Rich (Rep.); of Minnesota, Knute Nelson (Rep.); of Missouri, William J. Stone (Dem.); of Montana, J. E. Rickards (Rep.); of Nebraska, Lorenzo Crouse (Rep.); of New Hampshire, John Butler Smith (Rep.); of New Jersey, George T. Werts (Dem.); of North Carolina, Elias Carr (Dem.); of North Dakota, E. C. D. Shortridge (Populist); of South Carolina, Benjamin Ryan Tillman (Farmers' Alliance); of South Dakota, Chas. H. Sheldon (Rep.); of Tennessee, Peter Turney (Dem.); of Texas, James Stephen Hogg (Dem.); of Washington, John H. McGraw (Rep.); of West Virginia, William A. McCorkle

(Dem.); of Wisconsin, George W. Peck (Dem.) The election for governors of Colorado and Wyoming is still doubtful.

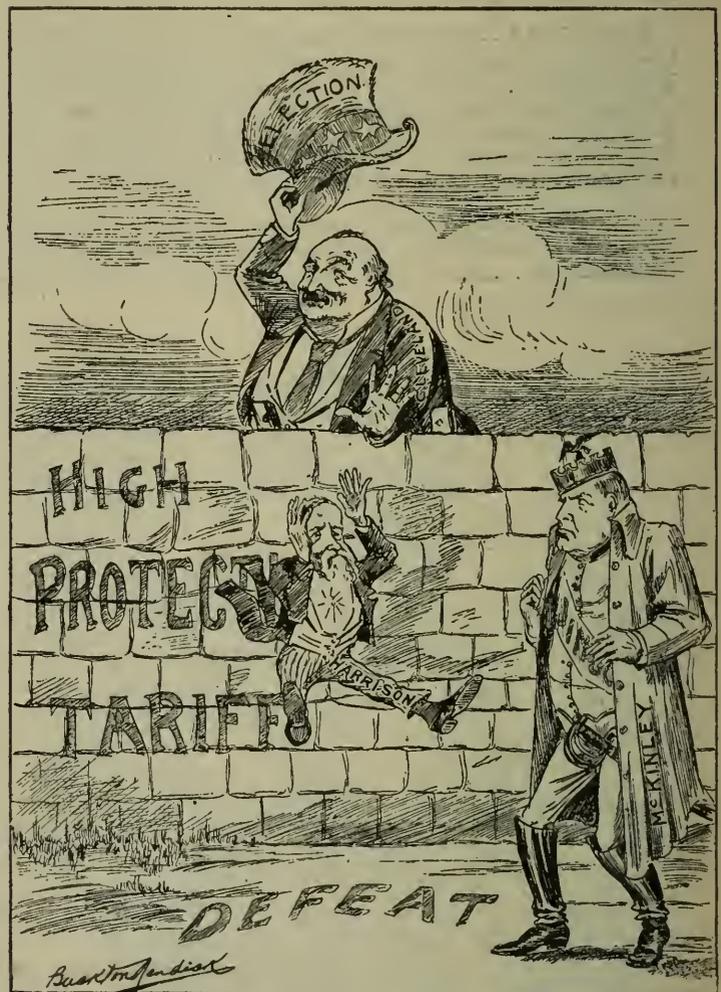
November 9.—The Lord Mayor pageant held in London; Mr. Gladstone and other leading Cabinet ministers absent from the banquet. The general committee on missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins in Baltimore its annual meeting... The case of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, charged with heresy, comes up for trial before the Presbytery of New York; the case continued until November 28, in order to give Dr. Briggs time to reply. Stamboul lowers the world's stallion record to 2.08 on the Stockton, Cal., track.

November 10.—The cruiser *Cincinnati* launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

November 11.—Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman inaugurated as president of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.... Twenty-five thousand strikers at New Orleans return to work without having accomplished their object.

November 12.—The president of the British Local Government Board recommends the construction of public works to relieve the distress among the English unemployed workmen... Yale defeats the University of Pennsylvania at football; score, 28-0.

November 13.—London workingmen and socialists hold a peaceful meeting in Trafalgar Square to commemorate "Bloody Sunday"... Dr. Koch says Chicago need have no fear of catching the cholera from the German exhibit.



A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall. From *Grip* (Toronto) November 21.

November 14.—The German Socialistic Conference opens in Berlin... Five men killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Reading Railroad... The trial for heresy of Rev. Henry C. Smith of the Lane Theological Seminary is begun before the Presbytery of

Cincinnati...French anarchists advocate the use of dynamite.

November 15.—The French Government decides to prosecute the directors of the Panama Canal Company...Hon. Wm. Potter, of Pennsylvania, appointed Minister to Italy, and David P. Thompson Minister to Turkey....



THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS; OR, THE LISTS OF THE LAURELS.

From *Punch* (London), November 21.

Convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opens in Memphis; and the Knights of Labor Convention in St. Louis...The Methodist General Missionary Committee in session at Baltimore adjourns; more than \$100,000 appropriated by the Committee for various missions...The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York takes place; speeches by Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Charles Foster, Dr. John Hall, Mr. Grover Cleveland, Mr. Chauncey Depew and others...King Behanzin, of Dahomey, offers to negotiate for peace.

November 16.—The Catholic Archbishops of the United States hold in New York their annual conference...Grand Master Workman Powderly in his annual address to the Knights of Labor Convention favors the exclusion of foreigners of a certain class for a period of ten years...A new Hawaiian cabinet formed.

November 17.—The Socialistic Congress in session in Berlin rejects the resolution binding all socialists to suspend work on May Day...300 mechanics and day laborers at Homestead leave the ranks of the strikers and are taken back by the Carnegie Company...Four persons killed and fifteen injured by a powder explosion in Arkansas.

November 18.—More than 1,000 of the strikers at Homestead make application for re-instatement in the Carnegie Works...The Pinkerton investigation begun before the Senate Committee in Chicago...Dr. McCune and supporters leave the Alliance organization...The Socialistic Conference at Berlin refuse to recognize the proposed Labor Congress in London.

November 19.—Heavy storms throughout the country...Yale defeats Harvard at foot-ball by a score of six to nothing.

November 20.—Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, makes public his annual report...The strike

at the Carnegie Homestead Steel Works is officially declared off by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers...The Knights of Labor send to the President a vigorous protest against the lax enforcement of the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Mr. Denis T. Hanks, the early tutor and life-long friend of President Abraham Lincoln.

October 22.—Mr. Ralph Smith Taintor, a prominent citizen of Connecticut...Albert Millaud, French journalist...Chas. L. Harris, the well-known American actor.

October 23.—Rev. Isaac Worcester, of Vermont, prominent in missionary work...The Duke of Roxburghe, M.P.

October 24.—Robert Franz, the well-known German composer.

October 25.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison...Gen. J. M. Tuttle, one of the most prominent of Iowa's veteran officers.

October 26.—Father Joseph Faber, of England...Rev. James Jackson Wry, of England.

October 27.—De Witt C. Littlejohn, five times Speaker of the Assembly of the New York Legislature...Mr. Thomas M. Howell, one of the best known public characters of Western New York.

October 28.—Alfred Michels, Librarian of the Paris School of Art.

October 30.—Dowager Queen Olga of Wurtemberg.

October 31.—Colonel William Henry Stracham, of Massachusetts, a veteran of the Civil War...Mr. Choate Burnham, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Boston.

November 2.—Lieutenant Schwatka, the Arctic explorer...Dr. Archibald McClay, the leader of the movement which led to the establishment of the Bible House in New York City...John Wilson Forbes, at one time editor of the *Freemen's Journal*.

November 3.—Mrs. A. Jacobs, of Denver, Colo., prominent in charity work.

November 4.—Howard Lockwood, of New York, founder of the *Paper Trade Journal*...Bradish Johnson, well-known Louisiana planter...Marquis de Saint Denys, the Orientalist...Hon. M. McBayne, president of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Australia.—N. Gordon Biglow, Queen's Counsel and member of the Ontario Legislature.

November 5.—General Ferdinand Vandevere, of Hamilton, Ohio, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars.

November 6.—Dr. Mauren Brecher, the German historian...Prof. Charles A. Seeley, of New York, prominent in scientific work.

November 9.—Duke of Marlborough... Ex-Congressman Geo. W. Eddes, of Mansfield, Ohio.

November 12.—Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, of Chicago, the original of Mark Twain's character, "My Friend, the Doctor," in "Innocence Abroad."

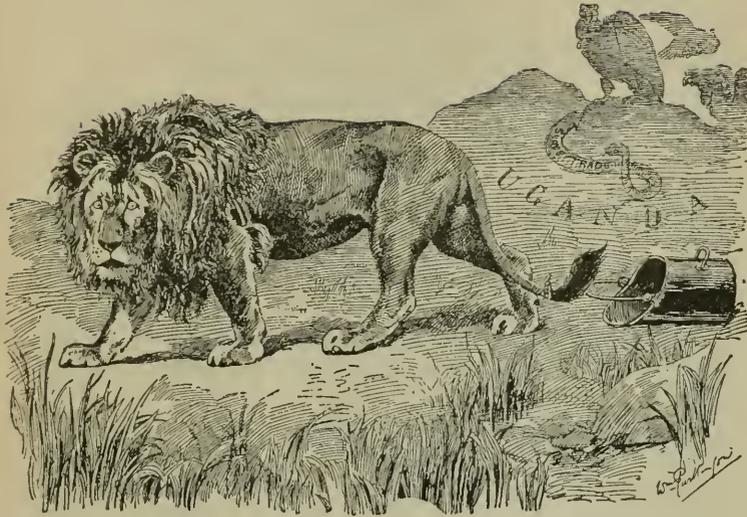
November 13.—Judge D. W. Cooley, of Dubuque, Iowa...Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, widow of the poet and philosopher.

November 14.—Augustus D. Merrimon, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina...John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express Company...General Yamada, a member of the Japanese Privy Council.

November 17.—Edward McCrady, one of the oldest members of the South Carolina Bar...Donald W. Bayne, State Treasurer-elect of North Carolina.

November 18.—Ex-Congressman Milton Sayler, of Ohio.

November 19.—Col. Alfred Spates, ex-president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and one of the most prominent men in Maryland... Mrs. Alexander Ross, well-known writer.

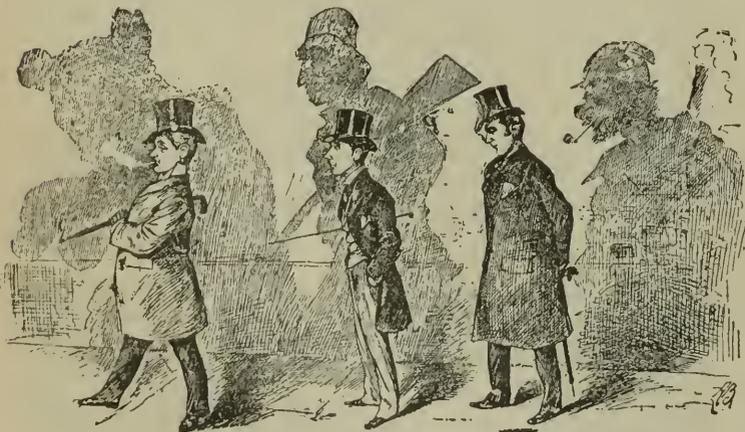


THE SCUTTLE.
From *Judy* (London), October 12.



ANOTHER SCUTTLE.

Lord Rosebery goes wrong like the rest, when the G.O.M. gets hold of him. From *Moonshine* (London), October 15.



ROSEBERY. MORLEY. ASQUITH.
SHADOWED!
From *Moonshine*, September 24.



FAMINE, POVERTY, AND PESTILENCE.

The Three Securities for European Peace.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), October 9.



EUROPE'S MILITARY BURDENS.—ONLY A LITTLE WAY TO GO.

In a short time they will all be at the end of their journey.
From *Ulk* (Berlin), October 21.

AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATION IN 1892.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW, OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

ONLY five States now hold annual legislative sessions. These are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Ohio, however, in practice, though not in theory, assembles her legislature every year by means of "special" sessions. Of the remaining group of States and Territories holding biennial sessions, only eight—Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Utah, Vermont and Virginia—would regularly have sessions this year, all the other legislatures having met in 1891; but extraordinary sessions in Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin bring the total number for the year to at least twenty. All but two of the regular sessions took place during the first half of the year. The legislatures of South Carolina and Vermont, however, meet too late to be reviewed in this number of the REVIEW. This is also true of the extra session in Connecticut. If a reason should be sought why so large a proportion of the biennial legislatures met in 1891, while so few are meeting in 1892, it would be found in the fact that in most of the States legislatures are chosen in the even years, when Congressmen are elected, and naturally the legislative sessions are set for the winter immediately following the fall election. Thus most of the legislatures elected in November of this year (at the same time with members of Congress and presidential electors) will meet in January, 1893.

In this article only a brief *résumé* can be given of the legislation of the past year along certain important lines.

LABOR.

It is in our State legislatures, and not in the halls of our National Congress, that most of the measures are proposed and enacted which directly concern the welfare of the masses of our people, employers and employed. Much of this class of legislation, it must be confessed, is the work of demagogues, but as public attention is more and more turned to social and economic questions, while publicists and students are alike incited to rational and scientific discussion, it is yearly becoming more difficult for the demagogue to have his way in the making of our "labor laws." Just in proportion as the intelligent part of each class in the community becomes truly interested in these problems, the ideals of legislation are elevated, more sensible efforts are made to redress grievances, and the sham remedies are relegated to the background. Perhaps the criticism that applies with greatest force to most of the recently made laws under this head, is the old and rather trite one of inefficiency. New Jersey, for example, closely follows the model set by New York in the creation of

a system for the arbitration of labor disputes, with a permanent State board having its headquarters at the capital. As in New York's case, however, the application to the local or State boards for the adjustment of differences is entirely optional with the parties in conflict, and without such application the power of the State board is practically *nil*, as was shown at Buffalo last summer. Whatever view may be taken of the feasibility of any form of State interference in labor difficulties, it must be admitted that the scheme cannot be fairly tested under such laws as those of New York and New Jersey. Massachusetts provides for the employment of expert assistants to her Board of Arbitration.

In Iowa, Maryland and New Jersey, additional protection is afforded to labor unions in the use of trademarks and labels. In Massachusetts a penalty is provided for the coercion of persons to enter into any form of agreement not to join labor organizations as a condition of employment.

Massachusetts also forbids the employment of women and minors in factories, legal status being given to the Saturday half-holiday. The New York ten-hour law, as applied to railroad conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen, has attracted much attention. Besides requiring that ten hours of labor performed within twelve consecutive hours shall constitute a day's labor, it contains the further provision that train employees who have worked twenty-four hours shall not be permitted to go on duty again until they have had eight hours' rest.

Another New York law was aimed at the "sweating system," forbidding the manufacture of clothing in rooms used for eating or sleeping purposes, except by members of families living therein. The sale of goods thus illegally made is prohibited, and a system of inspection of workshops instituted which is designed to break up the tenement-house clothing business in New York City.

ELECTIONS.

The adoption of the Australian ballot by Iowa gives to her neighbor, Kansas, the distinction of being the only Northern State that still refuses to modify her election laws in the interest of fairness and secrecy. Mississippi has incorporated the secret ballot system in her new code, the constitution of 1890 prescribing an intelligence qualification for the suffrage. Maryland has extended the operation of her secret ballot law of two years ago from the city of Baltimore to the entire State.

The "corrupt practices" statute of Massachusetts is probably the best enactment of the kind yet adopted in this country. Its distinctive feature is the

requirement that statements of campaign expenses be filed by committees. Such a provision is essential to the efficacy of all legislation to secure the purity of the ballot in this country, and should have been added to the law passed two years ago in New York.

Several extra sessions of legislatures have been required this year to make legislative reapportionments. In Wisconsin and Michigan the "gerrymanders" of 1891 were held unconstitutional by the courts of last resort. After a second attempt by the Wisconsin legislature to redistrict the State had been declared void by the Supreme Court, another session was called by the Governor, and a final scheme agreed on barely in time for the November election. In New York the apportionment made by the legislature at its extra session in April was decided by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional and valid.

Massachusetts is the first State, we believe, to establish a so-called ballot law commission, with power to decide questions arising in connection with the nominations of State officers.

Some measure of legislative sanction has at last been reluctantly granted in New York to an innovation in electoral methods which is even more at variance with the old order of things than the Australian ballot was. This new device is nothing less than an automatic voting and registering machine. It may be used in town elections if preferred by a majority of the qualified voters. Its advocates hope that the area of its operation may be rapidly extended to State and national elections as it makes its way into popular favor.

EDUCATION.

The University of Utah, designed to be the "highest branch of the public system of education" in that Territory, starts on its career with liberal appropriations and with careful provision for the disposition of the lands given by the general government for its endowment. The entire school code of the Territory has also been revised. The compulsory attendance clause has been amended by lowering the age for entrance from ten to eight years.

The new "university law" of New York deals with the manifold interests of higher education in that State. Perhaps its most interesting and novel sections are those relating to public libraries, over which the regents of the university are to exercise supervision. Authority is given to the regents to send out traveling libraries which will carry at frequent intervals 100 selected volumes to public libraries of the State

and to communities about to establish them. The regents are also authorized to give instruction on organizing or administering a library, either through the State library staff or otherwise, and to aid localities by selecting or buying books and arranging exchanges and loans. The legislature makes an annual appropriation (this year \$25,000) to be apportioned by the regents for the benefit of free libraries. The old appropriation of \$55,000 is to be continued, but applied to strictly school libraries, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Another important New York library law is that authorizing the creation of trusts for the management of bequests like that of Mr. Tilden for New York City.

In Massachusetts a board of commissioners occupies a similar position in relation to libraries to that of the university regents in New York. They are authorized to buy books for towns not provided with libraries.

LEGISLATION ON OTHER SUBJECTS.

Massachusetts has thought it necessary to prohibit the issuing of railroad passes to the governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the council, judges, commissioners and members of the legislature. Railroad companies in that State are required to have on sale mileage tickets good on every road in the State.

The territorial legislature of Utah (overwhelmingly Mormon in its complexion) has adopted as a part of the local law of the Territory the Federal statute of 1882, known as the Edmunds law, with the amendments subsequently passed by Congress, providing penalties for the practice of polygamy.

Maryland, Virginia and Utah have adopted more stringent rules for the regulation of the practice of medicine. Maryland provides for both of the leading schools by establishing separate boards of examiners.

Few laws of importance were passed affecting the liquor traffic. New York made a codification of her excise statutes. A curious Virginia law prohibits the sale of liquors within three miles of any meeting held for the promotion of the cause of temperance.

A large part of the time of the Mississippi legislature was occupied in revising the code of general laws for that State. The same kind of work was necessary in Kentucky also. In New York, many important general laws, as prepared by the commission of statutory revision, were passed by the legislature.



HOW TO ABOLISH THE GERRYMANDER.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AS TRIED IN SWITZERLAND, AND AS APPLICABLE IN AMERICAN STATES AND CITIES.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN R. COMMONS, OF THE INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE question, What to do with the "gerrymander?" is now prominently before the American people. After lying dormant for many years on account of the apparent hopelessness of an answer, it has come forward in a new shape. For the first time it has come before the courts. The Supreme Courts of Wisconsin and Michigan have declared unconstitutional the latest apportionment legislation of those States for the election of members to the State legislatures; an inferior court of New York declared the New York law unconstitutional, and the decision was reversed by the Superior Court; an inferior court of Indiana has rendered a similar decision regarding the apportionment laws for 1891 and 1885, and directed that elections be held under the apportionment of 1879. In all of these cases the ultimate basis of the decision was the inequality of representation. Small counties and districts were given larger representation than other counties and districts whose population was much larger.

Whatever may be held regarding the power of the courts to interfere in these apportionments, it is a question whether they can accomplish anything further than to substitute for a vicious gerrymander another equally vicious. At any rate, the whole system which makes the gerrymander possible must come up for close examination and perhaps revision. Our own country has not yet met the worst evils of the district system of electing representatives as have certain other countries. This is especially true of the Italian Canton of Ticino in Switzerland, where three years ago the minority party was almost entirely deprived of representation in the Cantonal assembly. As a result there was an armed rebellion, and only the advent of the federal troops restored order. Having experienced such extreme peril from their system of representation, the Ticinese assembly provided for a commission to investigate plans for the reform of electoral representation. This commission reported a plan for proportional representation to be applied to all representative bodies from the municipalities to the Cantonal legislature. The plan was adopted by popular vote in 1891 and is now in successful operation. It has done away so completely with all the

evils which our legislative bodies are suffering from that it will be profitable for Americans to examine it and note its possible applications to our conditions.

Through the kindness of Dr. John M. Vincent, professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, the following outline of the law of Ticino is here presented:

Proportional representation in Switzerland is largely a matter of possibilities, only Ticino having adopted the system in fact. In Neuchatel the constitution permits the adoption of the system whenever a statute on the subject shall be enacted. In Luzerne there is a pious wish in the constitution that there be "just consideration" for minorities; in Solothurn "the greatest possible consideration of all parties;" in St. Gallen the legislative power has the right to introduce a proportional elective system, but has not yet done so.

In Ticino the amendment to the constitution was adopted March 8, 1891, by a very even vote—11,291 for and 10,764 against. The text is chiefly devoted to the new division of the country into districts, etc., and simply states that hereafter deputies to the Grand Council (legislative), constituent assemblies and municipal councils shall be elected by the proportional system, in which electors have the right to vote for candidates of various groups.

An act applying the system to municipalities went into effect about June 30, 1891.

An act regulating elections of members of the legislature was published January 2, 1892. The thirty days allowed for petition for the referendum have passed without opposition, so it will go into effect. The legislature must be entirely renewed within a year after the passage of the act.

An article quoted from a Ticinese paper expresses great satisfaction with the result of the system as exemplified in the elections of municipal and community councils a few weeks ago. The elections were calm, community authorities were no longer the booty of State politics, parties did not exert themselves to crush the minority out of sight, corruption tended to disappear because invest-

ment is not so certain, and it had even gone so far that parties previously passionately hateful have made out combined lists of candidates before election instead of waiting for the result of the vote. It is a great thing for an election to be calm in Ticino. The hot-blooded Italians have been anything but that for many years.

The texts of these laws lie before me in Italian. As I have but a single copy of each I will send you a translation of the principal points in the election law for the legislature. Election tickets I could not get, but they will be easily understood from the description.

Law regulating elections to the Grand Council and Constituent Assemblies according to the system of proportional representation.

Ballot is secret, in an official envelope (according to previous law, December 3, 1888). Every group of voters has the right to be represented in the legislature in proportion to the number of votes in the respective districts.

Each group establishes a list of its own candidates. To be valid the list requires the signature of at least ten voters, and must contain more than one candidate. The same voters are not to sign more than one list. The list is to be presented to the commissary of the district at least ten days before the election, and the commissary (prefect, chief executive officer) is to give receipt therefor.

No candidate can be named on more than one list. If placed on more he must choose between them. If the candidate fails to choose his place is determined by lot in the presence of a representative of each group. A candidate cannot be kept on the list against his will. In case of refusal his name is to be replaced within four days of the election by the same body of men who offered the name before.

Each group establishes its own party name, which becomes its property and cannot be assumed by another group unless the first renounces the use of it. If two groups offer the same name the *commissario* invites them to choose again. A refusal throws out both.

The *commissario* prints all the lists and transmits them to all municipalities or communities at least two weeks before election, in sufficient quantity, with the official envelopes, schedules, etc.

Two days before the election the authorities send to each elector a copy of all the lists, a blank ballot of each group and an official envelope. There is a penalty for non-performance.

Tickets are white in color, to be headed with the name of the group. They can be written or printed. Scratching is permissible.

Each group has one delegate to watch the count. Votes are to be taken out one by one and announced in a loud voice.

Every elector has as many votes as there are members to be chosen from the district. He can vote for candidates on different tickets. If an elector votes for a less number of candidates than there are representatives to be

elected, unused votes are to be counted in favor of the group in general. The voter cannot cumulate votes upon one name. If tickets contain more than one vote to the same name, but one is to be counted, and the other is to be considered as not voted, but is to be counted in favor of the group.

(Rules for the count are here given, not peculiar to proportional representation.)

Judges are to establish the following points:

1. Number of votes for each candidate.
2. Number of votes not used on each ticket.
3. Number of votes for each group, including those not used as above.

The sum of all the votes received by all groups (including those which count for the group when the voter does not put on as many names as there are delegates to be elected, as above) is divided by the number of deputies to be elected. And this gives the "electoral quotient." Fractions are not counted. Each group has a right to as many deputies as the electoral quotient is contained times in the number of votes received by the group. The deputies who remain to be chosen after this division (owing to fractions and insufficiency of votes for any group) are to be attributed to the group having the greatest number of votes. Groups having a less number of votes than the electoral quotient do not participate in the division.

The last two rules do not apply when only two deputies are to be supplied. Then the deputies are to be attributed one to the greatest group, the other to the one having the greatest fraction when divided by the electoral quotient.

Votes for each candidate are also to be established. No one is considered elected who does not receive as many votes as the number of valid tickets divided by the number of delegates to be elected in the respective districts, plus one (*i.e.*, quotient plus one).

Deputies are assigned to each group from those having the highest number of votes. In case of tie the choice is decided by lot, unless all decline in favor of one. Vacancy by death, etc., is to be filled by the candidate who had the next highest number of votes. If list is exhausted, a new election is to be held, but when a single deputy is to be elected voting is to be by majority in the old way.

The law relating to municipal councils is essentially similar to this.

From this outline of this novel legislation in the little Swiss democracy it will be a simple matter to apply the principle of Proportional Representation to all American representative bodies. For the election of State representatives and senators, the State could be divided into districts, each district electing some odd number of representatives, preferably five, seven or nine. Let us suppose we have a district to which are allotted nine representatives. Each political party in the district would then nominate for representatives, say, six or seven candidates—*i.e.*, as many as the party could possibly hope to elect. The party

ticket would be printed according to the Australian plan of the secret ballot. Let us suppose, first, that there are two parties in the field. All that the canvassers would do in this case would be to find the total number of votes cast in the district and divide this number by nine—the number of the representatives to be elected. The “electoral quotient” thus obtained would be used to find the number of representatives to which each party was entitled, by dividing the total vote of the party by this quotient. In case there are only enough full quotients in the vote of both parties to provide for the election of but eight out of the nine representatives, the additional representative will go to the party having the highest remainder short of a full quotient. In this way could be easily ascertained the number of representatives to which each party in the district is entitled. To ascertain which individuals in its list of candidates are to be ascribed to each party as its successful candidates is also very simple if there has been no scratching at the polls. In that case the successful candidates would be selected in the order in which they are printed on the party ticket. But if voters have substituted new names or changed the order of the names on the ticket, it would be necessary, as provided for in the Ticinese law, to ascertain the number of votes received by each candidate, and then to determine the successful candidates on the ticket of each party by the order in which they stand on their individual vote. In no case, however, would a candidate be elected who did not receive a full quotient of the popular vote.

By this method, although a State would be divided into districts, yet each district would include usually nine of the present districts, and the parties within the districts would be represented almost exactly in proportion to their popular vote. Thus all opportunity and temptation for “gerrymandering” would be done away with, and, taking the State as a whole, the representation would be substantially proportionate to the popular strength of all parties.

In the election for Congressmen each State would be considered as a single district, electing its entire quota of representatives on a general ticket. Every voter, then, instead of voting for one Congressman would vote for the entire list of his party for his State. The canvassing of the vote would be done exactly as in the State district elections for the State legislature.

The significance of a reform which would make the National Congress a truly representative body may be partially inferred from a few facts regarding recent Congresses. There were fifteen Congressional redistricting acts in 1890-91, only seven of which were necessitated by a change in the number of representatives allotted to the State by the new census. Ohio has gone through seven gerrymanders since 1878. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley bill, numbered 164 Republicans and 161 Democrats. Had representation been proportional to the popular vote

of all parties for President, the vote in the House would have stood 163 Democrats, 154 Republicans, five Prohibitionists and two Union Labor. The Fifty-second Congress has ninety-nine Republicans, 227 Democrats and nine Independent and Farmers' Alliance men, giving the Democrats a majority of 119 over all. If the popular strength were truly represented the Republicans would have 141 members, and the Democratic majority would be only thirty-nine. As it is, 168 Democratic votes, giving a majority, are elected by fifteen Southern States and the gerrymandered States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana, where representation is as follows: In New York, 500,395 Democrats send twenty-three representatives and 421,403 Republicans send eleven representatives. In New Jersey 128,417 Democrats send five representatives and 114,808 Republicans only two. In Ohio a minority of 350,528 Democrats send fourteen representatives, and a majority of 360,624 Republicans send only half as many, while Indiana, with a Congressional vote of 239,858 Democrats and 216,766 Republicans, sends eleven Democrats and only two Republicans. Consequently in this State one Democratic vote at the polls is equal to five Republicans. If representation were proportional, according to the Ticinese system, New York would send eighteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans, New Jersey four Democrats and three Republicans, Ohio ten Democrats and eleven Republicans, and Indiana seven Democrats and six Republicans. What confidence can the people have in a body of representatives so unjustly chosen?

The application of the plan to city governments would seem to strike at one of the main difficulties in this important American problem.

It is generally admitted that the weak point in American municipal government is the legislative branch. While the mayoralty and administrative departments and the judiciary often enlist the ablest and purest men of a city, common councils and boards of aldermen are notorious for men who are weak, insignificant and corrupt. As a consequence there is a universal dread of city legislatures. In recent years they have been shorn of power in many cities, and this again cuts off inducements for able men to enter their halls.

The plans which have been proposed for improving common councils and boards of aldermen are either impossible of execution under existing American ideas, or they do not strike at the root of the difficulty. The recommendation that public spirited men should enter into politics is futile, because they cannot secure election; and even if they could they would have no responsibilities worth seeking. Compulsory voting would accomplish nothing unless the compulsion extended to the primaries, and it is well known that in most cities the primaries are close corporations containing only 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the party voters. A property qualification is out of the question. Yet this is a prominent reason why European cities are so far ahead of us in

the matter of government. In Berlin, the best governed city in the world, 3 per cent. of the voters elect one-third of the municipal assembly, and 10 per cent. elect two-thirds, leaving to the great mass of the voters a representation of only one third. Even in England and Scotland household suffrage cuts off the lowest semi-criminal and pauper classes. In America the problem of city government must be solved with our electorate just as it stands at present—largely composed of foreign, ignorant and poor voters.

Recent reforms in city government throw some light upon the problem. The extension of the power of the mayor at the expense of councils and boards has met with notable success.

The reason for the success of government by mayors is this: the mayor is elected by the votes of the entire city. The failure of government by common councils is due to the ward or district system. The mayor stands before the city as a whole. He must be a man well known for ability and probity. He must command the confidence of all classes of electors. Where this system prevails, heavier votes are called out at the elections for mayor than at those for President of the United States. On the other hand, councilmen are simply ward politicians. They are almost unknown outside their districts. They have no reputation to lose, nothing is at stake, and everything is gain for them. Very likely they are the tools of a more central party boss.

If councilmen and aldermen could be elected on a general ticket, it could be shown that this evil would be done away. To do this it is only necessary to adopt some simple form of proportional representation. The Swiss plan could be modified somewhat as follows: The entire municipal assembly could be elected on a single ticket. Each political party could nominate a general ticket, containing names not for all the places to be filled, but only the names of as many candidates as it seemed probable could be elected, adding three or four names for favorable contingencies. Independent parties could also make nominations in accordance with the provisions of the Australian ballot. Electors would vote not for individuals but for the ticket, but each elector could designate as in the Swiss plan the candidate who is his first choice. The votes would be canvassed by a central board in the manner already described. Councilmen would thus be distributed among the different political parties as nearly as possible in proportion to the total votes cast by such parties, and each party would be represented by those candidates receiving the highest number of votes on its ticket.

The results which would probably follow from the adoption of this plan in municipal elections may be stated as follows:

Better men would be nominated on all tickets. At present, primaries nominate the worst man who stands a chance of being elected in his limited district. He is generally unknown to the city at large. Under the plan proposed, the area of choice would be enlarged, and candidates would be men known to all the citizens. Such men could not repeatedly be elected unless they were also known to be men of ability and integrity.

At the same time, sections of the city would not be unrepresented, because a party convention, with only moderate sense, would endeavor to distribute its candidates as much as possible, consistent with their popularity, over the entire city.

Independent movements could be represented. Candidates who could be sure of only a scattered following could, by this method, concentrate their votes and secure a quota of the whole. The best elements of the city could thereby be sure of representation, even though they failed of a majority of the councilmen. Their presence in the municipal assembly, and the influence they could exert by an appeal to the public, would prove a decided check upon the evil elements. City politics would thus be helped out of national politics. Public confidence in the representative bodies of the city would be increased. Ultimately this would make it possible to confide greater powers in their keeping, instead of having them distributed among boards or heaped upon the mayor. This one-man power of the mayor marks almost as surely a failure of popular government in its sphere as did that of the first and third Napoleons. If the mayor were subordinate to the council, as is the case of European city governments, there would follow needed harmony of the legislative and executive branches of government under the direct control of the representatives of the people.

This plan, on the face of it, is the fairest of all plans for representative government. The municipal assembly would be an exact mirror of municipal sentiment. Machines would be powerless, and government by cliques and minorities would be impossible. City legislation would be simplified. The whole people could understand it, and aldermen, who have now no power except for mischief, would be lifted out of obscurity and placed before the city in a manner worthy of their public importance.

Many other details and probable workings of the Swiss system of representation might be pointed out, but enough has been said to show its wide application to the worst evils of our political machinery. That some reform must be brought about in American systems of representation is almost unquestioned. Perhaps this little rural Italian canton has made the most important improvement in practical politics since the introduction of the representative system itself.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AT WELLESLEY.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

ONE of the stock arguments of a decade ago against the collegiate education of young women was the contention that they were physically disqualified for the severe nervous and mental strain entailed by the ordeal of a four years' devotion to the kind of studies that their brothers could pursue with impunity. The argument has perhaps been sufficiently disproved; at least, it is no longer so boldly and strenuously advanced. Yet, although it was not a very well-founded contention, it should be confessed that the women's colleges themselves (including the institutions which admit young women on the co-educational plan) deserved to suffer more keenly than ever fell to their lot for giving any justification whatsoever to those who held that the most advanced and most protracted courses of study might not be pursued as healthfully by young women as by young men.

The mistake of the colleges simply lay in their failure to appreciate the fact that it was quite as much their prerogative and their duty to improve the physique and the general health of their students as to promote their intellectual development. All



MISS LUCILE EATON HILL,
Director of Wellesley College Gymnasium.



MISS M. ANNA WOOD,
Physical Examiner of Wellesley College Gymnasium.

the colleges were employing very rigid systems of examination to ascertain the proficiency of their students in languages, mathematics, the sciences, and other prescribed branches of study. Progress from term to term and from year to year was tested by constant re-examinations of the most searching character. Twenty-five years hence it will seem incredible that even in the period from 1880 to 1890 the colleges which were keeping such amazing and voluminous records—by a daily marking on the character of recitations, and by frequent oral and written examinations—of the progress made by each pupil along the upward pathway of learning kept no vital statistics whatsoever of their hosts of students, and gave no manner of scientific attention to the care and the improvement of the physical health of students, whether in individual cases or upon the average.

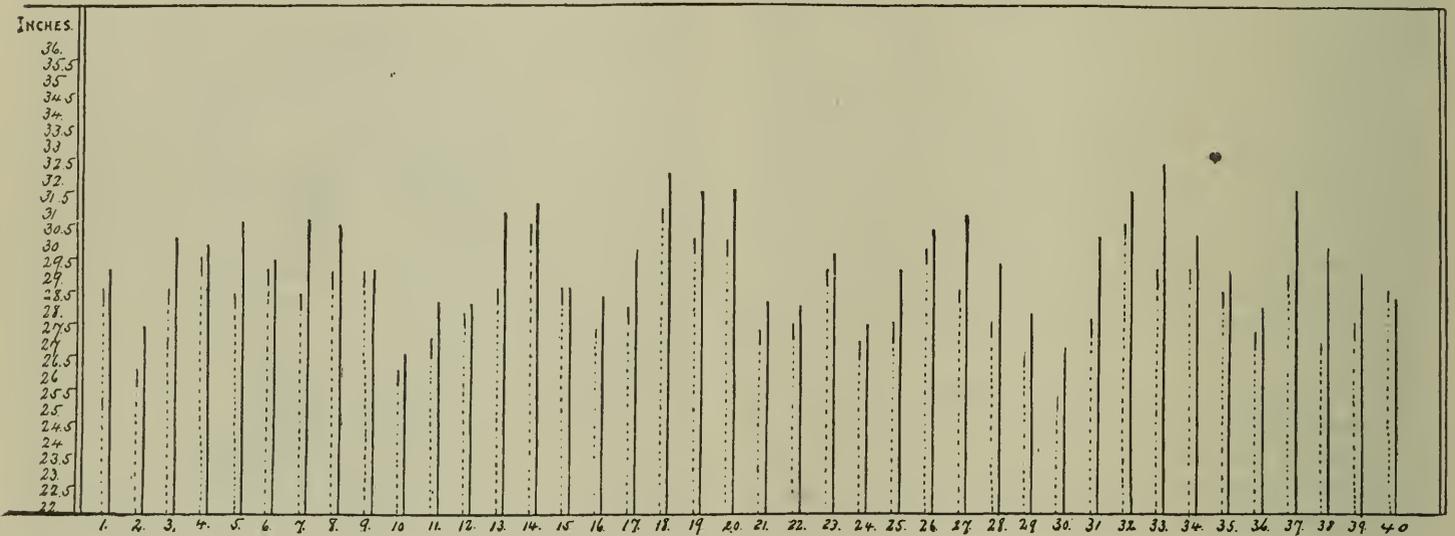
The whole answer to the question, Is the health of the average young woman equal to the successful prosecution of the work of a college course? may be given in the briefest terms as follows: The first duty of the college authorities is to give just as careful a physical examination for original entrance as their

examination into the applicant's scholarly proficiency; and their next duty, the applicant having been admitted, is to see that her advancement is symmetrical, and that she is led across the threshold of mature womanhood, as well equipped by reason of bodily strength and development as by that of intellectual and moral development, for the full enjoyment of life's pleasures, tasks, and various wholesome activities.

In the future the question whether or not a young

vision of gymnasium facilities, and there come most encouraging reports from several of them as to the remarkably beneficial results shown by the use of such means of physical culture as are available.

In future issues of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS attention will be called to the provisions for physical culture and health preservation in still other women's colleges; but this month we wish to make more particular note of the new departure at Wellesley College. It would not be easy to find anywhere in the world



MEASUREMENTS OF FORTY WELLESLEY COLLEGE FRESHMEN. TABLE I. GIRTH OF CHEST.

The dotted lines represent the measurements of the students in November, 1891. The continuous lines, the same students in May, 1892.

woman's health is quite safe at college will be absurd upon its face. It will be absurd because one of the definitions of a woman's college will be: A place where the health of young women is sedulously and scientifically guarded, and where her physical strength and well-being are systematically developed.

Tangible progress toward this ideal has been made within a very few years, but as yet we have only a beginning. The colleges for young men have quite generally provided gymnasium facilities, and the larger ones have appointed competent instructors in physical culture. None of them have as yet had sufficient enlightenment and plain common sense to make the acquisition and maintenance of good health a cardinal and compulsory part of the college course. But our educational men will come to this point in due season. Meanwhile, the colleges for women are beginning to emulate the men's colleges in their pro-

an institution more charmingly situated than Wellesley. Its grounds are very extensive and diversified. It has a beautiful lake of its own close to the group of college buildings, and the whole environment tempts the young women students to walking, boating and tennis in the summer, and to skating, tobogganing and other out-of-door winter amusements when the Massachusetts frosts set in after Thanksgiving. But the mere existence of such opportunities for out-of-door recreation never makes it certain that young women will improve their advantages. The class that graduated at Wellesley in June, 1891, had 104 members. From the elaborate statistical tables compiled by the physical examiner, Miss M. Anna Wood, we learn that of these 104 young women only two had been in the habit of taking as much as two hours' daily out-of-door exercise, only eight as much as an average of one and a half hours daily, forty-five

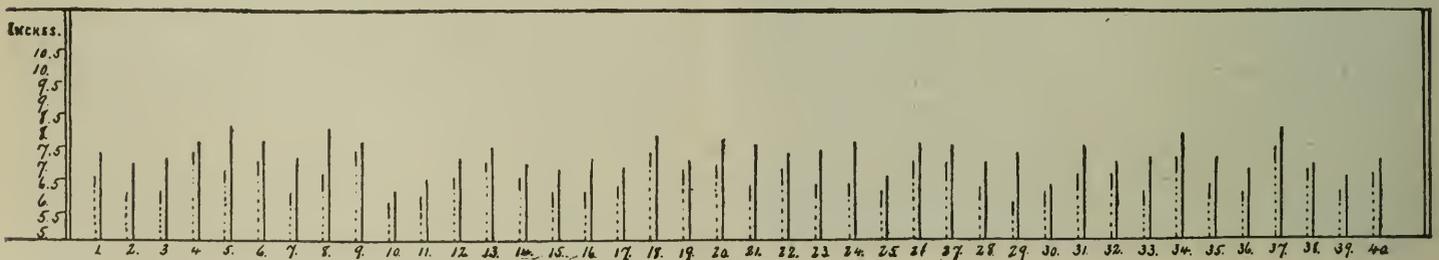


TABLE II. DEPTH OF CHEST.

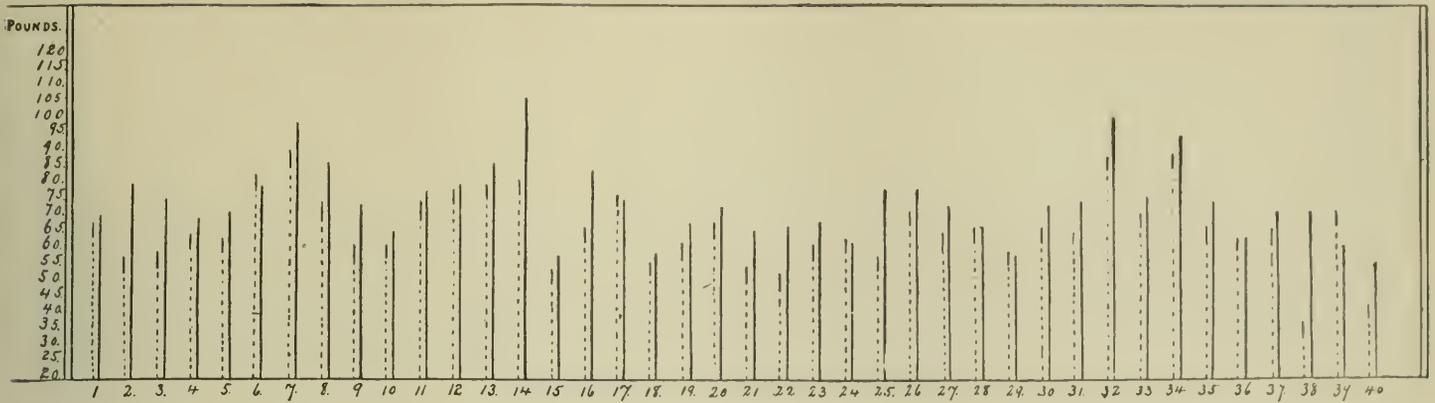


TABLE III. STRENGTH OF CHEST.

an estimated average of about one hour a day out of doors, and the remaining forty-nine less than one hour.

No one can well place too high a value upon opportunities for outdoor recreation, in ample grounds, with the purest of air and the most charming of prospects. But a certain amount of a much more scientific and specific physical culture is requisite for the best development of most young women. No keener appreciation of this fact could possibly be desired than is shown at Wellesley by the two accomplished and zealous ladies who have charge of this paramount department of instruction. The department of physical training at Wellesley is in charge of Miss Lucile Eaton Hill as director of the gymnasium, and Miss M. Anna Wood as physical examiner. The new interest and the bright outlook for physical culture at Wellesley have a foundation in

required of every member of the Freshman class. It is authoritatively reported to us that after nearly a year and a half of this experiment the results have proved very satisfactory, not only in the development of physique and the improvement in the carriage and the vigor of the young women, but also in increased capacity for mental application as recognized by the president and faculty. At present the smallness of the gymnasium precludes the three upper classes from the benefit of regular gymnasium training. The students recognize the value of the work, and the discontent of the classes deprived of the use of the gymnasium is increasing every day. The first attempt at a training of the young women's crews that row on the lake was made last year with marked success. This winter all the class boating crews go into the gymnasium for regular training after having had scientific instruction in oarsmanship on the lake through

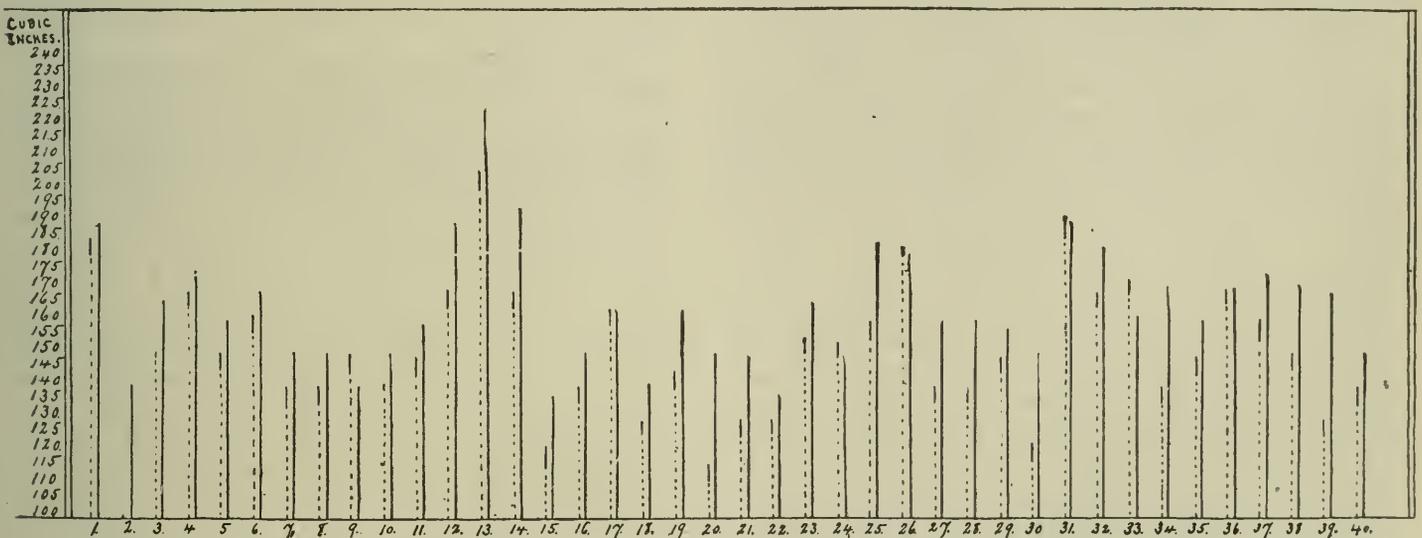


TABLE IV. CAPACITY OF LUNGS.

years of faithful work performed by these instructors when the means placed at their disposal were small and the importance of their department only dimly comprehended by many who should have come to its help and support.

It was not until the fall of 1891 that physical training was erected into a full and regular department of the college. Beginning at that time, three hours per week of instruction in the gymnasium were

the autumn. Miss Hill's work as director of the gymnasium is exceedingly popular with the students, and is of the best and most scientific character.

Particularly interesting at Wellesley is the thorough attention that is bestowed upon the collecting and recording of vital statistics, and upon anthropometrical details. Miss M. Anna Wood is a distinguished member of several important statistical societies, and in scientific circles both at home and in Europe the value

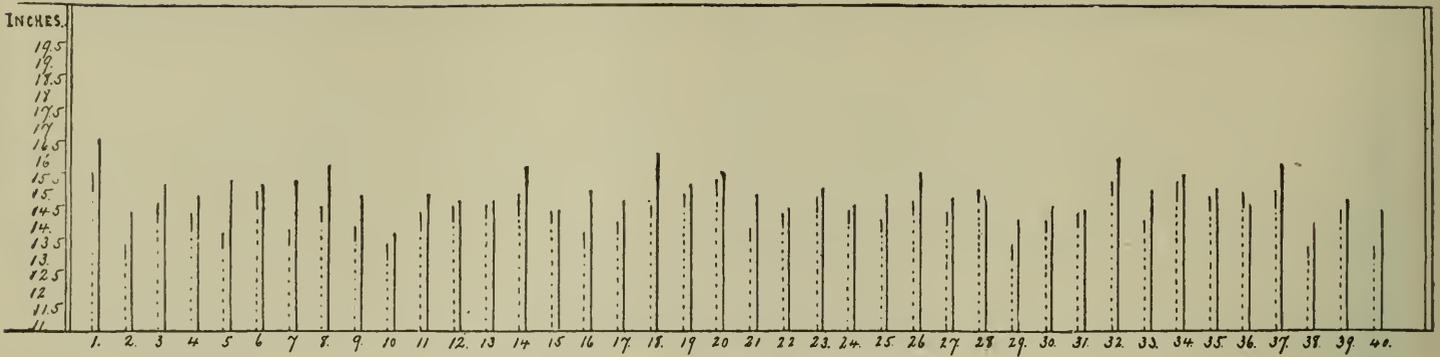


TABLE V. BREADTH OF SHOULDERS.

and interest of her work are fully recognized. In no other woman's college is there so large and important a collection of valuable statistical data touching this important line of investigation and record. Perhaps no other woman anywhere has made such valuable additions as Miss Wood to the modern science of anthropometry. These collections of data can obviously only be acquired slowly. Every freshman who comes to Wellesley receives a thorough physical examination, including measurements and strength tests, and Miss Wood gives to each one a table of the averages of fifteen hundred students upon which her individual measurements are platted. The table will show at a glance in what respects, and to what extent the individual student varies from the average of students of her own age in each one of more than fifty particulars, involving weight, strength and physical measurements.

Miss Wood also collects and preserves a wide range of statistics concerning the general health and vital condition of the students. Parental nativity; parental health; marked hereditary tendency; father's occupation; resemblance to parents; nervousness; increase or diminution of nervousness after entering college; sleeplessness; hours of sleep; hours of study; college worry and its causes; amount of extra study

carried on; hours of exercise before entering college; hours of exercise after entering college; time lost from college on account of illness; amount of time spent in the gymnasium; average age of students as compared with general health; parental nativity as compared with general health, and finally in turn the health of parents, resemblance to parents, hereditary tendency, father's occupation, nervousness, sleeplessness, hours of sleep, college study, college worry, hours of exercise and use of gymnasium, all as compared with general health,—such are some of the headings under which Miss Wood collates most elaborate statistical data regarding all the students who enter Wellesley College.

Even the reader who has never known anything of the uses of vital statistics must be able to see, on a moment's reflection, how cumulatively valuable all this information becomes when wisely and intelligently used. Various reforms of college method will come from the convincing tales that these statistics can be made to tell through the irresistible law of averages.

Nothing could better exhibit the nature and the results of the work Miss Hill and Miss Wood are doing than the series of tables which we reproduce, as illustrations for this article, showing the records of forty

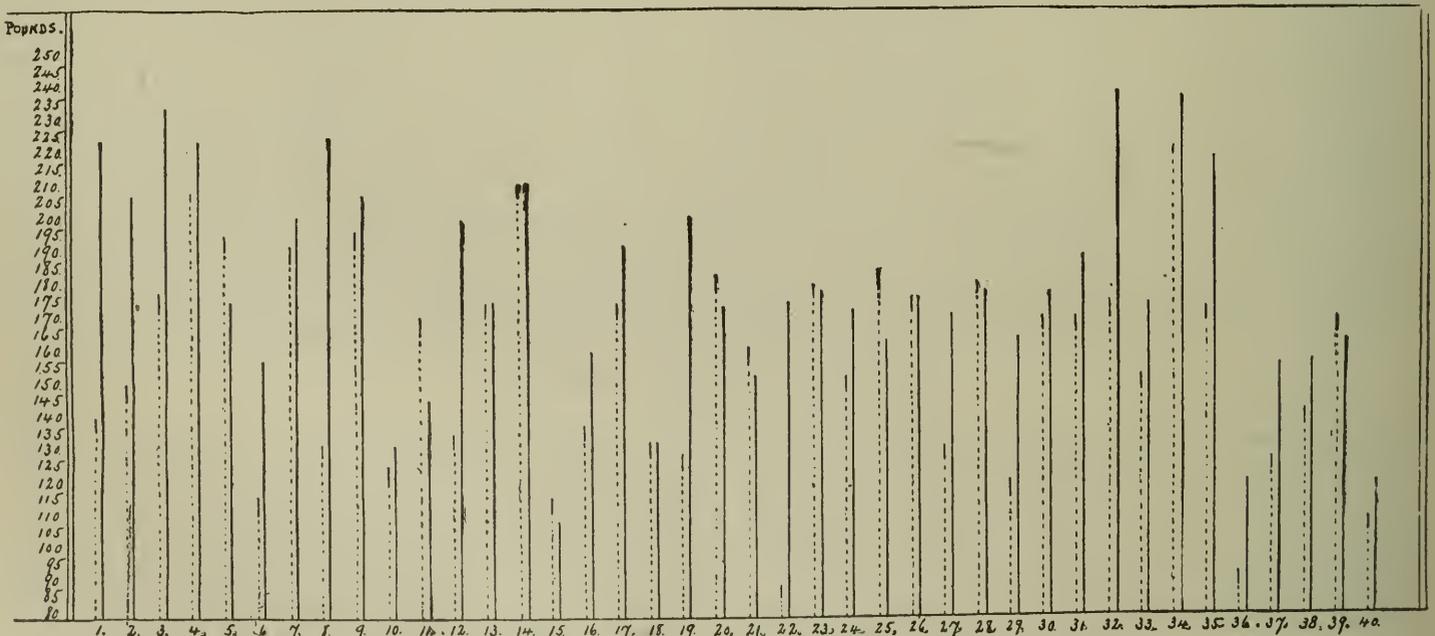


TABLE VI. STRENGTH OF BACK.

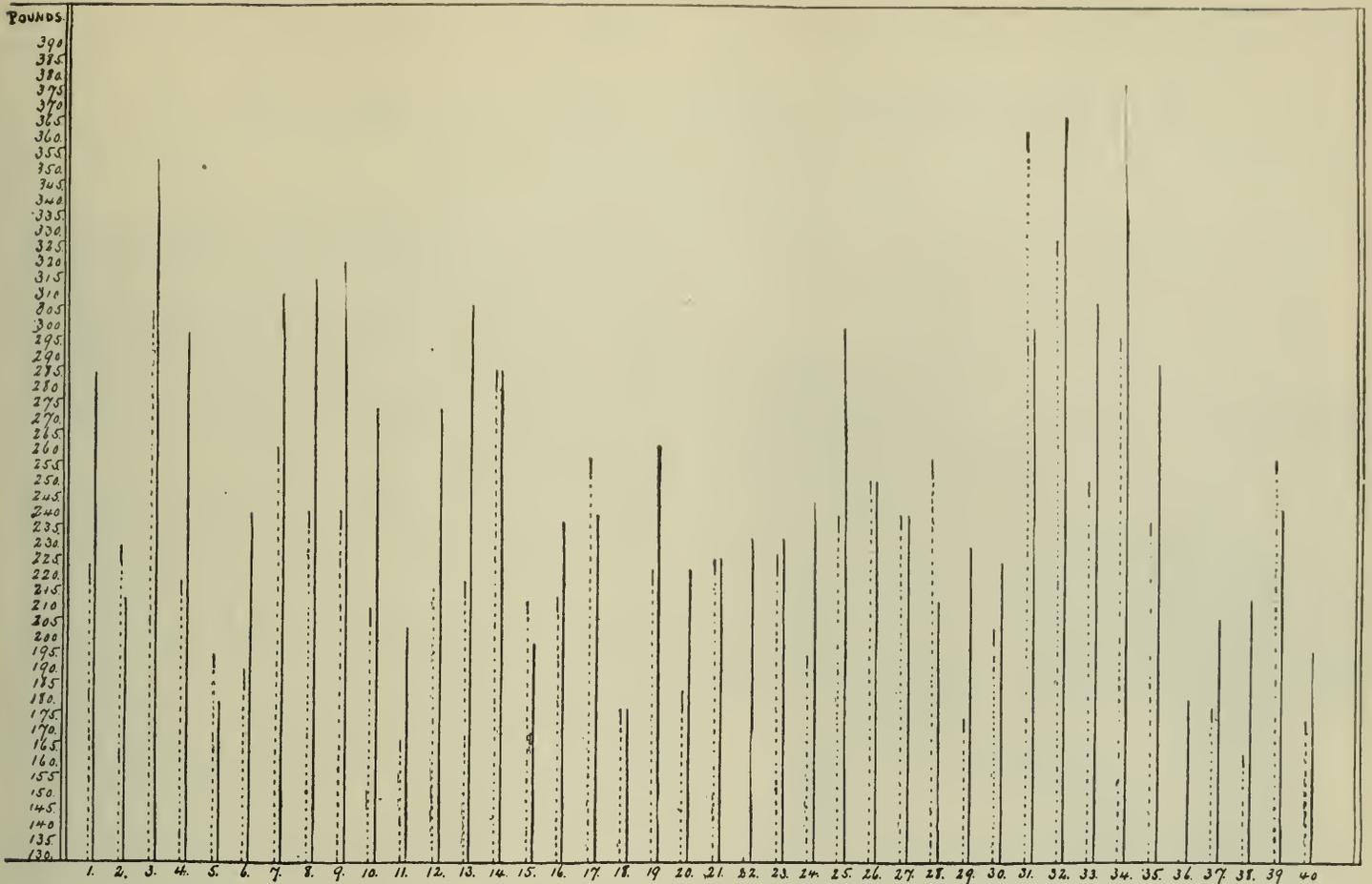


TABLE VII. STRENGTH OF LEGS.

freshmen who used the gymnasium forty-five minutes in the day time three times per week for six months during the fall and winter of 1891-92. Miss Hill instructed these freshmen under the Swedish system of educational gymnastics. Miss Wood made the measurements at the beginning and at the end of the six-months' period, and arranged the tables as we give them herewith in reduced form.

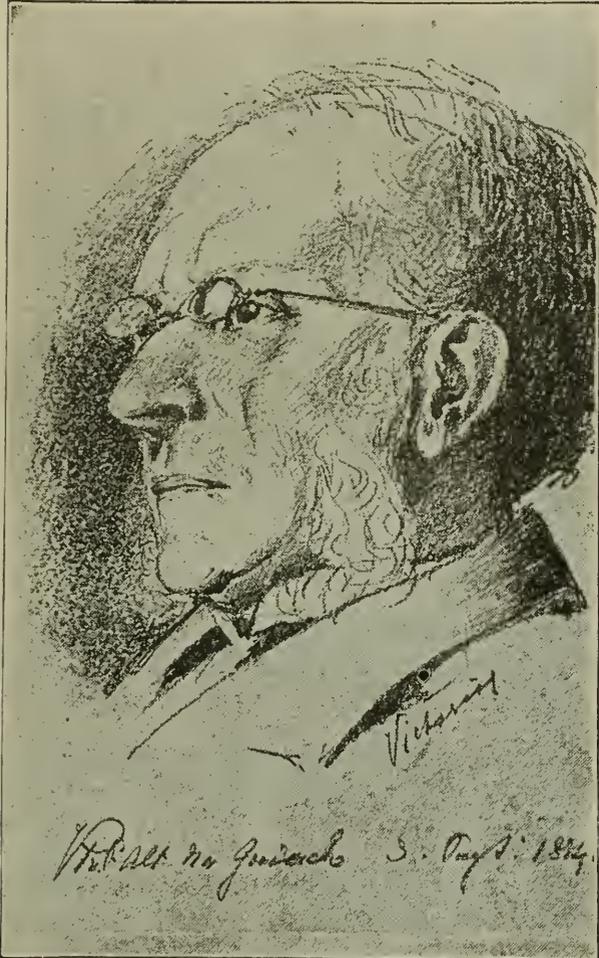
In each table the dotted lines represent the measurements of the students as taken in November, 1891. The continuous lines represent the same students in May, 1892. Otherwise the tables are self-explanatory, the figures at the bottom merely referring to the students as taken numerically from one to forty. Thus, beginning with the first table on the "Girth of Chest," a glance shows that Number Three's measurement, which was 28.5 inches in November, was 30.5 in May—almost every one of the forty having made a very appreciable increase. The second table, showing the "Depth of Chest," marks a decided increase in every case without exception. The third table, denoting in pounds the "Strength of Chest," also shows marked gains in nearly every instance. The fourth table ("Capacity of Lungs" in cubic inches) indicates some remarkable gains. The fifth, recording the "Breadth of Shoulders," also shows in an extremely interesting way what a little well-directed physical training can accomplish; while the sixth one, giving in pounds the "Strength of Back," is very noteworthy. For instance, Number One is a young lady whose strength has increased in six months from 140 pounds to 225; Number Two has gone from 150

pounds to nearly 210; Number Three from about 175 to about 235; Number Eight from 130 to nearly 230, and so on. The last table, recording "Strength of Legs," shows a very considerable average gain, although by no means one that is without exceptions; for while some of the young ladies would seem to have risen to the point of fitness for admission to a football team, several others show decline rather than gain. It is not unlikely that in these cases the diminution of strength may be due to the fact that these particular young ladies, whom it should be remembered are freshmen, were accustomed to more walking before entering college than after, so that their moderate amount of gymnasium exercise has not been sufficient to neutralize the loss of strength due to lessened use of the locomotive members.

It is much to be regretted that Miss Hill is unable to give a systematic course to sophomores on account of insufficient gymnasium facilities. It would seem that a new and very large gymnasium has become a crying necessity at Wellesley College. To speak without a thought of imputing blame to anybody in particular, we must be permitted to say that it is a distinct blot upon the vaunted civilization of what another indignant person at once stigmatized as "this so-called nineteenth century"—it is in fact a disgrace and an outrage—that all the students of all the classes at Wellesley College and all the other colleges are not required from the date of their entrance to the date of their graduation to do some regular work under the direction of the department of physical training, with adequate appliances and facilities provided.

A HEIDELBERG HOME AND ITS MASTER.

BY RICHARD JONES.



PROFESSOR IHNE, OF HEIDELBERG.

(From a pencil portrait drawn by Victoria, the Empress Frederick of Germany.)

Alt Heidelberg, du Feine,
Du Stadt an Ehren reich,
Am Neckar und am Rheine
Kein' andre kommt dir gleich.

—Scheffel.

FROM the four corners of the earth come strangers to view fair Heidelberg, famous for the beauty of its situation and for its castle, which is called the most magnificent ruin in Germany, and which vies with the Alhambra in Spain in architectural grandeur and historic interest. From the courts of Europe and the prairies of the Mississippi valley come the visitors by the hundreds daily, attracted by the charms of the climate, the scenery and the history of this little city, which, hardly more than a village in size, is yet one of the famous cities of Europe. One may meet here friends from every quarter of the globe. Most travelers include this city in their route. Here the Prince of Wales was betrothed to the Princess of Denmark. Here a short time ago was the Queen of Holland. Here is soon to come Prince George of

Wales, heir to the British throne, who will spend some months in the same home where his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, for a time lived and was instructed, and where he was greatly beloved, as was manifest from the emotion with which the announcement of his death was made by his former host, the professor of English Literature in the University of Heidelberg.

In not many homes may be seen the portrait of the master drawn by an empress. In this Heidelberg home is such a portrait, "a princess wrought it me," and in addition the "counterfeit presentment" of several members of the royal family of England presented to the distinguished master of this modest home. Here, where the Prince of Wales has been a guest, is a photograph of Queen Victoria with her autograph, and a presentation copy of the "Life of the Prince Consort" by Sir Theodore Martin from the Queen, with an autograph dedication to :

Dem Herrn Professor Ihne
von Victoria, R. I.

Balmoral, October, 1884.

Upon the wall of the drawing-room hangs a photograph of the Princess of Wales surrounded by her family, a beautiful woman as all the world knows, and a pencil portrait of the Professor drawn at a picnic party, by a daughter of Queen Victoria, the Empress Frederick of Germany.

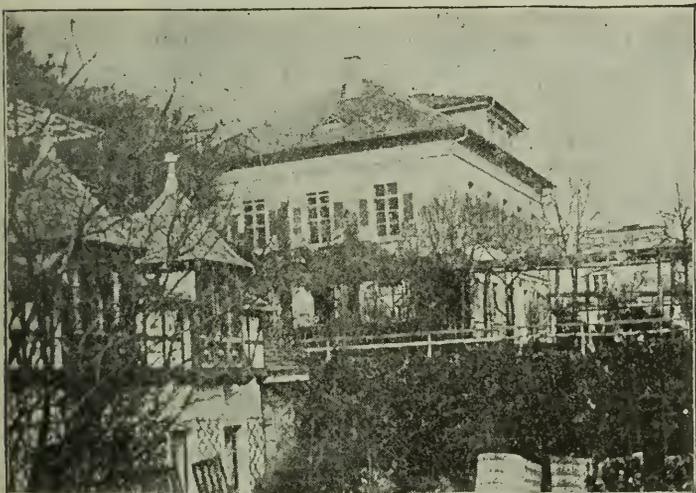
A son of this house is architect to the Emperor of Germany, and is now directing the construction of the new palace for the Empress Frederick, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. He is also commissioned to plan the architectural portion of the national monument to the Emperor William I which is to be erected by Germany in front of the Royal Palace in Berlin. The monument will be an equestrian statue (by Reinhold Begas) in the midst of a semicircular colonnade resembling in general character the colonnade before St. Peter's in Rome. He is also remodeling a portion of the Royal Palace in Berlin, the wing which contains the White Throne Room in which the great ceremonies of state take place.

The distinguished occupant of this Heidelberg home, personally a most genial and approachable man, is honored as well in the world of learning. A letter from Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, to the librarian of the University of Heidelberg, asks for "a photograph of Professor Ihne, the Heidelberg historian of Rome. I propose to have a large crayon portrait made from the photograph and to place Professor Ihne upon our seminary walls by the side of his great rival, Mommsen." Said the great English historian, the late Professor Edward

A. Freeman, to me: "So you are going to Heidelberg? I have a dear friend there. I will give you an introduction to him."

Professor Ihne is the scholar who first vindicated the character of the Roman Emperor Tiberius in a book which he, a German, wrote in English, and which has recently been translated by another into his native German. In addition to his large "History of Rome" in eight volumes, and his shorter history of "Early Rome," which is largely used in the schools of England and the United States, he has done much other literary work. Notwithstanding the innuendoes of Englishmen, not all American publishers were pirates even before the passage of the copyright law, for Professor Ihne speaks warmly of the voluntary generosity of Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers of the American reprint of his "Early Rome," who have for many years sent him a handsome sum in lieu of copyright.

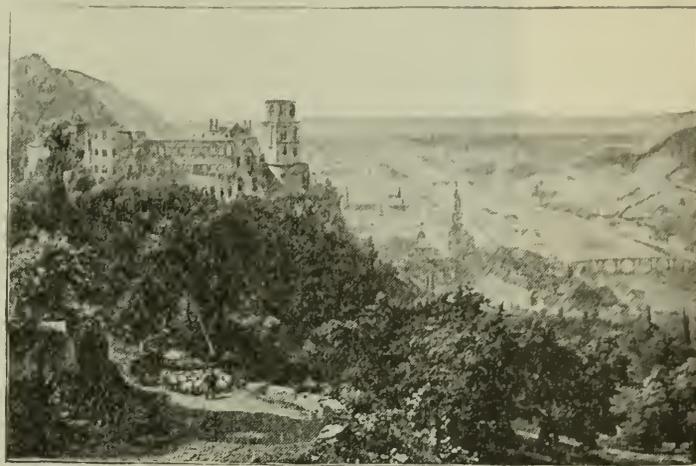
It is a fact of interest that this house, "Villa Felseck," was built by the celebrated Shakespearean commentator, Gervinus, whose lectures on Shakespeare were delivered here in Heidelberg and whose widow still lives here. Gervinus, when a student in the University, was so charmed by this site that he thus early selected it as the site for his future home. The house is built upon the massive vaulted foundation of an old fort which, in 1622, in the days when Heidelberg was a fortified city, Tilly stormed and captured and then took the city. To the rear of the house was for



VILLA FELSECK, PROFESSOR IHNE'S HOME.

many centuries a stone quarry. There is thus on one side a boundary wall of perpendicular red sandstone, which adds to the effectiveness of the spacious grounds laid out with fine effect, and the vineyard which extends up the mountain side.

One can hardly recline under these huge trees with heart unstirred when one recalls the events which have transpired within the circle of vision. It is a beautiful spot and a historic spot. Across the Neckar is the famous castle, the pride of Germany, which once was the home of the English princess, daughter of James I, the ancestress of the present royal house of England. An illumination of this castle with red



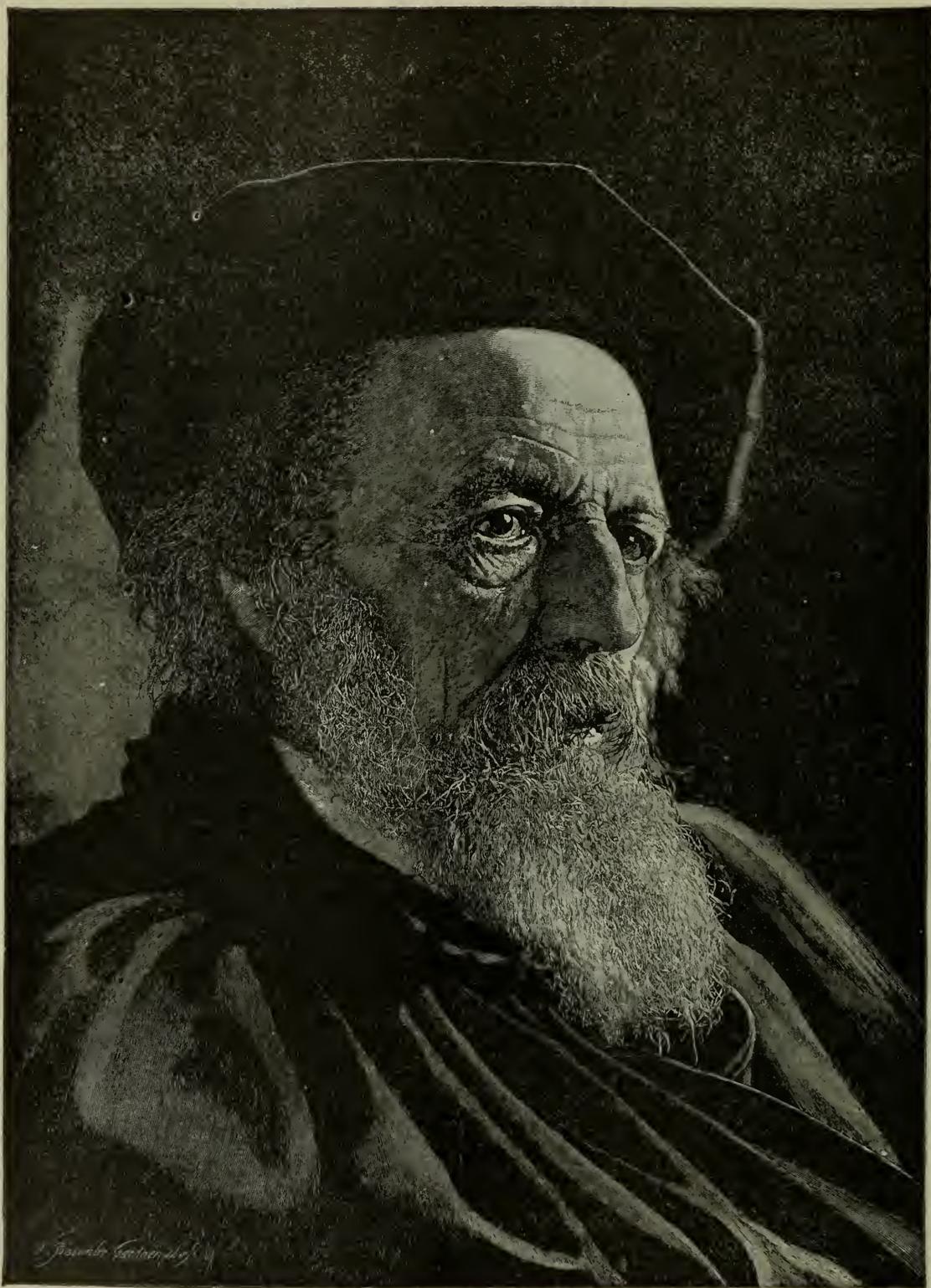
A VIEW OF HEIDELBERG.

(Professor Ihne's house is on the right bank of the Neckar.)

fire, when hot flames seem bursting through the windows from the seething interior, gives the fortunate spectator a vivid impression of the scene in 1689, when the churches and homes of Heidelberg were destroyed and the beautiful castle was burnt and partly blown out by the French General Melac, whose royal master—who called himself "the most Christian King"—had a medal struck to celebrate the event. On one side of this medal was the inscription "Heidelberg deleta," on the other a representation of the burning city. It is beyond the power of words to give any adequate conception of the beauty of such an illumination. What a sight is this seen from the terrace in front of this historic house, standing upon the spot which as a fort for many years protected the city from similar devastation! Just across the Neckar is the oldest university in Germany and the University square, where it is said Luther once spoke to the people. Around is one of the most beautiful views in Europe and a historic city which, a Roman settlement on the Neckar in the early centuries of the Christian era, has been ever since a center of activity, sanguinary and intellectual, the battle ground of the struggle for freedom of thought, the scene of the "Heidelberg confession" of faith.

To live in such a house is a privilege; to visit it, an inspiration.

[Professor Richard Jones, who wrote of Lowell's influence in the public schools for readers of this REVIEW last year, was at that time on the eve of sailing for Europe to spend two or three years in the Universities. He was at Oxford for some months and has since been in Germany. This little sketch from Heidelberg gives us a glimpse of his surroundings and associates in that famous University town.]



ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

[This portrait of the poet is produced by the photographic "half-tone" process from our fine engraving of Tennyson, advertised on the second page of the cover. The engraving is nearly ten times as large as this reduced *fac-simile*.]

THE INFLUENCE OF TENNYSON IN AMERICA.

ITS SOURCES AND EXTENT.

BY HAMILTON W. MABIE.

THERE is something in every great artist which appeals, and there is something in those who listen which responds, and this response is indicated and measured by influence; influence is, indeed, its expression. Sometimes this appeal is made directly and with definite aim, and the response is swift and decisive. Sometimes it is made by suggestion and with a range so wide that it betrays no conscious direction, and the response comes slowly, silently, imperceptibly. A writer like Rousseau, touching the most sensitive chords of prevailing feeling, becomes at once a revolutionary force in society; one can almost lay his finger on the currents which "Emile" and the "Contrat Social" set in motion. His influence was direct, immediate and tangible. He was so close to the pressing need or longing of his time that when he spoke it seemed as if he were giving voice to a universal passion. A writer like Tennyson, on the other hand, dwelling habitually on the fundamental themes, and the relation of his age to them, becomes a great force, operating so quietly that one looks in vain for any exact registry of its reach and depth. Rousseau's influence was, so to speak, concrete and tangible; Tennyson's influence has been diffusive, pervasive, atmospheric. His voice has had at times a note as contemporaneous as Rousseau's had for his time, but it has not risen in the highways, amid the throngs, and with the thrill of the moment's passion in it; it has come from seclusion, from a distance, with that harmony of tones which seems remote because of its very perfection. His own consciousness of the diffusive quality of his influence is betrayed in the little parable of "The Flower," written long ago in a mood of impatience with the reaction which was itself a confirmation of his continued supremacy:

Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed,
Up then came a flower,
The people said, a weed.
To and fro they went
Thro' my garden bower,
And muttering discontent
Cursed me and my flower.
Then it grew so tall,
It wore a crown of light;
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.
Sow'd it far and wide,
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried,
"Splendid is the flower!"

Read my little fable,
He that runs may read:
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.

The scattering of the seed broadcast was the most conclusive evidence of the universal love of the flower.

Tennyson's influence has been threefold. In the first place, his attitude toward his art deeply impressed his contemporaries. It is idle to attempt to identify the highest excellence with particular tastes and habits of life; there is endless variety in these personal adjustments to one's time and environment, as there is endless variety in gift, aptitude, training and nature. Shakespeare thrived so mightily in London that he will nourish the world out of his own life to the end of time; Wordsworth learned some things in solitude which we are all the richer for possessing; Browning loved cities, men and talk, preserving always for himself an independence of insight and a clearness of perception into the mysteries and sanctities of the soul not surpassed in English poetry. Each bore fruit after his manner, and the fruit remains the final evidence that in each case the conditions were fit and fertile. Tennyson's habit of life was no sounder or sweeter than the others', but it matched his position and his work with an obvious fitness which even the dullest felt. The official head of English Letters, he lived in a retirement which detached him from the rush and strife of his time. In a commercial age and a commercial country he held his place with the higher and greater aims and ends of life; he was apparently untouched by the golden temptations of his time. When he spoke his voice was free from the passion of party and the metallic ring of materialism. He was as remote from the tumult of manufacturing and trading England as is the song of the lark from the fens over which it is sometimes heard.

In this aloofness there was something which satisfied the ideal of a great career, consecrated to art; and it was so long and so consistently maintained that it became typical and remained a silent demonstration of the reality of the aims and achievements to which it was devoted. Tennyson lived in and for art, and so made art a reality to the multitude who learn only by concrete illustration. He gave himself to the truth as it is revealed in beauty; he subjected himself loyally to the laws of his craft; he mastered it by patient fidelity; he used it with supreme conscientiousness. He was a trained man to the very end of his capacity. He had a passion for perfection, and he gave himself to its pursuit as the anchorites gave

themselves to the pursuit of righteousness. He loved one thing supremely, gave himself to it with absolute sincerity, lived in its atmosphere and died in its faith. The last words which he read in the fading light were the words of Shakespeare! Such a career clears the vision and confirms the faith of those less strong or mature. It is in itself a source of influence of the most fruitful kind.

To the poet's attitude toward life and art as a source of influence must be added, as another source, his thought about life and art. In every great poet the intellectual quality is an element of prime importance. No poet can produce work of high excellence during a period of more than sixty years unless his work discloses a noble substance of thought. Tennyson was a thinker almost from the beginning of his career. The volume of 1832 was prelusive, light in tone, a delicate touching of the keys; but the volume of 1842, containing, among other notable pieces, "Ulysses," "The Two Voices" and "The Vision of Sin," showed meditative insight and speculative genius of a high order. The intellectual promise of this volume was more than fulfilled eight years later in "In Memoriam." This elegy is a lyrical record of the moods and thoughts of many years, and, although built up lyric by lyric during a period of ten years, discloses a consistent and coherent structure or framework of thought. No contemporary document will be of greater importance to the future student of the English mind during the last half of the present century than this elegy, so adequately does it preserve and reflect the spiritual experience of the generation among whom it was written. It is the work of a very sensitive mind, responsive to all the moods of the time, sharing its perplexed and complex life and interpreting that life with marvelous subtlety and delicacy. In no other English poem of our time are the fundamental questions considered from so many points of view and the temper of the time indicated in the provisional answers and in the final answer which forms the climax and culmination of the work.

It follows from this statement of the range and method of "In Memoriam," that Tennyson was not so much a leader as a representative of his time. There have been prophets who were also artists, but Tennyson was primarily an artist. Harmony was a necessity to him, and his view of life bears its impress. He looks for a wide and orderly progression of society, conserving the best of the old but slowly taking on new conditions; he discerns character as the gradual creation of discipline, obedience and loyalty; he sees in scientific advance a widening of the old conceptions of the universe, and he anticipates the appropriation of these new territories of knowledge by the imagination; he discovers in religion a capacity for growth which will perennially renew its living relation with human experience and social expansion; finally, meditating on the vast range of life as he finds it revealed in history, nature and the human soul, he believes in the supremacy of good, the progression to

a supreme end, the reality of spiritual intimations, the existence of God. These are very noble ideas and they constitute a very noble conception of life. If they lack the assurance, the swiftness and the definiteness of the prophetic insight they are of wider helpfulness because they speak to the experience of a larger multitude. Tennyson builds his faith on, or very strongly confirms it, by contemplation of a wide range of knowledge and observation; it is an achievement, an inference from a survey of life, rather than a direct and unquestioning insight. It betrays intimate knowledge of the spiritual and intellectual mood of the time, and it expresses and interprets that mood. This conception Tennyson has put again and again into brief and beautiful phrases which have been sown broadcast in the memory of all English-speaking peoples and have clarified the common vision and confirmed the common faith. Rarely has profound meditation made its conclusions so portable as in such lines as these:

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

* * *

The old order changeth, giving place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

* * *

Our little systems have their day—
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord; art more than they.

* * *

The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free.

It is not improbable, however, that in spite of Tennyson's sound and faithful devotion to his art, and of his noble interpretation of the thought of his time, his widest and most enduring influence will grow out of his art. It is not difficult to mark his limitations: he was idyllic and pastoral, not dramatic; he was finished and elaborate, not impassioned and spontaneous; he lacked the directness of Burns and the imaginative impetus of Byron; he had not the beautiful and elemental simplicity of Wordsworth at his best, and he did not strike home to the very heart of faith like Browning. When we come to his art, however, there is no longer any question; here he is supreme. His art is vital and organic; it is the living form of his thought. The completeness of his mastery of all the elements of poetic structure and of all the resources of language becomes evident only after the closest study. It is not surprising that he sometimes smoked eleven pipes over one line! Rhythm, metre, rhyme, accent, melody, harmony—with what unerring skill these elements of musical speech are combined by this patient and tireless hand. Nothing is insignificant to an artistic instinct at once so profound and so thoroughly trained. Vowels and consonants are as carefully marshaled and set in sequence as if they were parts of the thought, and in an art so real and vital as Tennyson's they are of the very sub-



LORD TENNYSON AND HIS NURSE.

A WALK ON FRESHWATER DOWNS, ISLE OF WIGHT.

stance of the creative work. Such art is the final refutation of the superficial idea that art is craftsmanship and nothing more, and from such an art there flows a contagious influence of the most pervasive sort. Tennyson has continued the tradition of Keats, but he has immensely deepened and broadened it; he has, in fact, made it his own tradition. One must go a long way back in English literary history to find another poet whose art has appealed so irresistibly to his contemporaries and impressed itself so widely on verse writing.

This analysis of the sources of Tennyson's influence is, in effect, a statement of the character and extent of that influence in this country, for Americans are more generally sensitive to popular influences of a literary kind than their kinsmen beyond seas. If they do not number so many persons trained to appreciate the very highest qualities of literary art, they include a greater number to whom literature is both a resource and a recreation. Tennyson has been more widely read in this country than in England, and the knowledge of his work is more widely diffused. It has percolated through all classes of society, and much of it has been for many years a possession of the common memory. The poet more than once recognized the fact that he had more admirers in America than in England, and he had more admirers because he had more readers. He was earlier recognized here, as were Carlyle and Browning. Whether his influence has been deeper here than in England is another question, but the area of its operation has been wider. His lyrics and shorter idyls have been a part of our school literature for several decades, and "The May Queen" and other pieces of its class have been heard in every school-house on the continent.

Tennyson has been contemporaneous with what is often called popular culture in this country; the period, that is, of almost universal reading by great numbers, of all classes, in every part of the country. During the last forty years a process of intellectual assimilation has been going on among us; we have been, so to speak, "catching up" with Europe. There has been a widespread curiosity to know the best the world has known and to share in the intellectual inheritance of the race. We have had our own interpreters of this craving for contact with European culture—men who, like Longfellow and Irving, have found in it their inspiration and their opportunity.

To this craving, both intellectual and spiritual, Tennyson spoke for many years. He met the longing for a riper and a richer life by the beauty of his art, the depth and vitality of his culture and the tranquil and harmonizing force of his thought. Speaking out of an older civilization, which a more flute-like and mellow note than that to which our own poets had accustomed us, he fed the imagination and nourished the aspirations of a people in whom, despite their apparent devotion to material ends, there is a very deep vein of idealism. As a force in the

popular culture of the country Tennyson's influence has been greater than that of any other English poet. During the period in which this influence has been felt there has been a very marked widening of interest in the things of the mind, a notable deepening of the common desire to secure with material prosperity the nobler prosperity of thought and art. Much of this increased activity has been superficial, but that was inevitable, and to sneer at it is to make the mistake of betraying ignorance of the universal laws of growth. How much of this increased intellectual impetus, this broadened craving for the tools and food of thought, has been due to Tennyson it would be idle to speculate about. It is enough to emphasize the fact that he has been one of its inspirers and guides, confirming by his attitude and achievements a struggling faith in the reality and necessity of art, and liberating and clarifying minds breaking away from old provincialisms of thought and feeling, and longing for vital contact with the richer and more inclusive intellectual movement of the time.

But however difficult it may be to indicate with definiteness the extent of Tennyson's popular influence in this country, there is no such difficulty in discovering his influence on later American poets. On the poets of his own generation—Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Lowell—his impression was stimulating, but it was in no sense directive or controlling. They were independent of him; but their successors are revealing the force of his artistic impulse even more than their English fellow-craftsmen. In his lecture on "The Poetic Principle," published after his death in the year made memorable by the appearance of "In Memoriam," Poe says of Tennyson: "In perfect sincerity I regard him as the noblest poet that ever lived." Mr. Stedman is more critical and discriminating, but no one has done more to bring out clearly the supremacy of Tennyson among the poets of his time or to indicate the basis of that supremacy in the art quality of his work. Mr. Aldrich has hailed him as master, and the exquisite art of his own verse, while in no sense imitative, bears witness to the presence of this magical influence beguiling the artist away from all nearer aims and making perfection the only worthy end of skill.

He who runs may read in the care and finish which characterize the work of the younger poets the impress of an art which has made crudity, laxity or indifference to details well-nigh impossible in English verse. The defect of recent verse in this country is the presence of skill in excess of thought or emotion; the craftsmanship is out of proportion to the material. The promise for the future would be greater if there were more of the crudity which is often part of the first outgoing of power. The influence of Tennyson on the men of his craft in this country is too directly and powerfully felt at this moment; but even in excess it has great redeeming qualities, for it carries with it a noble fidelity to art and a noble conscientiousness in its practice.

TENNYSON THE MAN: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.



ALFRED TENNYSON AS A
YOUNG MAN.

THE passing of Tennyson was the theme upon which almost every English writer of prose or verse was busy during the whole of October. It is seldom that so ideal a life has been crowned by so ideal a death. The scene which the *Pall Mall Gazette* was privileged to place on record for all time of the poet of the Victorian era slowly turning over the pages of the poet of the Elizabethan age, while

the moonlight flooded the room at Aldworth, is one which has fixed itself on the memory and the imagination of our race:

The morning yesterday rose in almost unearthly splendor over the hills and valleys on which the windows of Aldworth House, where Lord Tennyson was dying, look out. From the mullioned window of the room where the poet lay he could look down upon the peaceful fields, the silent hills beyond them and the sky above, which was a blue so deep and pure as is rarely seen in this country.

Lord Tennyson woke ever and again out of the painless, dreamy state into which he had fallen, and looked out into the silence and the sunlight.

In the afternoon, in one of his waking moments, during which he was always perfectly conscious, he asked for his Shakespeare, and with his own hands turned the leaves till he had found "Cymbeline." His eyes were fixed on the pages, but whether and how much he read no one will ever know, for again he lay in dream or slumber, or let his eyes rest on the scene outside.

As the day advanced a change came over the scene—a change almost awful to those who watched the death bed. Slowly the sun went down, the blue died out of the sky, and upon the valley below there fell a perfectly white mist. The hills, as our representative was told, put on their purple garments to watch this strange, white stillness; there was not a sound in the air, and high above, the clear, cloudless sky shone like a pale glittering dome. All nature seemed to be watching, waiting.

Then the stars came out and looked in at the big mullioned window, and those within saw them grow brighter and brighter, till at last a moon—a harvest moon for splendor, though it was an October moon—sailed slowly up and flooded the room with golden light. The bed on which Lord Tennyson lay, now very near to the gate of death, and with his left hand still resting on his Shakespeare, was in deep darkness; the rest of the room lit up with the glory of the night, which poured in through the uncurtained windows. And thus, without pain, without a struggle, the greatest of England's poets passed away.

According to Mr. Hallam Tennyson, the passage which his father turned to in "Cymbeline" was the last scene of all, where Imogen, loveliest of Shakespeare's women, is restored to her husband. Writing to Stratford-on-Avon on October 14, Mr. Hallam Tennyson said:

"My father was reading 'Lear,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' and 'Cymbeline,' through the last days of his life. On Wednesday he asked for his Shakespeare; I gave him the book, but said, 'You must not try to read.' He answered, 'I have opened the book.' I looked at the book at midnight, when I was sitting by him lying dead on the Thursday, and I found that he had opened it on one of those passages which he called the tenderest of Shakespeare—

'Hang there, like fruit, my soul,
Till the tree die.'

It was probably an answer to a message that I had given him from my mother."

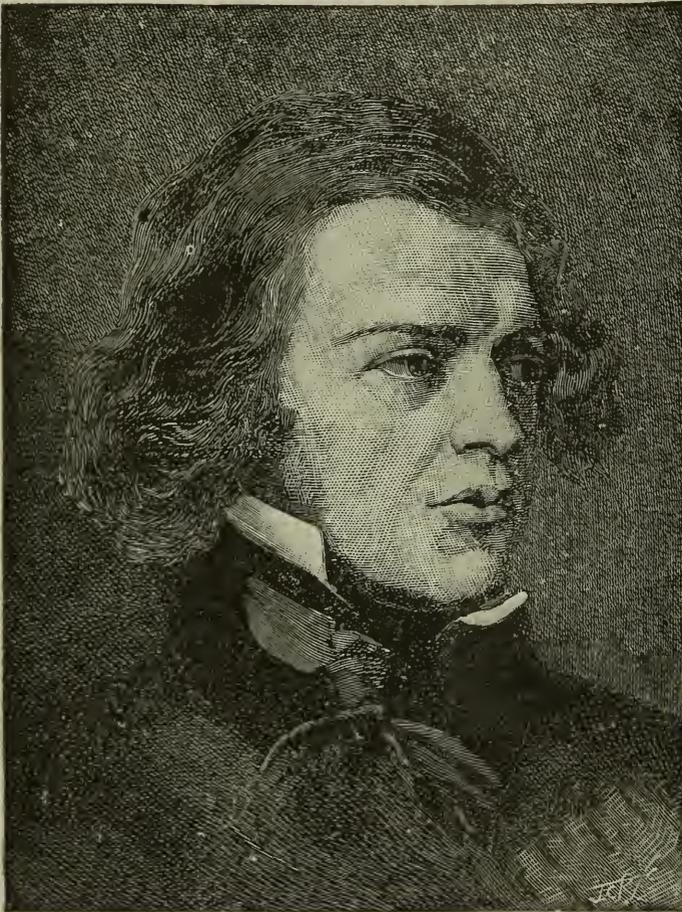
The burial in the Abbey, that great temple of reconciliation and of peace, was as ideal as the scene in the death chamber at Aldworth. The parting of the soul and the reverent laying away of the body were both worthy of the poet, and the latter was not unworthy of England. October has been beautified, and in some degree consecrated, by this serene and stately exit of the sweetest singer of our time. And while the incident has added poetry to our lives, it has in no way saddened our hearts. The long and noble life has been nobly ended, and the sense of the fitness of things has attained for once complete satisfaction. It is one advantage of living to an extreme old age that the parting brings with it no sense of shock, no bitterness of revolt against the loosing of the silver cord. "Not dirge, but proud farewell," accompanied Tennyson to the verge of the river of death, across which he, more than any man of our time, taught the eye to discern, amid the gloom of the valley of the dark shadow, the far-off gleam of the dawn of the new life of immortal love:

When the dumb hour clothed in black
Brings the dreams about my bed,
Call me not so often back,
Silent voices of the dead,
Toward the lowland ways behind me,
And the sunshine that is gone.
Call me rather, silent voices,
Forward to the starry track
Glimmering up the heights beyond me,
On, and ever on!

When every newspaper for weeks past has been filled with printed matter of every degree of excellence concerning him whose name and fame are the imperishable possession of the Victorian era, it would be as absurd as it is unnecessary to attempt here anything like a critical estimate of Tennyson's poetry, or to tell once more the very uneventful story of his

life. There are, however, one or two points upon which it may be possible to say something that has not been already said.

The first of these is that Tennyson was not, and to this hour is not, a poet of the English common people. He may be a popular poet in America. He is not a popular poet in Great Britain. Popular, that is, in the sense of being read and loved by the common people. And this, in great measure, for a very simple cause: for the nation, as John Bright aptly



TENNYSON AT TWENTY-TWO.

said, lives in the cottage, and Tennyson is too dear for the cottager. A German journalist, commenting on the death of the Laureate, ventured the somewhat cynical remark that he was the first poet who had a genius for finance. Tennyson as a financier is a somewhat incongruous conception, but what the German meant was that Tennyson was almost the only bard who found a gold mine in Parnassus. It is much to be regretted that when Tennyson condescended to become a peer he did not gild his coronet by ordering the publication of a shilling edition of his poems. No such edition has yet been issued.

TOO DEAR FOR DEMOS.

I am not speaking without book when I say that the high price at which Tennyson published his poems has practically placed them out of the reach of the million. I had the good fortune to be born in the household of a Nonconformist minister in a Tyneside village, whose stipend at my birth was £80 per annum. My father had his library, to which additions were made from time to time when the scanty shilling

could be spared for such books as must be read. Tennyson was out of my reach. We simply could not afford to pay six shillings each for all the volumes that he wrote. The older poets were already on our shelves. I remember buying Shakespeare's plays at two and sometimes three for a penny, and often finding it difficult to get the penny. I had attained manhood before I had a Tennyson of my own. As a consequence, Tennyson has never been to me what he might have been; and what was true in my case is at this moment true of millions in these islands. In the United States the poor man could have had Tennyson's poems on his shelf. In the United Kingdom he cannot even to this day. He can buy Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, Milton, Byron, Longfellow, at a shilling each, and he will pay for the complete works of all these poets no more than what he would pay for the cheapest collected edition of the poems of Tennyson. As a consequence, the poor man does not read Tennyson. The poems of the wealthiest singer of this or of almost any other time are out of his reach. And not until they can be bought for a shilling need we expect to find that he will directly influence the lives and mold the thoughts of the Sovereign Democracy.

NOT A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

That Tennyson should not have felt the hardship of thus depriving seven out of every ten of his brother Englishmen of all opportunity of hearing his message to his generation is characteristic. He was never of the people as Burns was of the people. In his veins ran the blood of a dozen kings. He was descended from the aristocracy, and to the day of his death he lived apart from the commonalty. He lived with nature rather than with man. "I detest folks," he is said to have declared on one occasion, "and I wish they would reciprocate the feeling and leave me alone." He was not unsociable; no one was better company to his friends. But he lived in his own circle. He was as strict as the most particular Baptist in the closeness of his communion, which was fenced and guarded so as to admit none but the elect of the elect. He was a man of culture, refined, delicate, comfortable and well-to-do. "People bore me beyond endurance," he said, and he did not suffer bores gladly. He would have been a greater man if he had but lived in a wider world. He was always the poet of the library, of the drawing-room and of the boudoir. He was fastidious and almost finicky; sensitive to a degree almost absurd in a man of such splendid physique.

FOR "THE UNTUTORED HEART!"

It may be objected that even if Tennyson's poems were published at a shilling, or if, like those of another and less popular poet, they were published at a farthing, they would never appeal to the ordinary artisan and agricultural laborer. This is no doubt true of many of his poems. Nearly the whole of the "Idylls," much of "In Memoriam," "The Princess," and all of his plays would probably find no popularity among the toiling myriads of our native land. Here and there, no doubt, they would come upon an ear attuned to melody and to the spirit that vibrates in

Tennyson's verse. But even when these are deducted much of Tennyson's poetry appeals to the universal man sufficiently to be welcomed even in a common lodging house. Lowell's well-known lines in his poem on "An Incident in a Railway Car" describe the effect of reading Burns to men whose faces, brown and hard, were capable of being irradiated with the sunlight of the poet's presence :



LADY TENNYSON.

To write some sonnet verse, or line
Which, seeking not the praise of Art,
Shall make a clearer faith and manhood shine
In the untutored heart.

WANTED, A SHILLING EDITION.

The "untutored heart" turned loose upon Tennyson's poems would find many a line that would thrill it with a new sense of power and beauty. I venture to hope that even if the poet's family and Messrs. Macmillan cannot be induced to try the experiment of publishing the whole of Tennyson's works at a shilling, they will produce a volume at that figure which will contain all the more popular poems of the Laureate. It is interesting, looking over the index of the contents of his works, to endeavor to put together the pieces which ought to go into the popular edition. If the selection were to be made by popular ballot, and the poems were to be classified according to the number of readers, say, in an ordinary north-country factory, who had heard even as much as their titles, it would be made up pretty much as follows :

First, the "Charge of the Light Brigade," then some passages from "In Memoriam," including the opening stanzas, which are sung as a hymn in many conventicles ; and "Ring Out, Wild Bells ;" after that would come "Enoch Arden," "Locksley Hall," the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," and possibly the dedications to the Queen and Prince Albert. It is doubtful whether any of the others are known by name even. Most of the short pieces would be very popular if they were generally accessible. Not only were the poems weighed down by a prohibitive price, but permission

to quote them in books of recitation and in other ways has been very grudgingly granted. The attempt on the part of a north-country board schoolmistress to popularize the "Idylls of the King" among her pupils was rudely nipped in the bud by the terrors of copyright. No one who believes in the genuine inspiration and upspring of Tennyson's verse can feel otherwise than dismayed at the thought that a whole generation of voters have grown up practically shut out by a golden barrier from a source of stimulus and of strength which has been practically the monopoly of the middle and well-to-do classes.

Never did Poesy appear
So full of heaven to me, as when
I saw how it would pierce through pride and fear
To the lives of coarsest men.

Tennyson, in many of his poems, preferred an audience select though few, but there are some of his pieces which show that he also shared the American's conviction when he sang :

But better far it is to speak
One simple word which now and then
Shall waken their free nature in the weak
And friendless sons of men.

THE POET AS A POLITICIAN.

Disqualified as I am by this and other circumstances from being able to form a judgment on Tennyson, which arises naturally in the minds of those who have been saturated with Tennyson from childhood, I may be pardoned if I confine any observations which I have to make to what may be called the mere political and journalistic value of Tennyson.

Tennyson could hardly be taken as a safe guide to the politician. He was from first to last deplorably smitten with Russophobia. He did his best to hound

Englishmen that they had all "hearts in a cause," and that they were "noble still." Like others, who had less excuse, he dreamed that the war in defense of the Turk was a kind of knight-errantry on behalf of liberty, and he wrote in that sense. Therein he did according to his lights, as hundreds of thousands did according to theirs, who did evil meaning it for good.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

But, unlike others, Tennyson at least saved something out of the general wreck. Already the siege of



SOMERSBY RECTORY, WHERE TENNYSON WAS BORN.

England into that criminal war which he commemorated with such eloquent enthusiasm in "Maud." It is a curious instance of the fallacy of human judgment and the irony of fate that looking back over the Crimean war, with the uselessly slaughtered hecatombs of dead, and reflecting over the hundreds of millions of pounds sterling that we threw into the sea, where—

By the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,
And the dreadful-grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire—

we should have nothing to show for it beyond the poet's own "Charge of the Light Brigade." After the lapse of forty years we can see how hideous was the mistake that was made when England was entangled in a war to suit the purposes of the man of the Coup d'État, Napoleon. But Tennyson did not care, as he expressed it pretty frankly in "Maud," so much about the cause as long as the war proved to all

Sebastopol and the fiasco of the Baltic expedition are fading away into the past like other battles of kites and crows, to which Milton might scornfully have relegated them. But out of the horrible welter of blood and crime there stands out clear and conspicuous before the eyes of the whole world that supreme instance of heroic valor—the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. As the poet said of it, that, though it was a mistake, "For one thing England should be grateful, having learned thereby that her soldiers are the bravest and most obedient under the sun." It was, perhaps, an exaggeration that made one enthusiast declare that it was worth while having the Crimean war merely to place on record that supreme test of the quality of six hundred country yokels and town-bred riff-raff, who were suddenly summoned to show that they knew how to die under circumstances that well might have daunted the bravest. The yokel and the riff-raff stood their test splendidly. However cheap military valor may

be held, no one can deny that Tennyson did what genius could do to drive home the higher and better side of that memorable charge into the hearts of his countrymen. That was a gain, no doubt, but it is not an adequate setoff for the fact that England's most melodious singer should have been a very Tyræus of war and bloodshed whenever his country was confronted by her besetting sin. It should, however, be remembered in mitigation of this judgment that when the Duchess of Edinburgh was married Tennyson, writing as laureate, although his use of the word Alexandrovna sends Russians into fits of laughter, struck some worthier notes than those which spoiled his earlier muse. The Tzar is no longer "The icy-hearted Muscovite, that o'ergrown barbarian in the East," but he is the sovereign

Who made the serf a man, and burst his chain,
and in the place of fiery invectives and appeals to carnage we have the prayer that,

Howsoever this wild world may roll,

truth and manful peace may remain between England and Russia. His prayer has come partly true, although it must be admitted that, in his letter to the Russo-Jewish Committee in 1891, there is the same quick readiness to resume hostilities with his ancient foe.

HIS HOSTILITY TO HOME RULE.

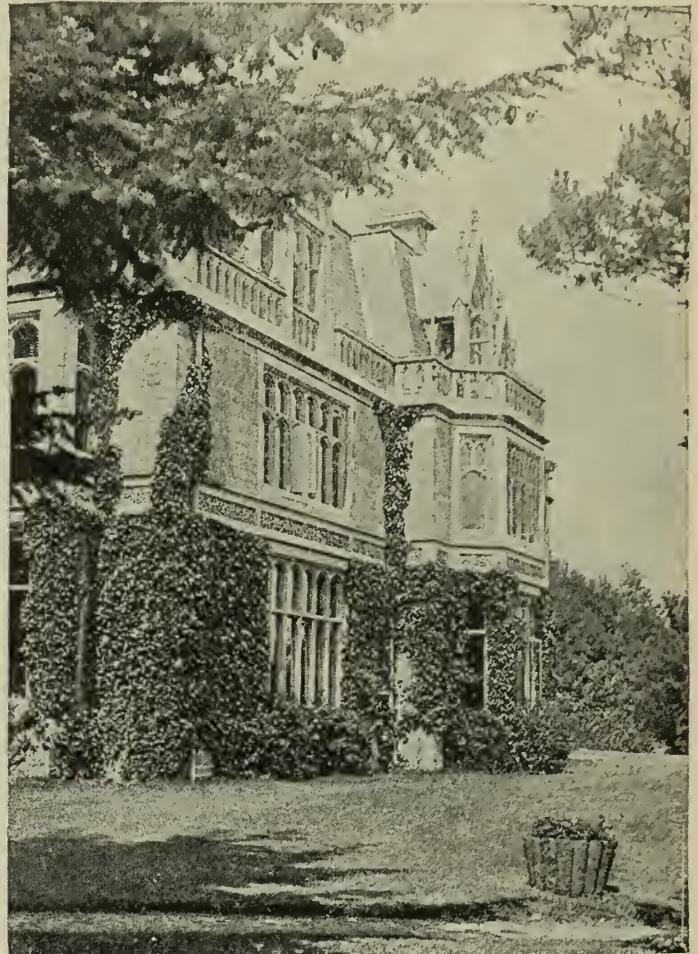
Another great question which has divided the nation was one in which Lord Tennyson took the wrong side. Although he selected as the hero of his greatest work the Celtic sovereign of the Round Table, one may search his verses through without finding a single adequate reference to Ireland. He remained to the last a steady opponent to the concession of her claims for local self-government. He was, he said in one of his last published letters, a friend of Mr. Gladstone, but opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy. The following stanza from one of his latest publications can hardly be regarded as an adequate treatment of the great tragedy which has been enacted in Ireland during the time that he was melodiously singing of better days to come :

Kill your enemy, for you hate him ; still your enemy was
a man ;
Have we sunk below them ? Peasants maim the helpless
horse and drive
Innocent cattle under thatch, and burn the kindlier
brutes alive.
Brutes, the brutes are not your wrongers—burnt at mid-
night, found at morn,
Twisted hard in mortal agony with their offspring born
unborn.

AN IMPERIAL PATRIOT.

Ireland and Russia are great exceptions, which impair so far as they go the value of Tennyson as a prophet of our time. But even when full allowance is made for his shortcomings under these heads, his influence has been, on the whole, steadily on the right side. He has always struck the patriotic chord with firm and unfaltering hand. He was never a "little Englander." The craven fear of being great which appalled the minds of so many of his countrymen

when he hurled his eloquent anathemas against the Manchester School are not so generally entertained as when he rejoiced "we were not cotton spinners all." But the same craven spirit lingers here and there ; in the present administration, even, there are men who think that Belgium without the Congo is the best ideal toward which we can strive. Against these unworthy changelings rather than nurselings of their mighty mother the poet's protest was uniform and constant. He was an Imperial Englishman, if ever such an Englishman lived, and he was suffi-



ALDWORTH, SURREY, TENNYSON'S SUMMER PLACE.

ciently Imperial to recognize the justice of the American revolt against the Third George. In one of his earlier poems he conjures "England, strong mother of the lion line," to be proud of these her strong sons, "who wrenched their rights from thee."

What wonder, if in noble heart
Those men thine arms withstood,
Retaught the lesson thou had'st taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought—
Who sprang from English blood !

HIS LIBERALISM.

"The single note from that deep chord which Hampden smote" has never since ceased to vibrate through the world. He believed, as he said, in progress, but at the same time he would conserve the hopes of mankind. For the "red fool fury of the Seine" he ever had the greatest detestation. It would

be difficult to find a better type, both in his shortcomings and his qualities, of a cultured English upper-class man than could be found in Tennyson. There was a certain democratic flavor, as evidenced by such a reference as that to "The grand old gardener and his wife." He was ever in sympathy with the cause of Liberal reform. His only vote in the House of Lords was given in favor of the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer, and he paired in favor of the Marriage of the Deceased Wife's Sister. In his poems there is abundant evidence that he constantly alternated between the two notes of confidence in steady progress and recoil from headlong plunges in the dark.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

It is interesting to note that he also shared the strong leaning which is apparent in so many directions in this country toward the American constitution as affording better security for ordered freedom than our own. Writing to Walt Whitman in 1887 on the eve of the Centenary of the Declaration of Independence, he said :

The coming year should give new life to every American who has breathed a breath of that soul which inspired the great founders of the American constitution whose work you are to celebrate. Truly the mother country, pondering on this, may feel that how much soever the daughter owes to her, she, the mother, has nevertheless something to learn from the daughter. Especially I would note the care taken to guard a noble constitution from rash and unwise innovators.

The same note was sounded two years earlier in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Bosworth Smith on the subject of disestablishment :

With you, I believe that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church would prelude the downfall of much that is greatest and best in England. Abuses there are, no doubt, in the Church as elsewhere; but these are not past remedy. As to any "vital changes in our Constitution," I could wish that some of our prominent politicians who look to America as their ideal might borrow from her an equivalent to that conservatively restrictive provision under the fifth article of her constitution. I believe that it would be a great safeguard to our own in these days of ignorant and reckless theorists.

THE CROWN.

It is perhaps natural for the Laureate to be loyal, but there is no doubt that the sincere tributes which he paid to the Queen and to her consort contributed materially to the steadying of the foundation of the British throne. He, almost alone among the poets, gave expression to the inarticulate loyalty of the ordinary Englishman, and he did it without being either servile or sycophantic. If it were only for his dedication to the Queen and Prince Albert he would have repaid a thousand times over the value of all the butts of sherry and the annual stipends the poet laureates have received since the days of Ben Jonson. He praised the crown, not because of its jewels, but because of the character of its wearer, and the support which it gave to our crowned republic's crowning common sense in preventing a cataclysm and securing a peaceful passing of those august decrees

Which keep the throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

THE NAVY.

The reference to the sea leads to the one occasion on which I was privileged to suggest a subject for Tennyson's muse. In the summer of 1884 I wrote a series of articles entitled the "Truth About the Navy," in which I put forth with chapter and verse, as plainly as pen and ink could put them together, the facts concerning the state of the navy, which at that time had been allowed to fall shamefully below the minimum standard of efficiency compatible with national security. As was invariably my wont in those days, when I had anything on hand which had to be put through, I sent copies of the paper with letters to all those who might by hook or by crook be induced to help the good cause. Among others I wrote to Lord Tennyson, and received a brief reply to the following effect: "Lord Tennyson thanks the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for calling his attention to the article referred to. He has no doubt the navy is much below its proper strength."

Shortly afterward Lord Tennyson sent to the *Times* the following very plain-spoken address to the Lords of the Admiralty and Mr. Gladstone :

THE FLEET.

ON ITS REPORTED INSUFFICIENCY.

You—you—if you have fail'd to understand—
The Fleet of England is her all in all—
On you will come the curse of all the land,
If that Old England fall,
Which Nelson left so great.

This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth,
This one small isle, the lord of every sea—
Poor England, what would all these votes be worth,
And what avail thine ancient fame of "Free,"
Wert thou a fallen State ?

You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet,
If you have only compass'd her disgrace,
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet
Will kick you from your place—
But then—too late ! too late !

The poetry is not up to Tennyson's level, but that can be forgiven on account of the admirable vigor and the soundness of its politics.

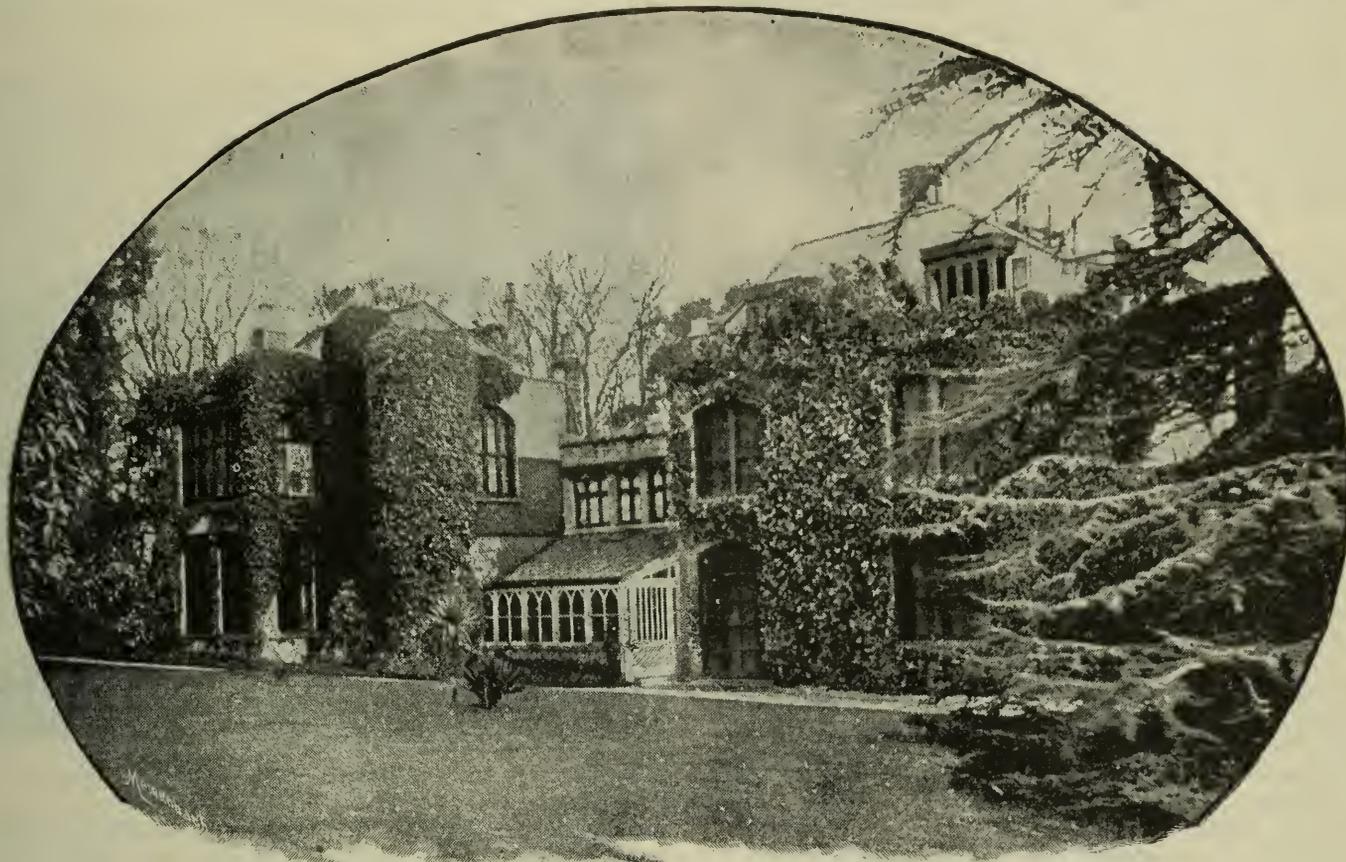
MORALITY IN POLITICS.

The political poems which have on the whole been the most appreciated, and whose influence has been most felt in the turmoil of our political warfare, are the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," and the admirable verses entitled the "Third of February, 1852." It reads somewhat oddly now, in the face of the fact of the powerful and united German nation which dominates the Continent, to say: "No little German State are we, but the one voice in Europe." Although there are many voices in Europe besides ours to-day, few ring with more vigorous and generous passion than that in which Tennyson asked :

What ! have we fought for Freedom from our prime,
 At last to dodge and palter with a public crime ?
 Shall we fear *him*? our own we never fear'd.
 From our First Charles by force we rung our claims.
 Prick'd by the Papal spur we rear'd,
 We flung the burthen of the Second James.
 I say, we never feared ! and as for these
 We broke them on the land, we drove them on the seas.

The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" is admirable for its eloquent assertion of the loftiest

doubt he was a power, no doubt he served his country loyally while he penned the epitaphs of men like Franklin and Gordon and sung the praise of Nelson and Wellington. His verse enshrined many of the heroic deeds of daring in the history of our race: the 'Story of the Revenge,' the 'Relief of Lucknow,' together with the 'Charge of the Light Brigade' will always be gratefully appreciated by those who know how much we need to be reminded from time to time of the brave deeds of old, and of the services which



FARRINGFORD, TENNYSON'S HOME.

moral principle, and the praise it bestowed upon those who

Never concealed the truth to serve the hour,
 Nor paltered with Eternal God for power.

Welcome indeed was that great voice, heard even in times of storm and stress of our latter days, rebuking all self-seekers, and teaching eager wire-pullers and politicians that

Not once or twice in our rough island story,
 The path of duty was the way to glory.

All this is good—permanently good. Tennyson must be counted as one of the forces which have made for righteousness pretty constantly for the last forty years.

HIS SERVICES TO ENGLAND.

On repeating the substance of these observations to one who may certainly be regarded as a much more accurate exponent of Tennyson's own views of the value of his message to mankind than what I can pretend to be, I was met with the response :

"No, it is a mistake to place Tennyson's political services or his influence on politics in the front. No

were rendered to us by the heroes dead and gone. But these things are comparatively evanescent. What is of real value in a poet's work is not any journalistic or even patriotic service which he may render from day to day, but it is rather the eternal elements in his verse which time cannot stale nor age wither."

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

"You would not, then," I asked, "confound under the same censure that great poet's prophecy of the evolution of a perfected womanhood which forms the crown and glory of the 'Princess?' There are two pages in that medley which seem to me to contain the root and vitals of the Woman's Rights Question. You understand how much we owe to Tennyson's mother. His assertion that woman's cause is man's

They rise or sink together
 Bond or free.

If she be small, slight-natured, miserable.
 How shall men grow ?

contains one side of the truth, while equally important is his declaration that notwithstanding the difference of the sexes

Yet in the long years liker must they grow :
The man be more of woman, she of man.

Equally excellent is his ideal of marriage :

In true marriage lies, nor equal, nor unequal,
Each fulfills defect in each.

You can hardly regard that great doctrine as temporary and evanescent?"

"It is not so temporary or so evanescent," was the reply, "as the poems which have England and patriotism for their theme. England passes, but nature endures. The struggle toward the truth embodied in the 'Princess' is also temporary. Woman is as man, and man as woman. The change is working itself out, and will ere long be complete; then the 'Princess' will be out of date almost as much as the politics of 'Maud.'"

THE KEY-NOTE OF HIS POETRY.

"What, then," I asked, "constitutes the permanent element upon which Tennyson's fame as a poet will finally rest?"

"Upon the only three things which endure: God, Man and Nature."

"And what do you regard as the key-note, the moral undertone which runs through all his poems?"

"I should say," was the reply, "the awful aimlessness of the world without God. That was the starting point of 'In Memoriam' and the chief aim of the 'Idylls,' to show how the world without God rushes down to red ruin and the breaking up of laws. That was the note of the somber but powerful, although not very poetical, diatribe which Tennyson gave to the world in his closing years:

Bring the old dark ages back, without the faith, without
the hope;

Break the State, the Church, the Throne, and roll their
ruins down the slope.

Authors—atheist, essayist, novelist, realist, rhymster,
play your part,

Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of
Art.

Rip your brother's vices open, strip your own foul pas-
sions bare;

Down with Reticence, down with Reverence, forward,
naked, let them stare.

Feed the budding rose of boyhood with the drainage of
your sewer;

Send the drain into the fountain, lest the stream should
issue pure.

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of
Zolaism;

Forward, forward, ay, and backward, downward to, into
the abysm.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

"What," I continued, "do you consider as the most useful, therefore the most truthful, element in his poems, looked at as a whole?"

"Leaving out the question what may be called the more or less mechanical arts of rhythm and melody, and referring only to the significance of the message which Tennyson gave to his generation and age, I should say he was pre-eminently the Prophet of Faith. His message exhorted all to have faith in Man and

faith in God. He held that when men believed in Man they found ground for belief in God. That was his first great message. Belief, first in Man, then in God who created Man. That was the first message. The second related not to Man, but to Nature. He taught in every line he wrote the lesson of reverence which we owe to the world of nature. He studied nature with the love of a lover to his mistress. He was born in the country, and through all his long life he studied nature more than he studied man. He studied her in all her forms. She was his great



CLEVEDON CHURCH.

lesson book, wherein he read with reverent care what his Creator had inscribed. His poems take their color from Nature's page."

"BELIEVE, STUDY, SING!"

"That is as a prophet; but what would you regard his distinctive feature as a poet?"

"As a poet Tennyson's claim to the regard of posterity is the skill and success with which he has taught the English what they have not noted sufficiently—the melody of their own language. So much importance did he attach to this, and so carefully and constantly labor in the forming of the melody of his song that his poetic message may almost rank along with the other two. If I had to translate the burden of Tennyson's life's work, I should say, BELIEVE, STUDY, SING."

A MASTER OF MELODY.

The immense importance which Tennyson attached to the melody of his verses was shown in nothing so much as the delight which he had in reading his own poetry. As Sir Edwin Arnold says:

Reading, is it? One can hardly describe it. It is a sort of mystical incantation or chant, in which every note rises and falls and reverberates again. As we sit round the twilight room, with its great oriel window looking to the garden, and across the fields of hyacinth and daffodil to the sea, where the waves wash against the rock, we seem

carried by a tide not unlike the ocean's own, which fills the room and ebbs and flows away, and when we leave sings with strange music in our ears.

Tennyson's reading of his poems, as Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has lately told us, is something quite apart from all ordinary reading. As he takes up one of his books and opening it begins to repeat the words upon the printed page, tapping with his finger meanwhile to mark the cadence of the flowing lines, you seem to be listening to some strange chant, an incantation to the spell of which you instantly succumb. The familiar lines assume a new shape, flash forth all manner of hidden meanings, and have a music of which you never dreamt before. Everybody knows of his delight in reading his own verse.

If we hardly can speak of him, as he spoke of Milton, as "the God-gifted organ voice of England," he may still be regarded as having made his organ discourse excellent music of hitherto unequalled sweetness and beauty. There is an absence in his poetry of the great drum and the glare of color.

THE POET'S LIFE.

There must also be recognized in dealing with the message of the poet's verses the influence of the poet's life. Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson have done something between them to redeem the character of the poet as a family man from the disrepute into which he was brought by Byron and Shelley. Tennyson did not marry until the age at which Shakespeare was a grandfather. For Shakespeare wedded Ann Hathaway when he was a boy of 18, and had had three children before he was 21. Tennyson did not marry until he was 41. But alike in his bachelor days and in his later life, his conduct in all human relations seems to have been perfectly ideal. A loving son of an angel mother, the filial son of a pious father, he was equally admirable as a brother, and few tributes have ever been written to human being more hearty than those which he has received from his brothers. Again to quote Sir Edwin Arnold: "It was beautiful to see the tenderness of the poet's care for the woman he loved and his anxiety lest any chance harm might befall her through an open door, or over-exertion in walking, or fatigue of any kind. No outsider has the right to dwell upon such a subject; but it is at least something to know that Tennyson's wedded life was one of no common brightness and sunshine, and that, like not a few of our greatest men, he was indebted to his wife for those long years of freedom from personal care and trouble, which he devoted to the service of mankind. In his immortal verse he has paid the noblest of all tributes to her love and devotion. It was no small part—perhaps, indeed, it formed the larger part of his life for half a century.

It is to be hoped that the good tradition established by these three great masters of English song will not be broken or smirched by the new Laureate.

A VISIT TO TENNYSON.

Miss E. R. Chapman, whose book, "A Companion to In Memoriam," was published in 1888 by Messrs. Macmillan as a companion volume to Tennyson's chief poem, has kindly written me the following ac-

count of the visit which she paid to the Laureate at Haslemere:

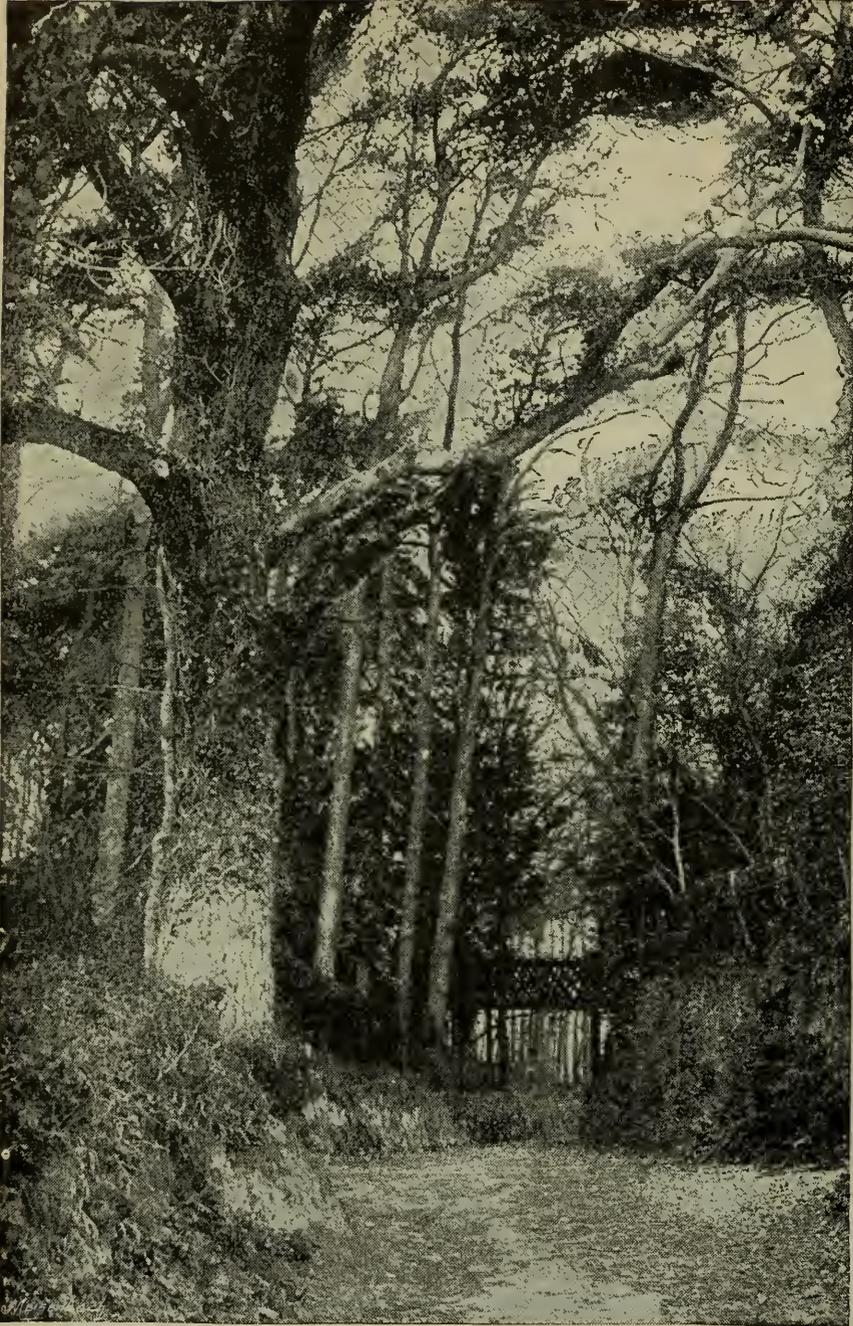
It is with some reluctance that I comply with your request for some recollections of the Master, and join in the printed Babel for which the death of a great man gives the signal nowadays. There is something in this which is always jarring, like chatter in a death-chamber, and one could wish for an appointed period of reverent silence before even the truest appreciations, the most heart-warm tributes, were written. And then my own claim to speak of him at any time is not great. I saw him but a few times, and I feel that I still know him best through his works—through one of them especially. For to me he always has been and always will be primarily the singer of "In Memoriam," and his inspired elegy the type of what our age understands by poetry—our self-conscious, analytic, questioning age, which must needs see herself and not another mirrored in her poets, yet which still, when all is said, delights in beauty—in that symmetry of form, that lucidity of expression, that music of rhythm and rhyme which is the note of the immortals.

I sent him some years ago a volume of miscellanies containing an analysis of "In Memoriam," when I was unknown to him, and so much under the prevalent impression of his hermit-like inaccessibility that I did not look for even a formal reply to the formal message which accompanied the book from the publishers. I was in Italy at the time, and had dismissed the matter from my thoughts when, on one memorable morning, a pet retriever belonging to the house burst into the room with a letter in its mouth, and brought me the wholly joyful yet half-bewildering sense of the establishment of a personal relation between master and disciple. Before he had been dear and sacred, as Spenser and Milton and Wordsworth are, but hardly as an actual personality, as a living man. It was not, however, till nearly two years later that I saw him at Aldworth, and was able to thank him personally for his goodness, and tell him how happy it had made me to know that my study of his poem had pleased him. "It's all right," he said, "all except the last section:

'O living will that shall endure
When all that seems shall suffer shock,
Rise in the spiritual rock,
Flow thro' our deeds and make them pure.'

I did not mean the divine will, as you say. I meant *will in man*—free will. You know *there is* free will. It is limited, of course. We are like birds in a cage, but we can hop from perch to perch—till the roof is taken off."

I shall not forget his kindness that day, giving up some two hours, I think, to our entertainment; taking pleasure—so it seemed—in showing us his favorite shrubs and trees and points of view, and talking on all manner of subjects, grave and gay, as they occurred to him, with the friendliest unreserve and an entire absence of *pose* or self-consciousness. This childlike veracity of temperament, resulting in a singular plainness and even *brusquerie* of speech, was doubtless, as Mr. Theodore Watts has well pointed out, the secret of his charm. Certainly it was the characteristic which was most noticeable—I had almost said most startling—at first sight. He would give utterance, as only a child or a rarely endowed genius does, to the thought that was running in his mind at the moment, with nothing, apparently, of that too scrupulous regard to his surroundings, that over-nice weighing of his interlocutor's capacities and sympathies which destroys naturalness and waters down individuality to the dead



TENNYSON BRIDGE, FARRINGFORD.

level of drawing-room convention. How was it possible that the "revered, beloved" of the whole English-speaking world, the unquestioned and crowned king of poesy of the later century, should bewail to the first comer his wrongs at the hands of the critics, his tortures under the personalities of the press, his terrors about "what they will say of me after I am dead!" "But what is the gadfly of irresponsible criticism to *you*? How should *you* mind?" said my puzzled companion that afternoon. "But I *do* mind!" was the quick rejoinder, as of an inconsolable child. He knew that people's blunders and curiosities and misunderstandings and tasteless ineptitudes stung him. He did *not* know, so it seemed, that they could not injure him; that an artist so consummate, a seer so profound, a singer so melodious, had been well out of reach of the criticasters for half a century or so, whatever the precise niche in the Temple of Fame hereafter to be assigned him. I remember thanking him after the publication of "Demeter" for "Parnassus," with its grand iteration of the lesson of "In Memoriam" that the thing of real moment is not the sum of more or less perishable

work done or of renown achieved, but the survival of the aspiring, energizing personality after death, the immortality of the

"Force that would have forged a name."

The closing stanza seemed to me as fine as anything he had written :

"If the lips were touch'd with fire from off
a pure Pierian altar,
Tho' their music here be mortal, need
the singer greatly care?
Other songs for other worlds! the fire
within him would not falter;
Let the golden 'Iliad' vanish; Homer
here is Homer there."

"Did any of the critics *understand*?" I asked. The emphatic answer embraced much more than the question. "*Nobody understands.* As to the critics, how can they know what they are writing about, when they all tumble over one another to get their reviews out the next day? I think," he added, "the only person who wrote to me about 'Parnassus' was Gladstone. He liked it, but he said he should be very disappointed not to find the 'Iliad' in the next world."

Perhaps next to his transparent sincerity and single-heartedness, his strong sense of humor was the trait that would strike a new-comer most. In spite of the "Northern Farmer" and its fellows, one was not quite prepared for the prominence of this element, but it was very marked. I should imagine that no one could be quicker in seizing the humorous aspects of things and persons than he was, and I think that he enjoyed and appreciated the quality in others. He took evident delight in poking good-humored fun at his friends. "A capital woman—stands any amount of chaff!" was intended for a highly complimentary description of one who was a favorite. One day, when he had failed to catch the attention of a distinguished writer and intimate friend, after twice repeating a remark to her, he retaliated with: "The

woman's written so many books she can't understand common English!"

His manner, on a first introduction to him, was certainly a little formidable; but if you had fun enough in you to laugh with him, and faith enough in him to know that behind the bluntness and *sans façons* ways there beat the sweet, tender, humble heart of one of God's elect—of the poet who would not have been so great if he had not been greatly loving—you quickly felt at ease.

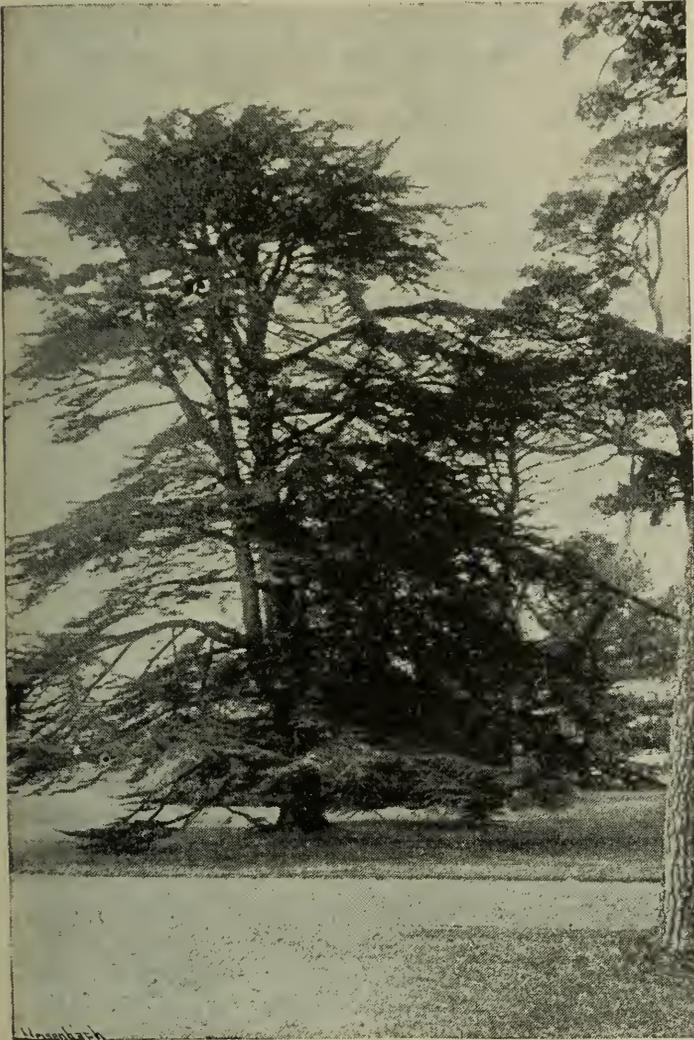
I never had the opportunity—I do not know that I sought it—of talking to him about women—content, I suppose, with the glorious confession of faith which he has put into the mouth of Ida's lover, and knowing in my heart that he whose teaching has so enriched "the blood of the world" must be, and forever remain, a power on the side of right and justice and the nobler ordering of society and of human life.

So far Miss Chapman, whose analysis of "In Memoriam" Tennyson repeatedly declared to be that which he preferred to all others. It is interesting to

know that in the opinion of the poet it was a woman who understood the soul of his masterpiece better than any one else. Miss Chapman, it is true, is a poet as well as a woman, but she succeeded where many male poets failed.

TRIBUTES TO TENNYSON.

Of Tennysonianism the papers, of course, have been full. I shudder at the versified tributes which other poets have paid to the memory of their great master. Some of them are not bad; of others we can only say that they make us regret that the ancient custom which prevailed when Spenser was buried was not



CEDAR UNDER WHICH "MAUD" WAS WRITTEN.

followed, when the poets who wrote odes in honor of the deceased threw the odes and the pens with which they were written into the grave in the Abbey. The general outburst of enthusiastic praise which followed the passing of Tennyson is a remarkable tribute at once to the ascendancy of his genius and to the decay of the bitter atrabilious temper which used to prevail, especially on the lower slopes of Parnassus. Perhaps the praise with which the newspapers have rung may lead many, if a cheap edition of Tennyson's poems is brought out, to make the acquaintance of this fountain of melodious verse. At present it is to be feared that there are not a few, if they were to be asked what Tennyson had done, would be unable to explain, as was the heroine of the following story,

which appeared in the *Philadelphia Call* at the time when Tennyson received his peerage:

"Mamma," said a fashionable New York lady to her mother, "the papers are making a great fuss over a Mr. Tennyson, of England." "Yes," responded the mother, "he has been raised to the dear, delightful peerage." "He has been made a baron, I see," said the daughter. "Yes, and his wife will be a baroness, I suppose," reflected the old lady. "How exquisitely beautiful it must be to be a baroness!" "What has he been a-doing of to be a baron?" asked the cultured young lady. "What has he been a-doing of?" repeated the mother. "Why, he is the sole survivor of the noble six hundred, who made the famous charge at Balaclava."

A PROPHET'S HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

It would be unfair to print that American tale without capping it with its English counterparts:

A lady in the Isle of Wight asked a Freshwater boy who was driving her if he knew Mr. Tennyson. "He makes poets for the Queen," said the boy. "What do you mean?" asked the lady. "I don't know what they means," answered the boy, "but p'liceman often see him walking about a-making of 'em under the stars."

An even more characteristic anecdote is recorded in the diary of Bishop Wilberforce:

A stranger meeting a resident at Haslemere asked if Mr. Tennyson lived there. "Yes," he was told, "he does." "He is a great man, is he not?" "Well," rejoined the resident, "I don't well know what you call great, but he only keeps one man servant, and *he* don't sleep in the house."

There have been exceedingly few good original anecdotes told in the multitudinous columns of the press that have been devoted to his memory. One which, although rather interesting, is slight, tells how Tennyson proved to a farmer at Haslemere that he could make a restive pony stand perfectly still. The discovery was very simple, for Tennyson had found out that by placing his watch to the pony's ear the animal would never attempt to move.

HIS TABLE TALK.

Of Tennyson's table talk the following is one of the most curious and least characteristic specimens. It is taken from one of Miss Cameron's letters:

He was very violent with the girls on the subject of the rage for autographs. He said he believed every crime and every vice in the world were connected with the passion for autographs and anecdotes and records; that the desiring anecdotes and acquaintance with the lives of great men was treating them like pigs to be ripped open for the public; that he knew he himself should be ripped open like a pig; that he thanked God Almighty with his whole heart and soul that he knew nothing, and that he would know nothing of Shakespeare but his writings; and that he thanked God Almighty he knew nothing of Jane Austen; and that there were no letters preserved, either of Shakespeare's or of Jane Austen's; that they had not been ripped open like pigs. Then he said that the post for two days had brought him no letters, and that he thought there was a sort of syncope in the world as to him and his fame.

HOW HE TALKED.

Sir Edwin Arnold, describing his conversation, says:

His words are spoken with the "burr" of the fen coun-

try, and though none can mistake the provincialism of his dialect for lack of culture, it is there nevertheless, and strikes strangely upon the ear of any one who has been accustomed to the exquisite refinement of his poems. After a little while his visitor begins to realize two facts, both unforeseen. One is that the poet is the master of a singularly rich and graphic style in conversation, that he talks with a directness and force, the secret of which has long ago been lost in the polite world of Belgravia and Pall Mall, and that as a consequence what he says, even though it may not be new in itself, comes home with surprising freshness as though heard for the first time. The other is that there is a great gift of humor in this man who has so carefully kept the humorous in check in all his writings. He sees the comic side of any question at a glance, and calls attention to it with a burst of genuine laughter which does much to set his worshiper at his ease.

Of what does he talk? Well, of what would you have this greatest of living men of letters speak but of himself and of his work? If you have other business with him he will deal with it, nor stint the time that he gives to it. He can show a keen interest in his friends and their affairs, and will chat with you delightfully of some old companion who has joined the majority, all his talk being flavored by that sense of humor of which I have spoken, and expressed in language the Saxon simplicity of which gives it an altogether unexpected weight. But when, by and by, you venture to turn the conversation to himself, he will show no indisposition to speak freely. Infinitely above all suggestion of the mock modesty which is the surest evidence of vanity in man, he will make no secret of his own interest in his work, or of the pleasure he takes in learning how it strikes an outsider.

SOME OF HIS SAYINGS.

Almost the only expression used by him in conversation that stands out vividly is that related by the Bishop of Carlisle:

It was perceived that Tennyson had lagged behind. He had paused by the side of the brook, brought his eyes as near to the surface of the water as he could, and was examining with intense interest the subaqueous life which the little stream contained. After a time he rejoined his companions, and this was his utterance as he joined them: "What an imagination God has!"

From Fitzgerald's reminiscences of Tennyson I quote two samples:

I dare say I may have told you (he writes apropos of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" at Dresden) what Tennyson said of the "Sistine Child," which he then knew only by an engraving. He first thought the expression of his face (as also the attitude) almost too solemn even for the Christ within. But some time after, when A. T. was married and had a son, he told me that Raphael was all right, that no man's face was so solemn as a child's—full of wonder. He said one morning that he watched his babe "worshipping the sunbeam on the bed post and the curtain."

Tennyson and I were stopping before a shop in Regent's street, where were two figures of Dante and Goethe. I said, "What is there in old Dante's face that is missing in Goethe's? And Tennyson (whose profile then had certainly a remarkable likeness to Dante's) said, "The Divine."

A DEVOTEE OF THE PIPE.

All who had the privilege of visiting him spoke of the childlike simplicity with which he talked of his likes and dislikes of the world and things in general. Most of them refer to the occasionally morose and somewhat nervously unhappy temper which seems to have been the natural result of smoking strong black tobacco nine hours a day. It is surprising that he had any nerves left at all, for seldom does there seem to have been a more devoted devotee of the pipe than Tennyson. One of the chroniclers tell us that he did not like Venice at all. We were prepared to find that Oscar Wilde was disappointed in the Atlantic, but it was a cruel blow to learn that Tennyson did not like Venice until the cause was explained. He did not like Venice, he said, because he found it impossible to get any English tobacco there.

CARLYLE'S PEN PICTURE.

Of Tennyson's personal appearance there have been endless descriptions, but none to surpass Carlyle's vivid portraiture:

Tennyson is one of the finest looking men in the world. A great shock of rough, dusty-dark hair; bright, laughing, hazel eyes; massive aquiline face, most massive yet most delicate; of sallow-brown complexion, almost Indian-looking; clothes cynically loose, free and easy; smokes infinite tobacco. His voice is musical metallic—fit for loud laughter and piercing wail, and all that may lie between speech and speculation free and plenteous; I do not meet in these late decades such company over a pipe! We shall see what he will grow to. He is often unwell; very chaotic—his way is through Chaos and the Bottomless and Pathless; not handy for making out many miles upon.

TENNYSON AND SPIRITISM.

There is one feature of Tennyson's poetry which I have specially reserved for the conclusion of this very imperfect and inadequate sketch. That is the fact that he was habitually conscious of communion with spirits or intelligence not of this world. Whether these intelligences were disembodied spirits of mortals who had put on immortality, or whether they were intelligences never incarnate on this earth, Tennyson knows more to-day than he knew when he was still with us. But no one can read "In Memoriam" without recognizing that the poet was conscious of spirit communion which, if it had been suspected in a less eminent man, would have led to his ostracism as a lunatic or a spiritualist. Tennyson was a very Broad Churchman, and if he had a pastor in the spiritual sense it was Mr. Maurice. That distinguished man held very strong and decided opinions as to the reality of conscious spirit communion between the living and the dead.

MR. MAURICE ON SPIRIT COMMUNION.

Writing to Mrs. Butler when she was sore stricken by the cruel death of her only daughter, Mr. Maurice said:

You cannot think that your child is really severed from you. The yearning you feel for her is the pledge and

assurance that it is not so. What would her bodily presence have been to you if that love had been away? You cannot think that she feels your love or responds to it less than heretofore merely because the outward signs of it are withdrawn. If you ask me whether I can say that it seems reasonable to me that this love on both sides should be immortal, and that hereafter it should have all possible freedom for its expression and enjoyment, I can answer honestly, "No *other* opinion seems to me reasonable." I cannot present the opposite notion to myself so that it shall not clash with the belief that Jesus has died and risen again; that He has overcome separation and binds all in one, and that all shall be gathered up in Him. The renewal or rather the preservation of every human tie, freed from the mortal accidents which have not strengthened but enfeebled it, appears to me implied in Christ's victory over death and the grave.

There is in that passage the germ of much that is to be found poetically presented in "In Memoriam."

HIS INSPIRATION.

But Tennyson went much further than this. It is understood that he believed that he wrote many of the best and truest things he ever published under the direct influence of higher intelligences, of whose presence he was distinctly conscious. He felt them near him, and his mind was impressed by their ideas. He was, to use the technical term, a clairaudient and inspirational medium. He was not clairvoyant. These mystic influences came to him in the night season. They were heard in the voices of the wind. They made him write what he sometimes imperfectly understood when in a state of mind that was perhaps not always distinguishable from trance.

HIS WAKING TRANCE PROSE VERSION.

There was naturally much reticence on his part on this subject, but both in his poetry and in his correspondence he distinctly refers to this trance experience. Writing March 7, 1874, to a gentleman who had communicated to him some strange experiences which he had under anæsthetics, Tennyson said:

I have never had any revelations through anæsthetics; but a kind of waking trance (this for lack of a better name) I have frequently had, quite up from boyhood, when I have been all alone. This has often come upon me through repeating my own name to myself silently till, all at once, as it were, out of the intensity of the consciousness of individuality, the individuality itself seemed to dissolve and fade away into boundless being; and this not a confused state, but the clearest of the clearest, the surest of the surest, utterly beyond words, where death was an almost laughable impossibility, the loss of personality (if so it were) seeming no extinction, but the only true life.

As if conscious of the incredible significance of the statement thus compacted, he adds: "I am ashamed of my feeble description. Have I not said the state is utterly beyond words?"

VERSIFIED.

This letter is a prose explanation by the poet of one of the most remarkable although somewhat myste-

rious passages in the ninety-fifth section of "In Memoriam."

So word by word, and line by line,
The dead man touched me from the past,
And all at once it seemed at last
The living soul was flashed on mine.

And mine in this was wound and whirl'd
About empyreal heights of thought,
And came on that which is and caught
The deep pulsations of the world.

Æolian music measuring out
The steps of Time—the shocks of Chance—
The blows of Death. At length my trance
Was cancel'd, stricken thro' with doubt.

Vague words! but ah! how hard to frame
In matter-moulded forms of speech,
Or ev'n for intellect to reach
Thro' memory that which I became.

HIS VISIONS.

In the "Idylls of the King" there is another allusion to the same trance experiences—an allusion which the *Spectator* assures us was more or less a transcript of Tennyson's own experience. The King excuses himself from following the Holy Grail on the ground that he has his work to do, which must not be interfered with. But his work being done—

Let Visions of the night, or of the day
Come as they will; and many a time they come
Until this earth he walks on seems not earth,
This light that strikes his eyeball is not light,
This air that smites his forehead is not air,
But vision—yea his very hand and foot—
In moments when he feels he cannot die,
And knows himself no vision to himself,
Nor the high God a vision, nor that One
Who rose again; ye have seen what ye have seen.

THE POET OF IMMORTALITY.

The poet is a seer, and in all his seeing he ever saw the promise of life and immortality which enabled him to answer in the negative his own indignant question:

And he, shall he,
Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who roll'd the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him lanes of fruitless prayer,
Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills,
Who battled for the true, the just,
Be blown about the desert dust
Or seal'd within the iron hills?

Let me end these jottings with three of the many verses sent me by my friendly contributors. They are, to say the least, not below the standard of many elegiac tributes from better-known pens:

Thou wast no singer of an idle hour,
Charming our ears whilst we in dalliance lay,
But with clear notes of deep, prophetic power
Didst point us for forward to the coming day.

Oh, poet-prophet! In the roll of those
 Who as God's heralds spake, sent from the throne,
 Spirits anointed ere on earth they rose
 To utter one great truth with varying tone.

Poet of immortality thou art !
 Thy life, thy death, thy golden words all tell
 That, though the mournful sound half break the heart,
 Heaven's joy bells peal before earth's funeral knell.

LORD TENNYSON AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

BY ARCHDEACON F. W. FARRAR.

THE poets are great moral and spiritual teachers. "They are," said Shelley, "the hierophants of an unapprehended revelation." "Poetry," said Lord Bacon, "was ever thought to have some participation with divineness." Poets have many a time been the strong champions of truth, of freedom, of righteousness, when the pulpits and so-called Church organs have been silent or adverse, or have only uttered the words of moral see-saw or torpid conventionality. The best poets have ever taught, as none other can, "The great in conduct and the pure in thought."

Milton said that he dared to be known to think our sage and serious poet, Edmund Spenser, a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas, and I dare to say that I have learnt more of high and holy teaching from Dante and Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson than I have learnt from many of the professed divines. The poets have given me more consolation in sorrow, more passion for righteousness, more faith in the divine goodness, more courage to strive after the attainment of the divine ideal, more insight into the sacred charities which save us from despairing over the littleness of men than I have derived from other men.

The great source of all wisdom and holiness is the Light of the Holy Spirit sent to us from the Father by our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Next to the immediate teachings of the Spirit of Christ come the teachings of the great Hebrew prophets and the Apostles and Evangelists of the New Testament.

Next to these of all human teachers I should place the illumined souls of the few supreme Christian poets of the world, who, sweeping aside the sham and rubbish of Pharisaism, lead us to realities and to the Living Christ.

A poet is not a poet at all unless he soars above meanness and commonplace into serener and more eternal atmosphere. Dante tells us how his divine comedy is, in fact, a history of the human soul as it sinks into the hell of vileness or climbs, by prayer and penitence, into the celestial rose, and Spenser, that his aim was "to fash on a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline," and Milton, "that the life of a true poet ought itself to be a true poem; that is, a composition and pattern of the best and honor-

ablest things." Of Cowper it was truly sung by Mrs. Browning :

"He shall be strong to sanctify the poet's high vocation,
 And bow the meekest Christian down in meeker adoration."

Wordsworth, of whom Tennyson sung that he had received "this laurel greener from the brow of him who uttered nothing base," knew that his poems would "co-operate with the benign tendencies of human nature wherever found, and that they would in their degree be efficacious in making men wiser and better. Browning described the poet as living amid the half-contemptuous ignorance of sordid money getters, in noble and simple poverty, but

"Doing the King's work all the dim day long."

as "seeing the Infinite in things;" as "impelled to embody the thing he perceives, not so much with reference to the many below, as to the One above him;" as the author of

"Mighty works, which tell some spirit there
 Hath sat, regardless of neglect and scorn,
 Till, its long task completed, it hath risen
 And left us, never to return; and all
 Rush in to peer and praise, when all is vain."

The great poet who has just been taken from us had no less lofty a conception than these had of the grandeur of his mission. He condemned the fantastic beauty of poets who "wrote without a conscience or an aim." He felt, as Wordsworth felt, that even in early youth there had been laid upon his brow the hands of invisible consecration, which had poured the silent influences of the morning upon his soul.

How deeply thankful we should be that, in the narrow limits of our own generation, we should have been blessed with the gift of two such poets as Robert Browning and Alfred Tennyson! To have known, to have loved, to have understood them, is a liberal education. The first gave us not a book, but a literature; a training in the finest principles of divinity, of metaphysics, of music and of art. The second, who has been called so soon after his shining brother, has touched, in language of unrivaled melody, on almost every loveliness of nature, on almost every emotion of man.

Carlyle, who praised so few, yet said years ago of

Tennyson, that he was "a true human soul, carrying a bit of chaos about him, which he is manufacturing into cosmos." It was a true testimony. From the chaos of man's turbid passions, dim hopes and surging doubts Tennyson tried to educe and brighten for us the elements of that beauty, nobleness and order into which we have a sure and certain hope that his own great and loyal soul has passed.

(1.) I think we may thank God, first, for the prosperity, the peacefulness, the quiet inherent dignity, the austere and noble retirement of the life itself. We thank God for the man as well as for the poet. The lives of many poets have been troubled and miserable. Some, like Dante and Milton, have been drawn into the stormy gulf of politics, "its dreariness, its bitterness, its foam, its storms, its everlasting noise and commotion;" and consequently Dante, for long years of heartache, knew how salt is the bread of an exile, and how weary it is to tread a patron's stairs; and Milton,

"Fallen on evil days and evil tongues,
In darkness and with dangers compass'd round
And solitude,"

died, in the execrable era of the Stuart Restoration, like his own Samson, among the Philistines,

"Eyeless, at Gaza, in a mill with slaves."

The lot of Shakespeare threw him among the low surroundings of the Tudor stage, and forced him to write:

"Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand;"

and it was not given him wholly to escape the fermenting taint of the passions of the Renaissance. Spenser died in destitution, and Phineas Fletcher wrote of him:

"Yet all his hopes were crossed, all suits denied,
Discouraged, scorned, his writings vilified;
Poorly poor man he lived, poorly poor man he died."

Ethereal as were the aspirations of Shelley, as of "a luminous angel, beating in the void his ineffectual wings," his passionate and wayward temperament flung him into conditions full of shame and squalor. Byron not only paraded about Europe "the pageant of his bleeding heart," but also the turbulence of his spleen, his pride, his unruly passions. We think with deep sorrow of the weaknesses and the remorse of Burns and Hartley Coleridge; but Wordsworth, and Browning, and Tennyson lived in the quiet dignity of their richly gifted manhood, in beautiful places, afar from the vulgar glare of publicity, not mingling with the world's vain strifes, content to be poets as the one object of high lives.

(2.) Next, we should thank God that his poetry has been absolutely, stainlessly and most nobly pure. Many a great poet, like Chaucer or like Burns, has had to wail because some of his words would live after him, to stain the stream of life; or, like Moore, has had to weep for years,

"Of counsel mocked, of talents made,
Haply, for high and pure designs,
But oft, like Israel's incense, laid
Upon unhallowed worldly shrines."

Many, like Byron, have polluted with strange fires the vestal altar of genius.

Let fools and sensualists say what they will, it is the glory of Browning and Tennyson that in an age which so much prurient literature has defiled with the empoisoned honey of French realism, they did not grope in the foul abysses of human degradation, but ever lifted their eyes to the true grandeur of humanity crowned with spiritual fire.

The poets have made life brighter, happier, more hopeful to us by teaching us to see, and what to see, and how to see; by opening our minds to the true, our eyes to the beautiful; by opening our ears to the voices of the mountain and the sea; by quickening our sensibility to the sweet influences of the fields and of the ocean. A thousand things which we should have never noticed, in which we should never have read God's autographs of beauty and of blessing, Tennyson has now taught us to observe with delight and love—the black ashbuds in spring: the rosy plumelets which tuft the larch; the pure green streaks on the white leaves of the snowdrop; the gummy chestnut buds which glisten in the April blue; the seawind singing shrill, chill with flakes of foam; the liquid azure bloom of the sea; the Pleiades glittering like fire-flies in a silver braid; the little pink, five-beaded baby soles; the light feet which treading on the daisies makes the meadows rosy; the dragonfly's sapphire flash of living light; the river sloping to plunge in cataract, shattering on black blocks its breath of thunder;

"Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the land,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmur of innumerable bees."

(3.) Once more we thank God for the deeper and kindlier insight which the poet has given us into the human heart. Like Robert Browning, Lord Tennyson, though he had his moods of sorrow and perplexity, was an optimist who had achieved his right to optimism by the manful fighting down of despair and doubt. For this reason, in all his many volumes, he has scarcely written one rancorous or malignant verse. If once or twice he was kindled into sudden flame of anger by base criticism, he at once withdrew the verses in which it was expressed, and made amendment for them. Hating, as he says, the spites and the follies, he sang after receiving a letter from an envious rival:

"O little bard, is your lot so hard,
If men neglect your pages?
I think not much of yours or of mine
I hear the roll of the ages."

"Greater than I? is that your cry
And men will live to see it;
Well, if it be so, so it is, you know,
And if it be so, so be it!"

And again:

“ Ah God ! the petty fools of rhyme
Who shriek and sweat in pigmy wars
Before the stony face of Time,
And looked at by the silent stars,
When one small touch of Charity
Would raise them nearer godlike state
Than if the crowded orb should cry,
As those who cried Diana Great.”

And to the question of the bitter husband: “ How like you this old satire ? ” he makes the gentle wife reply:

“ ‘ Nay, ’ she said,
‘ I loathe it ; he had never kindly heart,
Nor ever cared to better his own kind,
Who first wrote satire with no pity in it. ’ ”

Hence, though he gives us (as one has said) almost every human mood—“ the maddened wail of disappointment, the wild cry of revenge, the heart sob of the mother, the garrulous retrospect of the old grandmother, the fair girl’s delight in the May morning, the gloomy doubter, the rollicking carouser, the tender hospital nurse, the passionate loneliness of the forsaken wife, the spectre of lust, haunting a heart worn out and gray with dying fires ; ” the stainless chastity of Arthur, the hollow lightness of Gawain, the marred chivalry of Sir Lancelot, the vitriolic malignity of Vivien—he suffers the dignity of life as well as its pathos to shine through them all.

Whether his hero be taken from mythology, like Tithonus or Tiresias, or from classic paganism, like Ulysses or Lucretius, or from mediæval legend, like Godiva or the Arturian idyls, or from modern life, like the gardener’s daughter or the poor fisherman Enoch Arden or the poor city clerk in “ Sea Dreams, ” or from modern heroism, like Sir Richard Grenville or the siege of Lucknow or the charge of the Light Brigade—in all and every mood, even when his thoughts, like “ the clouds that cradle round the setting sun, ”

“ Take a soberer coloring from the eye
That hath kept watch o’er man’s mortality. ”

he is always still “ the poet, soaring in the high reason of his fancies with his garland and singing robes about him, ” and he never forgets that “ God made man in His own image, after His’ likeness ; in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them. ”

(4.) Lastly, we thank God with all our hearts that,

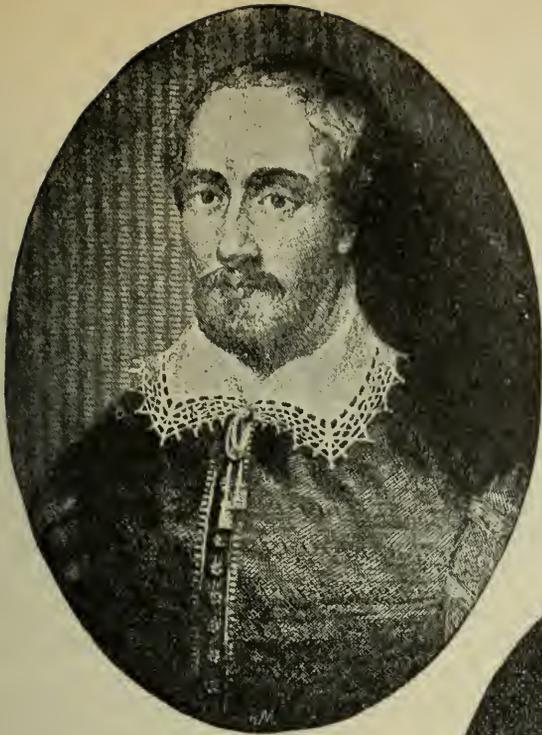
as his poems were all meant “ to add ardor to virtue and confidence to truth, ” so they all promote the cause of religion pure and undefiled. There is nothing sectarian, nothing ecclesiastical about the religion of the greatest poets. Dante is the Voice of Catholicism, yet there is no mere popery in the mighty words of St. Peter in the “ Paradiso, ” which make the heavenly spirits flush and bicker into wrathful flame as he denounces the corrupt, usurping popes and churchmen of his day. Milton was the “ God-gifted, organ voice of England, ” but in no line of his do we find the sugary, namby-pamby, lackadaisical religiosity of many modern hymns. Tennyson and Browning were in the highest sense religiously and devoutly disposed, but they did not value at a straw the pettiness of a formalism which is always most deeply stirred by the infinitely little. To the subordinate minutiae of organization and ritual these great poets were disdainfully indifferent ; but to the great eternal verities of religion—to allegiance to God, and to His Christ, and to His spirit, to the everlasting sanctions of the moral law—they were supremely loyal. They belonged not to the self-styled church whose fences bristle with razors and anathemas, but to the true Church, over whose portals are inscribed Christ’s two great commandments of love to God and love to man. Tennyson, like Browning, clung absolutely fast to the larger hope.

“ That good should fall
At last, far off, at last, to all,
And every winter change to spring ;
That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life could be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish in the void
When God has made the pile complete. ”

Yes, all the greatest poets and thinkers are of that religion which has nothing to do with the little passions of the sects and the parties ; of that religion wherein the meek, the pious, the devout are all one. He ends his great “ In Memoriam ” with the words :

“ That God, who ever lives and moves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves. ”

To this religion their poems were utterly faithful, and this—which is the true Catholic faith of the Apostles’ Creed and the Lord’s Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount—this faith they kept whole and undefiled.



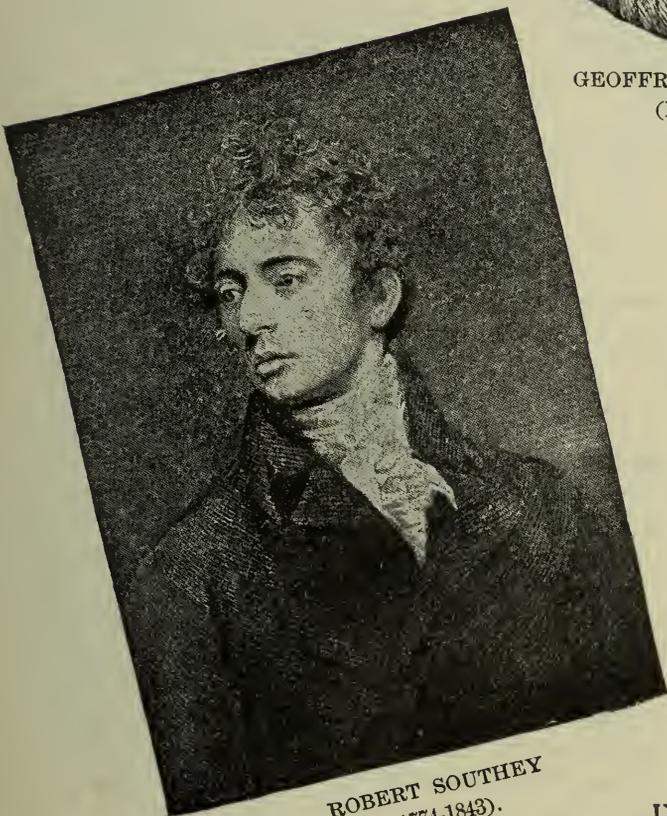
EDMUND SPENSER
(1552-1599).



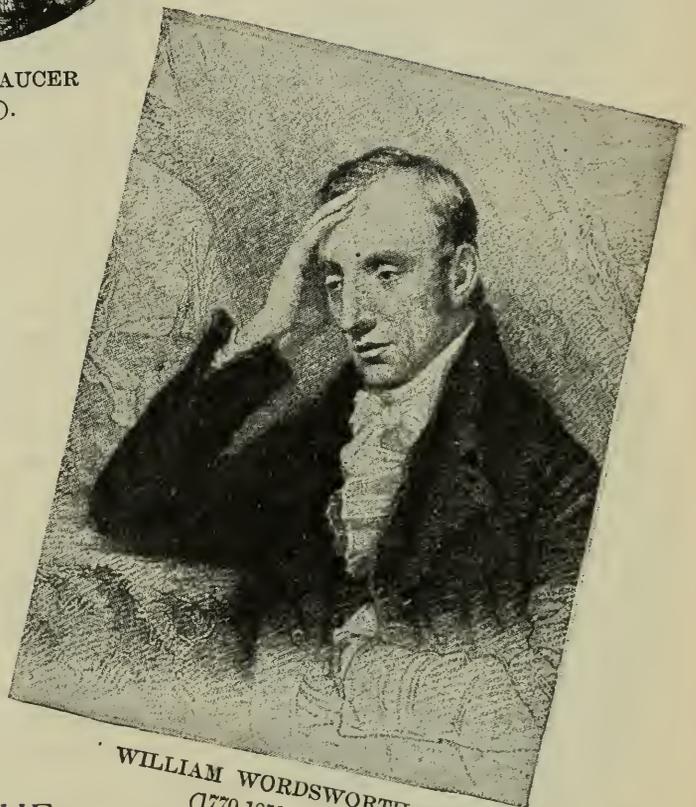
JOHN DRYDEN
(1631-1701).



GEOFFREY CHAUCER
(1328-1400).



ROBERT SOUTHEY
(1774-1843).



WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
(1770-1850).

IN THE
LAUREATE LINE: PAST INCUMBENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LATE POET LAUREATE.

AS might be expected, all the more journalistic of the English reviews have their due quota of articles on Tennyson. The *New Review* gives the first place to a brightly written but somewhat paradoxical and affected paper by Mr. Edmund Gosse, which is followed by another by Mr. Paul, of the *Daily News*. Mr. Gosse thinks that the genuine lovers of verse are extremely few, and that the splendid position of poetry at the summit of the civil ornaments of the Empire is built on ice, and it is kept there by bluff on the part of a small influential class. The great gathering in the Abbey strikes Mr. Gosse as a sinister exhibition. Democracy doth protest too much. The poet is held to be better than is poetry, and the artist than the art: "Tennyson had grown to be by far the most mysterious, august and singular figure in English society. He represented poetry, and the world now expects its poets to be as picturesque, as aged and as individual as he was, or else it will pay poetry no attention. I fear, to be brief, that the personal, as distinguished from the purely literary, distinction of Tennyson may strike, for the time being, a serious blow at the vitality of poetry in this country."

The excitement about Tennyson's death, he thinks, has been far too universal. All fine literature is for the few, and it is a vain illusion to imagine that the multitude has been suddenly converted to a taste for fine literature. Speaking of the reputation of Mr. Walter Pater, Herbert Spencer and George Meredith, Mr. Gosse says: "These reputations are like beautiful churches, into which people turn to cross themselves with holy water, bow to the altar, and then hurry out again to spend the rest of the morning in some snug tavern. Among these churches of living fame the noblest, the most exquisite was that sublime cathedral of song which we called Tennyson; and there, it is true, drawn by fashion and by a choral service of extreme beauty, the public had formed the habit of congregating. But at length, after a final ceremony of incomparable dignity, this minster has been closed. Where will the people who attended there go now? The other churches stand around, honored and empty."

What Mr. Gosse has long dreaded is the irruption of a sort of communism in literature. But he believes that living poets present a variety and amplitude of talent, a fullness of tone, an accomplishment in art such as few other generations in England, and still fewer elsewhere, have been in a position to exult in. The moral of the whole matter is that Mr. Gosse and his friends must be allowed to fence the tables by excluding from the communicants at the table of Apollo all those who have no other mark of his service but their pass-books.

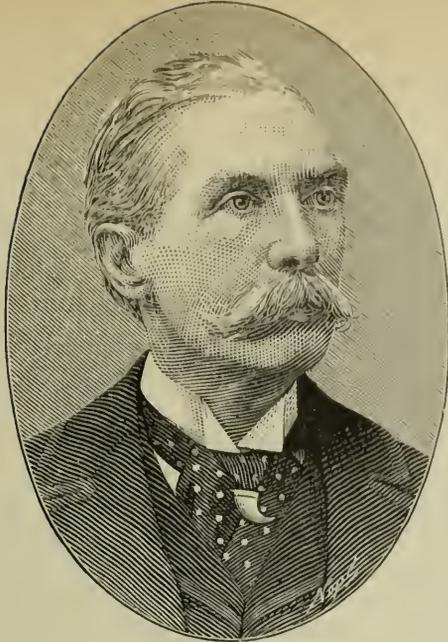
Traits of Character and Personality.

In the *Magazin für Literatur* of October 15, Mr. G. Duncan writes of the dead poet. "Only a few knew him," says Mr. Duncan. Liberal though he was and with all his understanding for the great questions of his age, Tennyson was never a man for the masses, for popularity or for great publicity. In that he differed from his friend Browning. He did not seek recognition, and when it came to him, even more abundantly than to any other English poet of the day, it was only owing to circumstances over which he had no control.

The predominant trait of the man Tennyson was indeed his love of solitude, and after solitude he loved flowers, and then tobacco. Criticism was what he hated most. Critics and intruders were to him the most terrible things in the world, and he found little to choose between them.

Mr. Duncan goes on to quote from the letter of a lady: "Tennyson, she says, was terrible to young ladies suffering from the autograph mania. He once said he believed all the crimes and vices of this world were connected with the passion for autographs, anecdotes and *personalia*; that the search for and collection of anecdotes and all sorts of personal details of the lives of great men was like the public cutting up of a pig, and that he knew people would like to rip him open publicly. He thanked Almighty God with his whole heart and soul that he knew nothing and wished to know nothing about Shakespeare but his writings, and he was thankful he knew nothing of Jane Austen; neither had left any letters behind them. Then he said that for two days he had had no letters, and it looked as if he and his name were forgotten by the world."

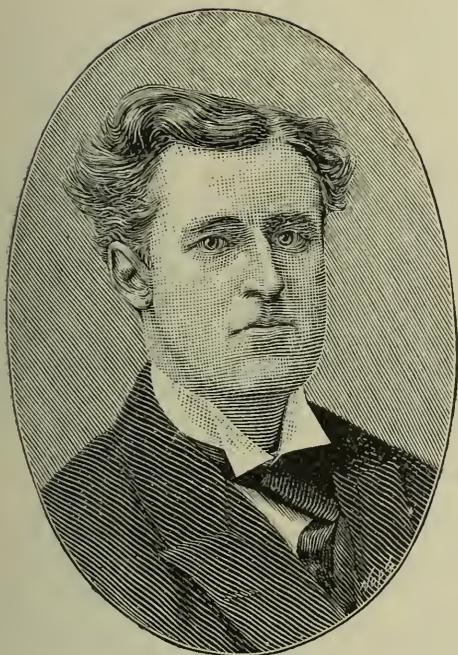
Mr. Duncan also quotes from a letter in his possession from Carlyle to Emerson, dated August 5, 1844, in which Carlyle describes in his original style the personality of the poet in his prime, but before he had become a celebrity: "Alfred is one of the few English, or not English, human figures I have seen who for me are and remain beautiful—a true human soul, or a trustworthy approach to what one's own soul may address as 'Brother!' Yet I fear he will not come; he often cuts me when on his short visits to town, cuts everybody in fact, for he is lonely and sad, as are many men who live in an element of gloom. . . . He is, I believe, not yet forty, but certainly not much under that age. He is one of the handsomest men on this earth: an enormous head of straight, dark-brown hair; merry, laughing nut-brown eyes; a massive, yet most delicate, eagle-like profile; yellow-brown, almost Indian complexion; and loose clothes, despising all fashion; and he smokes an enormous quantity of tobacco. His voice has a metallic ring, and is adapted to loud laughter, to



MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.



MR. COVENTRY PATMORE.



MR. WILLIAM WATSON.



MR. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.



MR. WILLIAM MORRIS.



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

IN THE
LAUREATE LINE :
FUTURE
POSSIBILITIES.



MR. LEWIS MORRIS.

convulsive lamentation, and to everything that lies between; he speaks and thinks freely and much; I have not had such company over a pipe for this last decade. We shall see what becomes of him. He is often ailing; very chaotic—his way is through chaos and the groundless and pathless; he is not made to advance rapidly."

His Simplicity.

Mr. Herbert Paul, in his paper, says of Tennyson: "He was a voracious consumer of books, especially of novels, with a wonderful memory for the classics and for the great English poets. As an illustration of his delightful simplicity, it may be recorded that when the conversation turned upon the House of Lords, he suddenly exclaimed: 'I was just going to say what I would do if I were a lord, and then I remembered I was one.' He was eager for new facts, delighting in converse with travelers and men of science. Metaphysical speculation fascinated him, and like Dr. Johnson he looked in strange places for evidence of a future life. Even psychical research interested him, and it was, perhaps, with the same side of his mind that he cared for riddles. He enjoyed his port and his tobacco, as everybody knows."

Dollars and Cents.

The *Bookworm* devotes its November number to Tennyson, calling it the "Tennyson Memoriam Number." It contains a portrait of Tennyson's mother, and a fac-simile of a page in the "Idylls of the King." In the number there is a memorial poem by George Augustus Simcox, and four letters from four distinguished but anonymous poets, discussing the question of the new laureate. They all advocate the appointment of Swinburne. The most interesting paper is a short one upon "Tennyson and His Publishers," from which we learn that Tennyson's contract with Strahan & Co. after he left Moxon & Son was that for five years Tennyson should receive \$25,000 per annum for the right to publish the poems that had already appeared, and that Strahan should in addition have the right to issue any new works at ten per cent. commission. During these five years Tennyson published two new books, one "The Holy Grail," and the other "The Window; or, the Song of the Wrens." Of "The Holy Grail," which was published at \$1.75, they sold 40,000 copies almost immediately after its appearance. For this small volume Tennyson received not less than \$30,000.

American Tributes.

As to the American magazines, the *Catholic World* has really done the best, in Tennysonianity. In comes out for November with an excellent critical article by Maurice F. Egan, preceded by the frontispiece portrait of the poet. Mr. Egan's estimate is pretty nearly contained in his concluding lines: "No poet ever wrote fewer weak verses, though he wrote a few; no English poet was at once so much of an artist and so correct. He had the best of Keats and the best of Coleridge; the best of Shelley, and the simplicity without the simpleness of Wordsworth. He

was as clear as Shakespeare and sometimes as strong as Milton; he was the true Pre-Raphaelite, and with him legitimate Pre-Raphaelitism stopped. To Newman and to him we owe the preservation of the purest traditions of English expression. If a poet, like a creed, may be judged by its exaltation of true womanhood, Tennyson may pass unchallenged into that rank in which stands first the poet of the most Immaculate Virgin and of Beatrice."

The December *Cosmopolitan* makes a feature of a charmingly illustrated article on Tennyson by George Stewart, a Canadian *littérateur* of considerable repute. Mr. Stewart takes up much of his text in a description of his visit to the poet at Haslemere. It is notable that among the many American men of letters whom Mr. Stewart discussed with his famous host, Walt Whitman was particularly praised as an "original genius" by the poet whose work "Old Walt" had stigmatized as frills and furbelows. "It was by the sheer force of his genius, and nothing else," says Mr. Stewart, "that Tennyson achieved his place in literature." His "supremest effort may safely be set down as the 'Idylls of the King,' beginning with the 'Coming of Arthur' and closing with the 'Passing of Arthur, touchingly and sympathetically dedicated to the memory of Albert the Good—one of the finest tributes in our language."

The *Canadian Illustrated* also manages to get its Tennyson feature in the November number. It is by John Reade, who calls attention to the poet's "spirit of generous sympathy with progress and freedom and religious toleration, and the caution with which at the same time he deprecates the danger of

'That which knows not ruling that which knows
To its own harm.'

"Take him for all in all, Tennyson is the safest of all poets for the household, and although he eschews the pulpit and the desk of his 'musty Christopher,' few poets have taught a loftier morality. No poet of our century has been oftener quoted in sermons by theologians of all schools."

An Italian Tribute.

Signor Enrico Nencioni contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* for October 16 an interesting and sympathetic paper on the dead Laureate. Speaking of the last hours at Aldworth, he says: "I know of no more beautiful, touching and solemn poet's death since that of Walter Scott." In estimating the poet's position in English literature, he points out how he came to the front at the time of the anti-Byronic reaction of 1830 (when, however, Byron worship was still prevalent on the continent of Europe), and considers the shaping influences of his poetry to be Keats and Wordsworth, not Byron, in spite of his strong admiration of the latter. After noticing, with copious quotations, "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam," "Maud" and the "Idylls of the King" (Morte Arthur and Guinevere" being specially singled out), he dwells on the poet's "simple and patriarchal" life at Farringford.

"A notable event in Tennyson's quiet and monoto-

nous life was the visits paid to him by General Garibaldi in 1864. The great captain and the great poet were made to understand one another. Both were sincere and primitive sons of nature—two living realities, two leaders, two heroes, not phantoms, not gilt images of false greatness. Garibaldi planted a tree with his own hands in Tennyson's garden—a touching record and poetic symbol of their common love for nature."

As an illustration of Tennyson's love for children, Signor Nencioni has translated nearly the whole of "In the Children's Hospital," a poem for which, as well as for "Rizpah," he has the greatest admiration. We quote from his concluding paragraph: "'Crossing the Bar' seems to me, next to 'Demeter,' the most significant and admirable poem of the volume in which it occurs. The poet contemplates and depicts the soul quietly yielding itself to the great ocean of eternity, trusting its celestial Pilot. There is in this poem a wide and deep serenity as of the blue waters of mid-ocean."

Tributes in Verse.

One of the best verse tributes to Lord Tennyson is that by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., editor of a prominent religious weekly paper of Canada, in the *Toronto Daily Globe*:

The brightest star in Britain's sky of fame
Has passed beyond the range of mortal sight;
But on the hearts of men a deathless name
Is graved in characters of golden light.

The Bard whose peerless songs of life and love
Have charmed the ills of hearts by care opprest,
Has "crossed the bar"—is havened safe above,
Where life is love and service joyous rest.

We render thanks, not tears or mournful lays,
For him who, with a manly, stainless life,
Filled up the circle of his lengthened days,
And nerved his fellows in their fateful strife.

Beauty and truth unseen by other eyes
His touch unveiled and clothed in living fire;
Nature's unuttered music found a voice
In the sweet tones of his melodious lyre.

He loved Old England: of her glory proud,
Her weal and woe were of his life a part;
Oft as his bugle blast rang clear and loud,
It stirred the blood in every patriot heart.

His ashes rest with England's kings of song,
But his freed spirit chants a loftier strain,
And his great thoughts and scorn of selfish wrong—
His truer self—shall evermore remain.

Though the wide ocean spreads its stormy sway
Between us and the land he held so dear,
These maple leaves in grateful love I lay
With English roses on his honored bier.

Mr. James Knowles, in the *Nineteenth Century*, musters six poets to sing praises to the memory of Lord Tennyson. The first place is given to Professor Huxley; and then, in all humility, the editor brings up the rear, piously rejoicing that he will feel more at home in heaven now Tennyson has gone there be-

fore him. The best stanza in Professor Huxley's poem, "Westminster Abbey," is this:

Lay him gently down among
The men of State, the men of song;
The men that would not suffer wrong;
The thought-worn chieftains of the mind,
Head servants of the human kind.

Mr. Myers sings "The Height and the Deep." He leads up to the following assurance of the resurrection:

But thou, true heart, for aye shall keep
Thy loyal faith, thine ancient flame.
Be stilled an hour, and stir from sleep
Reborn, risen, and yet the same.

The Hon. Roden Noel declares "the last of all our mighty bards is low," and mourns "the master singer and the friend."

Mr. F. T. Palgrave's "In Pace" contains many quotable lines.

Now, where the imperial speech from land to land
Broadens, the death shock thrills,

is one notable passage. "Our happier Virgil," "The sovran singer from her England ta'en," "High teacher of mankind," are phrases that will be remembered.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere contributes three sonnets. The second begins thus:

'Tis well! Not always nations are ingrate!
He gave his country of his best; and she
Gave to her bard, in glorious rivalry,
Her whole great heart.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Theodore Watts has a sonnet "In Westminster Abbey," but the gem of the collection is Mr. Knowles' "Apotheosis: an Allegory." Mr. Knowles was unfortunately shut out from the Abbey, but he describes what took place there unseen by other eyes than his. "The deathless gods descended to this fane from high Olympus—Diana, Demeter Persephone and Pallas." The last four lines are so inimitable that they must be given intact:

Great Bard! dear Friend! thy welcome by the gods
Is our sole comfort for the loss of thee;
They will be happier in their golden clime,
And Heaven, when we reach it, more like Home.

In the *Library Review* Mr. J. J. Britton has a sonnet, entitled "Ave atque Vale," the last three lines of which are as follows:

Friend and confessor dear—about thy page
Glad memories hover, as the incense clings
About a shrine when home the priest has gone.

In the *Month* F. M. Capes invokes prayers for the poet's soul. The following are the first and last verses:

Gone!—with a nation's love:
Pray for the poet! Pray!
Gone!—to his Judge above:
Where is his soul to-day!

Great was the singer's place,
Blinding the world's display:
Hope, for his Pilot's grace;
Pray for the poet! Pray!

M. RÉNAN.

Some Critical Estimates of His Work.

MR. R. H. HUTTON writes so seldom in reviews and magazines other than the *Spectator* that we are very glad to be able to notice his article on "Rénan and Christianity" in the *National Review*. The subject is one on which he has peculiar qualifications for writing, and although he is, as might be expected, somewhat unsympathetic in his treatment of the Voltaire *sucre*, he has set forth what he finds wanting in M. Rénan's philosophy with much skill. Mr. Hutton says that Rénan sought to substitute a romance of the infinite of the most nebulous kind compatible with the most objectionable morality for the Christian faith; that the purpose of his "Life of Jesus" was not to uphold, but to cast down to the ground the figure of Christ, whom he delineated as an enthusiast who voluntarily participated in fraud in order to reinforce the popular faith in his mission: "His 'divine idea' was a very fluid and indeterminate power in the world. It was not in any proper sense an *authority* at all. It was a tendency, an aspiration, a shifting sentiment. It was a sort of spiritual chivalry, often as much mixed up with earthly passion as the chivalry of the age of the Troubadours. To M. Rénan, Jesus Christ was one of those spiritual Troubadours."

M. Rénan was delighted with his own picture of Our Lord, a miniature which Mr. Hutton says was: "A Frenchified countenance with manifold signs of weakness as well as tenderness in it, with a genius for self-deception written in the wavering expression of the eyes, and inability to resist the pressure of others betraying itself in all the lines about the mouth."

Mr. Hutton's conclusion of the whole matter is stated as follows: "The astonishing thing to me is that French culture should find in M. Rénan's criticisms anything that could by any stretch of imagination be called even a remnant or vestige of the Christian faith. It tried to reduce Christianity from a revelation to an inspiration, from that which controls and binds and rescues man to the vain sigh of an overburdened heart. In the place of a Saviour it places one who himself needed to be saved from illusions, from insincerities, from his own weakness. I cannot help thinking that even a Christianity against which the nations rage and the people imagine a vain thing is more likely to conquer those who denounce it than a Christianity which has become the subject of sentimental patronage and scientific condescension."

His Personality and Characteristics.

In the *Contemporary Review*, M. Gabriel Monod has a very eulogistic article upon Rénan. Of his personality and his characteristics M. Monod writes:

"To those who have known him, he leaves an ineffaceable memory. There was nothing in his personal appearance to suggest that irresistible charm. Short of stature, with an enormous head set deep between wide shoulders, afflicted all too early with an excessive stoutness which made his gait heavy, and was the cause—or the symptom—of his mortal malady, he seemed, to those who saw him only in

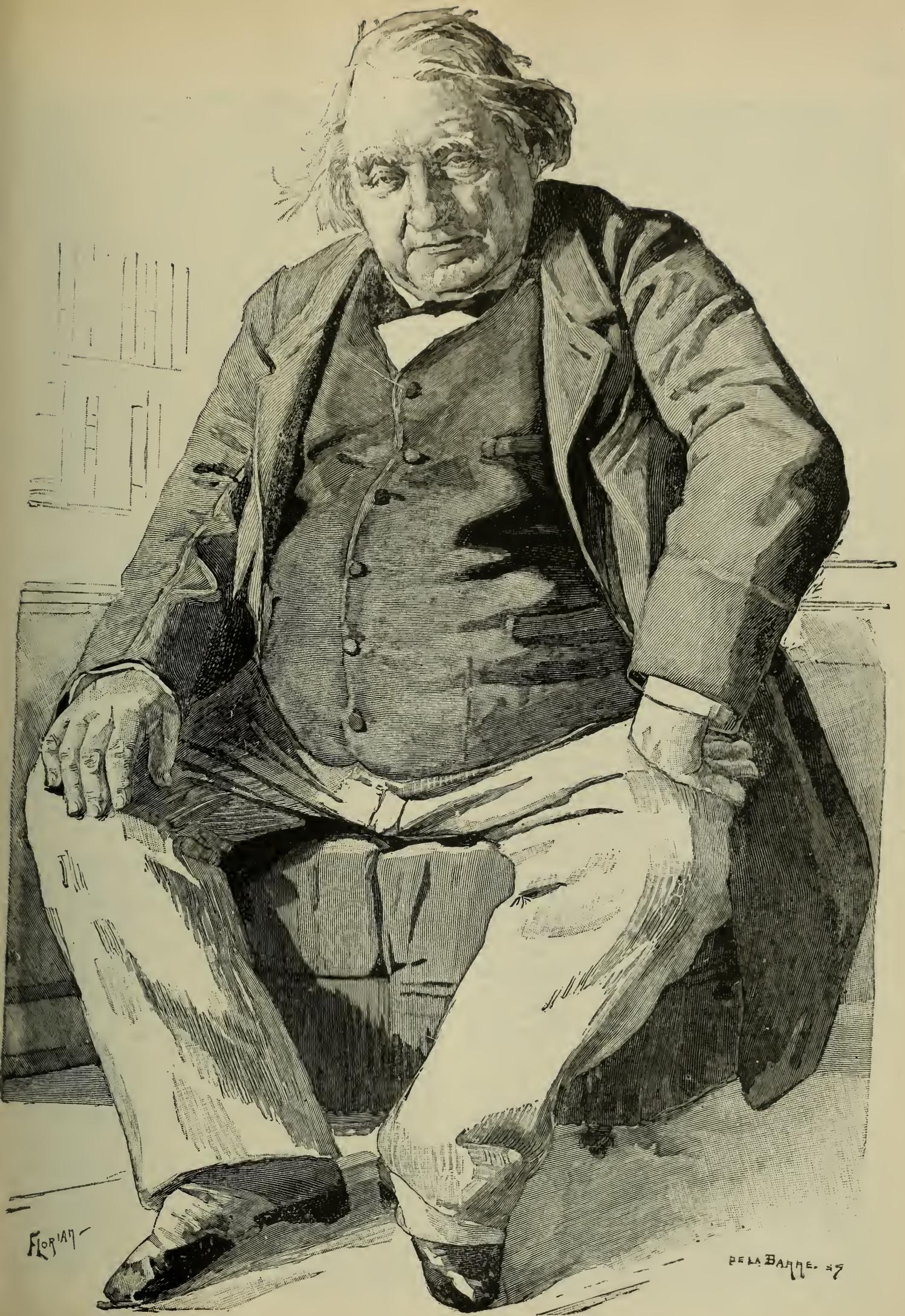
passing, an ugly man. But you had to speak with him but a moment, and all that was forgotten. You noticed at once the broad and powerful forehead, the eyes sparkling with life and wit, and yet with such a caressing sweetness, and, above all, the smile which opened to you all the goodness of his heart. His manner, which had retained something of the paternal affability of the priest, the benedictory gesture of his plump and dimpled hands, and the approving motion of the head, were indications of an urbanity which never deceived, and in which one felt the nobility of his nature and his race. But the indescribable thing was the charm of his speech. Always simple, often even careless, but nevertheless incisive and original, it seemed at once to penetrate and to embrace. His portentous memory kept him supplied with new facts to contribute on every subject, while his splendid imagination and the originality and distinctness of ideas enriched his often paradoxical conversation with flights of poetry, with illustrations and comparisons the most unexpected, and now and then with prophetic glimpses into the future. He was an incomparable story teller. The Breton legends passing through his lips acquired an exquisite flavor. Never was there a talker, save only Michelet, whose talk was such a combination of wit and poetry. One merit he had which no one dreams of disputing. He was beyond comparison the greatest writer of his time, and he is one of the greatest French writers of all time.

"And now, if we are to ask what is the special characteristic by which Rénan must take rank among the great writers and great thinkers of the world, we shall find that his supremacy resides in his peculiar gift of seeing Nature and History in their infinite variety. He has been compared to Voltaire, because Voltaire, like him, was the mouthpiece of a century; but Voltaire lacked his learning, his real originality of thought, his charm of expression. He has been compared to Goethe; but Goethe was above all things a creative artist: and, besides, Goethe's intellectual horizon, vast as it was, could not have the extension of Rénan's. Never has there been a more comprehensive, a more universal mind. China, India, classic antiquity, the Middle Ages, modern times, with the infinite perspective of the future—all the religions, all the philosophies, all civilization—he knew and understood it all. He recreated the universe in his own brain; he thought it out again, so to speak, and that in a variety of versions. The spectacle that he thus inwardly conceived and contemplated it was given him to communicate to others by a sort of enchantment of persuasive speech. This power of creative contemplation was the main source of the continual gladness which illumined his life, and of the serenity with which he accepted the approach of death."

A Writer and Artist of the First Rank.

M. Antoine Albalat contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* for October 15 a paper on M. Rénan, from which we make the following extracts:

"Whatever opinions one may have of him from a religious or philosophic point of view, the author of



THE LATE M. RÉNAN.

the "Origines des Christianisme" is certainly one of the most original thinkers and greatest writers of our century. I am far from sharing his ideas; I am even convinced that the mysterious problems he wished to solve are still open questions; he has put them in a new light, but not furnished an answer. His dilettanteism and his skepticism to a certain extent unfitted him for seeking this answer. What we may be certain of is that Rénan was an artist and a writer of the first rank. These words explain the bent of his mind, the kind of knowledge he possessed, the mysticism of his incredulity, his strength, his limits, the reason of his ideas and of his work. Scholar, believer, historian and philosopher, Ernest Rénan remained an artist all through, and that at a level where all qualities of mind combine and cease to be distinguishable.

"It has been said of him that he was a renegade—a very unjust reproach to level at a man who never had any faith at all. The author of "Vie de Jésus" was no more of a believer inside the seminary than out of it. Faith is an intellectual adhesion—a reasoned submission of the mind. This mind of faith Rénan never knew, never suspected its existence—either at St. Sulpice or in his professorial chair at the Collège de France. His faith was a faith of the heart—of the sensibility—of the imagination—an artist's faith. And this artistic and sensitive faith which he had when young he never lost. It is this which has rendered him so dangerous to those who, like himself, believed themselves to have an intellectual faith, when they had nothing but imaginative conviction. It would be a curious experiment to distinguish all the Christianity left in Rénan's works. It would be possible to extract from them an orthodox book of devotion, which would satisfy the most exacting of Catholics.

From a literary point of view, M. Albalat thinks Rénan never did anything better than the first volume of the "History of Israel." History is an art, like painting:

"There are historians who are colorists, thinkers, draughtsmen; there are half-tints and twilight shadows in history, as in landscape, and it is in these that Rénan excels. . . . It is by his novel artistic qualities that he has made history accessible and attractive to a wider public. I am speaking of him merely as a historian, apart from the dogmatic side of his work, and I am convinced that everything of real value in it would survive the elimination of the entire exegetical part."

Rénan and Germany.

Herr Gustav Karpeles, writing in the *Magazin für Literatur* of October 22, draws attention to M. Rénan's attitude to Germany: "M. Rénan," he says, "was a disciple of Auguste Comte, and one of the most radical, but he did not follow his master blindly through thick and thin. He was one of the few Frenchmen who have made themselves acquainted with German philosophy. Hegel and Feuerbach exercised great influence over him, as he himself has admitted. Only in the cult of humanity and the ne-

gation of all metaphysics was he an unconditional follower of Comte. For the rest, he had his own system as a philosopher of religion. He has expressed his reverence for Spinoza in glowing terms. A compound of Spinoza and Voltaire, that is M. Rénan's philosophy. His was a most religious nature; he longed for religion, he thirsted for truth. Even his political views had a religious coloring. He was also a Frenchman with a burning love for his country, which sometimes brought him into conflict even with his cosmopolitan ideal of humanity."

Down to the year 1870 M. Rénan was reckoned the most important representative of German intellectual life in France; but the change in his views may be said to date from that year, for when David Strauss sent his book on Voltaire to M. Rénan, and there ensued a correspondence in which Strauss opened a discussion of the recent war between the two countries, M. Rénan answered, under date September 13, 1870: "Your sublime and philosophical words, coming as they do at a time when all the powers of hell seem to be let loose, are consoling, especially to me, who owe to Germany what I most highly prize, my philosophy, I can almost say, my religion. . . . The great misfortune is that France does not understand Germany, and Germany does not understand France; and this misunderstanding will only get worse now. One fights fanaticism on the one side by the same fanaticism on the other; after the war we shall find ourselves face to face with dispositions narrowed by passion, and ruined for all breadth and freedom of range of vision."

And only two years later, says Herr Karpeles, M. Rénan was himself one of those natures narrowed by passion to whom he alluded in his letter. His patriotism was in fact greater than his love of truth, and it led him astray, so that eventually his irony was directed both against Germany and against the Republic.

View of Three Writers in the "Fortnightly."

There are three articles upon Rénan in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Crawford tells of his early life, Mr. Vandam gossips pleasantly about him, while M. Hugues Le Roux gives some specimens of his table-talk. Mrs. Crawford's chatty article is pleasant reading, like everything else that she writes. She says very little of Rénan's later life: "The sister died at Aschin. This was a trial hard to bear. But he found intimate companionship, help and sympathy in the wife from whose mouth nobody ever heard, I believe, a harsh word about any human being. To her unceasing care we owe it that Rénan survived, in spite of physical weakness, to a good old age. His life, too, was blamelessly pure, and vowed to acts of charity and kindness. May we not say of him, now that he is dead, what was said of him when a young man—'Rénan thinks like a man, feels like a woman, and acts like a child?' To me his Christian virtues seem as remarkable as his wisdom; and I am glad to think that the constant happiness of his life was chiefly due to the love and tenderness shown him by his sister and by his wife."

Mr. Vandam lays great stress upon the extreme ugliness of M. Rénan: "Short, squat, with a gait which reminded one unconsciously of that of the hippopotamus, or, to put it mildly, of a bear, and a face the angles of which almost disappeared beneath layers of flesh, while the nose looked, not like an integral part of the whole, but like an excrescence on it, a contemptuously lavish afterthought of its Creator, as some one said."

Mr. Vandam quotes the saying about M. Rénan, that it was the misfortune of him to preserve the chastity of the priest and not the faith. The table-talk is poor, the only saying that is worth noting being the following: "One day in Brittany an old woman who had lost her only son, cried to him through her tears:

"O Monsieur Rénan, if God is good, why does He allow such things to happen?"

"With a sigh Rénan extended his hands, palms outward, in deprecation.

"He would like to prevent them, but He is not able to yet."

"For Rénan believed that God Himself is in process of development—that He is in truth but the growing consciousness of the mission which humanity is in course of fulfilling. It seemed to him that the growth of man's faculties and the progress of science aided the evolution of the Divine Ideal."

A Catholic's Estimate of Rénan.

Mr. J. G. Colclough, writing in the *Month* upon M. Rénan, approaches the subject from a Catholic point of view. To most Christians, says the writer, M. Rénan is nothing but a blasphemer; but for his part, while indorsing much that may be said against his poisonous teaching, he cannot help believing that there was a sort of sincerity at the bottom of his insincerity. He rejoices to think that Rénan's influence was by no means so great as some people might believe. He was too unreliable and too unscientific, too often a mocker at everything and everybody, beginning with himself, to exercise a lasting impression even on the minds of his contemporaries. Mr. Colclough then tells the story of Rénan's life from his boyhood, which can be read with advantage side by side with Mrs. Crawford's account in the *Fortnightly*. Then follows the process of disintegration which afterward culminated in disbelief. Before being a heretic in theology he was a heretic in philosophy, and it is rather odd to discover that the real cause of his aberration from the true faith was the evil influence of the Scotch School of philosophy. His professors told him that Scotland gives peace of mind, and leads to Christianity; but this was not Rénan's experience. Turning his back on Scottish he betook himself to German philosophy, and from this he went on to the *exegis* of the Germans, his philosophy and the Celt within him having prepared him for their teaching. Finding that he was losing his hold on faith he opened his mind to his director, who told him that doubts against the faith were temptations, and that he should not allow his mind to rest upon them, but

to pray. Even Mr. Colclough remarks that it is not surprising that this was not enough for young Rénan. No sop was thrown to his faculty for criticism, but he was bidden to bow his head in prayer. There would have been a far better chance of his making an act of submission if some competent adviser had listened to his difficulties and given a reasonable answer to them. Prayer will help him who has a good will, but it is of no avail to one whose will is astray. He went back to Brittany, and there in the midst of the scenes of his youth the last battle was fought and lost. For two years he became a Protestant, and longed to found a rational and critical religion. He then returned to St. Sulpice to take leave of his professors and colleagues, and broke from the Church. Vanity and ambition now joined hands with pride and self-sufficiency, and as there were now no religious principles to control them, they did their worst.

Colonel Ingersoll's Tribute.

In the *North American Review* Col. Robert G. Ingersoll gives, as follows, his estimate of the late French writer: "Undoubtedly Rénan gave an honest transcript of his mind, the road his thought had followed, the reasons in their order that had occurred to him, the criticisms born of thought and the qualifications, softening phrases, children of old sentiments and of emotions that had not entirely passed away. He started, one might say, from the altar, and, during a considerable part of the journey, carried the incense with him. The further he got away the greater was his clearness of vision and the more thoroughly he was convinced that Christ was merely a man, an idealist. But, remembering the altar, he excused exaggeration in the 'inspired' book, not because it was from heaven, not because it was in harmony with our ideas of veracity, but because the writers of the Gospel were imbued with the Oriental spirit of exaggeration—a spirit perfectly understood by the people who first read the Gospels, because the readers knew the habits of the writers.

"It had been contended for many years that no one could pass judgment on the veracity of the Scriptures who did not understand Hebrew. This position was perfectly absurd. No man needs to be a student of Hebrew to know that the shadow on the dial did not go back several degrees to convince a petty king that a boil was not to be fatal. Rénan, however, filled the requirement. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar. This was a fortunate circumstance, because it answered a very old objection.

"No matter whether Rénan came to a correct conclusion or not, his work did a vast deal of good. He convinced many that implicit reliance could not be placed upon the Gospels—that the Gospels themselves are of unequal worth; that they are deformed by ignorance and falsehood, or, at least, by mistake; that if they wished to save the reputation of Christ they must not rely wholly on the Gospels, or on what is found in the New Testament, but they must go further and examine all legends touching Him. Not only so, but they must throw away the miraculous, the impossible and the absurd."

MADAME MODJESKA'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

IN the *Forum* Madame Modjeska gives in very plain language her opinion of the American stage. The chief fault she has to find is that there is in America no dramatic art for dramatic art's sake; no place where the principal talent of the country may, without regard to the future, be devoted exclusively to artistic pursuits. Pastime on the one hand and



MADAME MODJESKA.

speculation on the other are the objects for which the theatre in America exists.

A PLEA FOR ENDOWED THEATRES.

As a means of elevating the stage, Madame Modjeska urges the establishment of endowed theatres. She points out that the endowed theatres of Europe, like the Théâtre Français in Paris and the Burg Theatre in Vienna, have exerted an exceedingly salutary influence, not only on the improvement of dramatic art, but equally on the development of literature, the refinement of public taste and manners, and in a great measure on the preservation of the purity and elegance of the language.

"An endowed theatre is conducted on the basis of a stock company selected from the foremost talent of the country. The actor remains there for the greatest part of his life; at the end of his services, when old age or infirmity disables him for further work, he is

granted a pension. The manager is not a speculator, but a responsible employee, chosen on account of fitness for his duties. In many of those institutions the plays are accepted or refused by a committee composed of the most prominent members of the company, sometimes in conjunction with a few select literary advisers. 'Runs' of plays night after night are practically unknown. A successful piece is played in the permanent repertory, to be repeated several times weekly or monthly. The rule is a continual change of bill. The companies are numerous; therefore there is no necessity for an actor to play every night. The regulations of the endowment usually prescribe the production of standard works at certain intervals. There is, for instance, no week in the Théâtre Français without a performance of Racine, Corneille, or Molière, no week in the Burg Theatre without Schiller, Goethe, Lessing or Shakespeare. Besides the endowed theatres, there exist in the larger cities, mainly in the capitals, many private ones that have to support themselves, and are therefore conducted more on a business basis. But such is the prestige of the endowed theatres that the others are compelled to follow the example set by them, and thus avoid the complete anarchy which is the result of our American system.

THE THEATRE'S INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

"There can be no doubt that dramatic art is in its influence very important, and is worthy of a better fate than falls to it in this country. It speaks more keenly to the human heart and mind than any of the other arts; its means are the most direct of all, appealing as they do to both our ears and eyes. Partaking thus of the advantages of music and the plastic arts, it penetrates the deepest recesses of the human soul, whose innermost chords it puts into vibration; however short may be its action, the impressions which it leaves are often very durable. By rendering some of the highest works of genius, this art makes more accessible to us the great inspiration of the master minds of humanity, and stirs in us the love of the ideal slumbering in every soul, and which, when awakened, raises man above the level of the brute. I have heard two of the most eminent divines of this age declare that next to the pulpit the stage can have the greatest influence for good. And yet there is no art which is so much abused. Controlled by sordid influences, it descends slowly but surely to a degraded position. Its influence certainly grows, but not for good. Instead of being itself a guide in matters of refinement and art, the stage of to-day is guided merely by the question of attractiveness, and knows no higher aim than the receipts of the box office; instead of trying to improve the public taste, it panders to the tastes of the majority. And who can deny that the lower the taste is the more general it is? I do not speak here of the great public, but of that portion of it which is most eager in its search for excitement. Is there anything more noticeable than the increasing vulgarity, falsely called realism, of the plays that nowadays achieve the greatest success?"

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE.

THE following extract from an interview with the Rev. R. F. Horton, published in the *Young Man*, may be read with interest and profit :

"I notice that you say in *The Home Messenger*, 'the French and Germans usually have amusing things for amusement,' and that 'we in England eschew them.' In what way is it so ?

"In France the difference is very noticeable. The whole life there seems to be so much more animated. In the daily routine of social duties there is more *esprit*. Our social life is harder than our labor. If you go into the public gardens in France you find the men with their wives on their arms, and their children, and there is a real sense of festivity in their life which I entirely miss in England. If you compare a French holiday with one on Hampstead Heath, the contrast is appalling. Here it is buffoonery and extravagance, generally ending in over-drinking. In France they amuse themselves, and are bright without going to these excesses. Of course, the French temperament is different from our own. There is something in the English character which is earnest for good or evil. I fancy the prevalent tone of amusement is due to the national character. In Germany, also, music and the theatre do so minister to the recreation of the citizens that they really promote their welfare.

"The condition of our theatres is so bad, their hours so late, they are so surrounded by the means of debauchery of different kinds, that the purity which Christians would bring to the theatre would get very much besmirched before it began to tell. I should never recommend Christian men to work on those lines; it has been attempted and failed. Men have come down to the present level without being able to raise the tone of the theatre.

"Do you think it possible to have an ideal theatre ?

"I think an ideal theatre would be a very genuine amusement and recreation. As I have already said, the theatre in Germany is a real recreation or amusement. It is open at reasonable hours, is surrounded by no unpleasant associations, and is really the kind of refreshment that pure art gives to the mind. It is not only legitimate, but healthful in every way. Then as I regard the study of a great writer as a true recreation, I also regard the presentation of such a writer's productions upon the stage as a legitimate recreation.

"What part do you think the Church should take in promoting such a theatre ?

"If by the Church you mean the organization for instruction in the spiritual life, I am not sure it has anything to do with the subject. But if you mean Christian men in the broadest sense, I think nothing could be more wholesome than that they should set themselves to provide an ideal theatre for London. I should think that, if only there were money behind it sufficient to carry it out, it would be very valuable. I do not believe it would pay—it would necessarily be run at a loss."

PHYSICS IN THE BIBLE.

THE November *Century* gives place to a full paper by Professor Charles W. Shields, of Princeton, in answer to the title question, "Does the Bible Contain Biblical Errors?" Professor Shields denies any essential importance to the fact that the Bible contains historiographical and textual errors, of which he gives many striking examples, for many well-known works of far more recent date show statements and statistics distorted beyond reason by typographical lapses. Nor is he willing to admit the skeptical conjectures of modern criticism as to the authorship of the sacred writings. Such conjectures are not sustained by the literary precedents and analogies. "The title of a famous author like Homer or Shakespeare represents the judgment of his nearest contemporaries and successors, and grows with the lapse of time until it becomes too certain to be easily set aside. Such claims for Moses and Isaiah were not even questioned during more than twenty centuries. It would seem rather late now to overthrow all this external testimony by mere internal criticism of their accepted writings. Any traces of compilation in the sacred books need conflict as little with their received authorship as the like use of documents and fragments in acknowledged works of genius. It is as easy to conceive that Moses could compose or compile the Elohist and Jehovistic records of 'Genesis' with their different names of God, as that Shakspeare composed or compiled both 'King Lear' and 'Richard III.,' though the former, quite consistently, has only the pagan names of Jupiter, while the latter is full of the Christian names of our Lord."

To the direct accusation that the minds of the Biblical writers were dominated by the scientific errors of their age, and that their utterances were, hence, of necessity naught, as far as physical truth is concerned, Professor Shields replies : "There is a show of truth in such statements. Certainly it would be very absurd to treat the sacred writers as mere amanuenses without thought or individuality ; and quite impossible to take them out of their proper setting in the unscientific ages when they lived, and from among the uncultured peoples whom they taught. It is not even necessary to suppose their own personal knowledge greater than that of their contemporaries, outside of the divine communications. But neither is it necessary to suppose them acquainted with the entire purport of those communications. They may have spoken better than they knew. They may not have been fully conscious of their messages as applicable in other eras and stages of culture. Even in Pagan literature the great poets, sages and philosophers, though writing solely for their own time, have unconsciously written for all after time. So Homer sang in ancient Greece, and the ages have been listening every since. So Euclid, 2000 years ago, sketched lines and angles which to-day save the sailor from shipwreck and regulate the commerce of nations."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH VERSUS THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ANTICIPATING the meeting of the Roman Catholic Archbishops in New York during November, the *North American Review* publishes a paper by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly on "How to Solve the School Question." Mgr. O'Reilly believes that the controversy between the Catholic Church and the public school system might be easily and satisfactorily settled if the representatives of the various religious denominations in the country would assemble in a congress and discuss honestly, fearlessly and without prejudice the questions which arise among them; and suggests that the Columbian Exposition will afford a most favorable opportunity for such a meeting.

"It is high time," says Mgr. O'Reilly, "that the great body of the American people should clearly understand on what principles the Catholic Church advocates a religious education for our youth. Hitherto our bishops and archbishops have abstained, as a body, from taking sides publicly in the school controversy. In the last National Council of Baltimore, held in November, 1884, admirable decrees and instructions were promulgated, and afterward sanctioned by the Holy See, urging everywhere the erection and equipment of parish schools, dependent on their respective churches in each diocese. But, most generously though the Catholic congregations all over the land have responded to the call of their bishops, it is none the less true, as all fair-minded Protestants have more than once acknowledged, that it is an intolerable hardship and a grievous injustice to tax Catholic parents for the erection and maintenance of our common schools. The primary school, according to orthodox Catholic principle and practice, carries on for the child the work of instruction and education begun in the home; the whole atmosphere of the school must, therefore, be Christian, Catholic.

"Religion openly, thoroughly taught, freely and heartily practiced, is the basis of all true education, whether given within the bosom of the family or given in the school." This is a central principle from which the Catholic Church never can, never will depart. The school only carries on the work begun at the family hearth. The teachers derive their authority from the parents, whose place they hold and whose work they do. It is the duty of the State to encourage and assist their labor of education, respecting and protecting while so doing the divinely given and indefeasible rights of the parent."

Holding the view that religious instruction should not be separated in the schools from the imparting of secular knowledge, Mgr. O'Reilly is led to this conclusion: "Since, in a community divided into numerous religious denominations, denominational schools are a practical necessity, let the State bestow with impartial justice the moneys of the school fund derived from taxation on the schools which do their work thoroughly, and let every school receive such further encouragement as the State shall judge fit in

proportion to the way the work of instruction is performed."

This is the principle, he informs us, on which the honors and pecuniary rewards of the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland are distributed. "No question is asked by this board about the religious teaching given in the school or about the denomination to which teacher and pupil belong. The work done by both, as evidenced in the result of the written and oral examinations submitted to the board, is what is passed upon by both examiners and commissioners. It is the excellence and thoroughness of the work done in the school which is proclaimed to the world every year and rewarded by the prizes bestowed on the pupils and the money remuneration awarded to the teacher. These awards are strictly in proportion to the results achieved; that is, the public moneys and the public honors are given to those who do the best work, and in proportion to its degree of excellence."

Mgr. O'Reilly concludes that sooner or later we shall have to adopt this principle in the matter of public education; that we shall be compelled by the very force of circumstances to allow both Protestants and Catholics to have schools of their own, and to give them for the erection and maintenance of these a just share of the school fund for which they have been taxed.

A Protestant's Views on the Subject.

Writing in the *Presbyterian Quarterly* on the same subject, Rev. Robert T. Sample, D.D., maintains that any plan for distributing State funds between public and parochial schools, such as is proposed by Catholics, would, if adopted, place more power in their hands, and eventually overthrow the public-school system. Having succeeded in securing aid from the State for the support of parochial schools, he declares that the Catholics would multiply their schools throughout the country and would greatly augment their church. Dr. Sample sums up his papers as follows:

"1. The public-school system should be maintained as a necessity of our national life.

"2. Christianity being the religion of this country, our public schools should be maintained in harmony with it. Therefore,

"3. Public education should include, with physical and intellectual culture, that system of morals which is grounded on the authority and Word of God.

"4. While it is the privilege of any religious denomination to establish parochial schools, the genius of our institutions forbids the support by the State of sectarian schools.

"5. In the present status of the public-school question, our choice is apparently confined to the following things: 1. A purely secular, atheistic education for the majority of our youth, who receive no moral training from any other source. 2. The establishment of parochial schools by the numerous religious denominations and the emasculation or overthrow of our present school system. 3. Unsectarian moral

training as an element of education, securing thereby, in connection with the religious instruction given in Christian homes and by the Evangelical Church, the preservation of our country from the secularism, materialism and general corruption, which are a reproach to any people, and would ultimately issue in despotism, anarchy or national extinction."

NORMAL TRAINING IN WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

CONSIDERING the demand for trained teachers, which every year is far greater than our normal schools can supply, and the further fact that the profession of teacher is coming by general consent to be more and more relinquished to women, the suggestion advanced by General Francis S. Walker in the *Educational Review*, that the courses in our women's colleges should be enlarged so as to include normal instruction, would seem to be a highly practical one. General Walker believes that the introduction into women's colleges of the studies and exercises proper to fit the student for teaching would improve and exalt, rather than impair, the educational work of these institutions. He outlines as follows the normal course which he thinks should be adopted by women's colleges:

"I would not have the colleges for women teach the mere arts of the pedagogue, which may, without offense, be called the knacks of the trade, or undertake to anticipate the necessary work of experience. But I would have the history and the philosophy of education made prime subjects of study. I would have the psychology of teaching taught. I would have the mind, in its powers of perception, observation, reflection and expression, studied as objectively and as scientifically as specimens in natural history are studied in the classroom and the laboratory. The order of development of the human faculties, the child's way of observing, the child's way of thinking when untaught and untrained, the ways in which the child may be interested and drawn out of himself—these should be the matter of eager, interested investigation. Surely, they are as well worthy to be the subjects of study as are the processes of vegetable or animal growth, as the order in which the leaves are set upon the stem or as the mechanism of the human body.

"The art of the teacher, the art of simple exposition and familiar illustration, the art of putting questions and stimulating thought—this art should be both studied and practiced, practiced and studied year by year. I would have the pupils frequently called to assume, for a brief space, the responsibilities of instruction. I would have small classes formed to investigate problems in education, starting questions, starting propositions, adducing facts, discussing principles, consulting authorities, answering objections, under the guidance of teachers who should have their own minds directed upon the end of training their scholars—not merely to communicate thought, but to create it."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BUFFALO AND CINCINNATI.

IN the *Forum*, Dr. J. M. Rice continues his criticism of the public school system of the United States, begun in the October number, dealing this month with the schools of Buffalo and Cincinnati. He finds the causes of evils in the Buffalo schools to be identical with those which were last month shown to exist in Baltimore, namely: politics, untrained teachers and scanty supervision. "To rid the schools of politics nothing but a complete reorganization of the whole school system will suffice, for the reason that at Buffalo they enter into every branch of the system. And to remedy the evils arising from incompetent teachers, I know of but one thing that can be relied upon, namely: thorough supervision; that is, supervision the object of which is to raise the standard of the teachers by instructing them in the theory of education and in practical teaching. For this purpose a supervisory staff of five or six educational experts, who would direct all their time and energies toward giving the teachers their much-needed training, would be essential. The present superintendent, as I learned during a conversation with him, favors efficient supervision; and if he receives the support of the citizens in carrying out his plans in this direction, there is no doubt that before many years elapse the schools of Buffalo will have scored a material advance."

The schools of Cincinnati are not so involved in politics as are those of Baltimore and Buffalo. The flagrant evils in the schools of that city Dr. Rice finds to be due to the incompetency of the teachers, the chief remedy for which lies, he suggests, in giving them a professional education. "The most striking peculiarity of the Cincinnati schools exists, in my opinion, in the fact that so much time is devoted to concert recitations—a form of instruction than which there is none so pre-eminently fitted to deaden the soul and to convert human beings into automatons. These recitations are heard, as a rule, as soon as a District (Primary) School building is entered, and in tones so loud that the uninitiated might readily mistake them for signals of distress."

GREATER BRITAIN for October 15 is entirely devoted to setting forth the editor's idea of what he calls "A Pan-Britannic and Anglo-Saxon Olympiad." The Athletic Union of the United States has written to suggest to Mr. Astley Cooper that it would be desirable to embody all his theories into a grand tournament for the championship of the world, which is to take place at Chicago. Mr. Cooper accepts the suggestion, and he welcomes the tournament if it is conducted under rules which receive the approbation of English leading amateur associations. Professor Hudson Beare, an Australian, suggests that one hundred Britannic scholarships should be founded of \$1,000 a year, each tenable for four years for colonists, and two years traveling scholarships for Englishmen.

ONE THOUSAND MILES BY TELEPHONE.

PROMINENT among the great achievements of the nineteenth century must be recorded the successful operation of the long distance telephone line between New York and Chicago. On October 18 it was practically demonstrated that conversation could be carried on between these two points, nearly one thousand miles apart, with as much ease as over local lines.

A full account of the opening of this line, together with portraits of Professor Graham Bell and the principal officers of the telephone company and a map showing the route, appear in the *Electrical Review* for October 29. The line seems to have worked satisfactorily from the very start. To "clear the wires," a cornet solo was played in the transmitter at the New York end. "Each note," says the writer in the *Electrical Review*, "was distinctly heard by some forty persons at the Chicago end, who were supplied with receivers connected in circuit at a central table and distributed around the room. The induction was considerably less than on local lines in New York City; no external noise was heard, and the tone of the cornet sounded clear and mellow." Communications sent over the line from each end were distinctly heard at the other; even answers were received to questions whispered into the transmitter.

ROUTE AND METHOD OF OPERATION.

The new line is about twice the length of any other in use. It extends from New York City through Easton, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Newcastle, Pa.; Youngstown, Cuyahoga Falls and Maumee, Ohio, and thence through South Bend, Ind., to Chicago, with branch lines to Cleveland, Akron and Toledo. The line is practically an extension of the Long Distance Telephone Company's system, which operates between the principal cities on the Atlantic sea-board from Portland, Maine, to Washington, D. C.

"At the present moment, as a result of this wonderful achievement, we are now enabled to converse over a circuit 950 miles in length. The New York-Chicago line is constructed in a most substantial manner. The wire used is hard-drawn copper, No. 8 B. W. G., weighing 435 pounds to the mile, and the entire circuit contains about 826,500 pounds of copper. Heretofore No. 12 N. B. S. wire has been employed

in the construction of the Company's circuits, but were this wire used on this line the weight of the total amount would be reduced to 200,000 pounds.

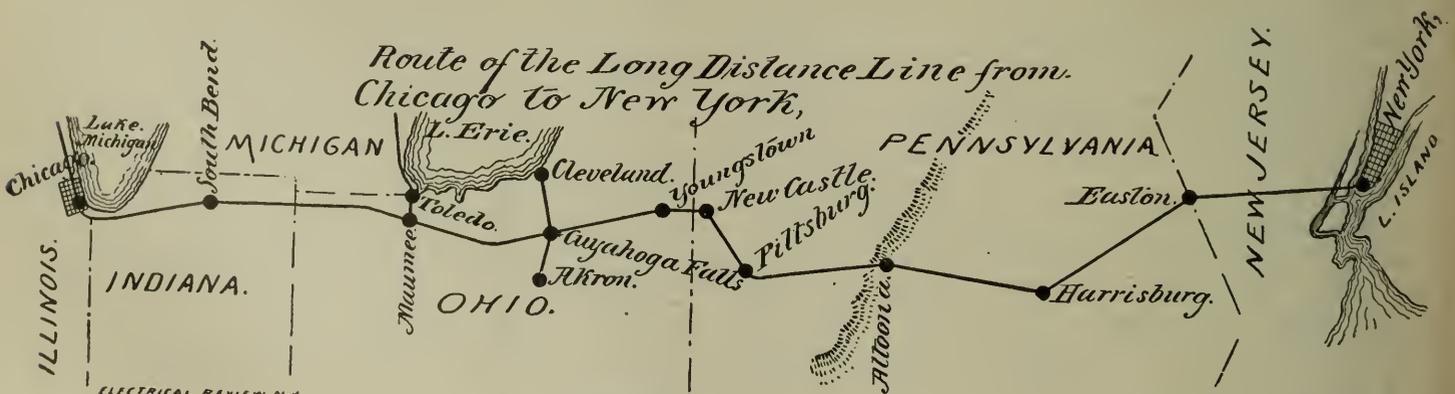
"The use of cables, which are exceedingly detrimental to long-distance telephone transmission, has been almost entirely avoided in this line, for in the entire circuit of 950 miles there are but five-eighths of a mile of cables; approximately, 1,600 feet in New York and the same number of feet in Chicago. Prior to the construction of this line it was impossible to converse over a distance of more than 500 miles, which was the length of the longest known line in this country. In 1890 a circuit was completed between Paris and Brussels, which was about 450 miles in length. The circuit proved satisfactory, and in the next year a line 280 miles long joined London and Paris. But in this circuit there are some 20 miles of submarine cable, so that the construction and successful working of this line was considered of greater importance than that between Paris and Brussels, though the latter was 170 miles longer. In local work great numbers of cables and considerable underground work are required and desired, while in long-distance telephony the avoidance of cables is of the utmost consideration, and almost any means will be employed in order to substitute aerial wires in the construction of metallic circuits.

COST AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE.

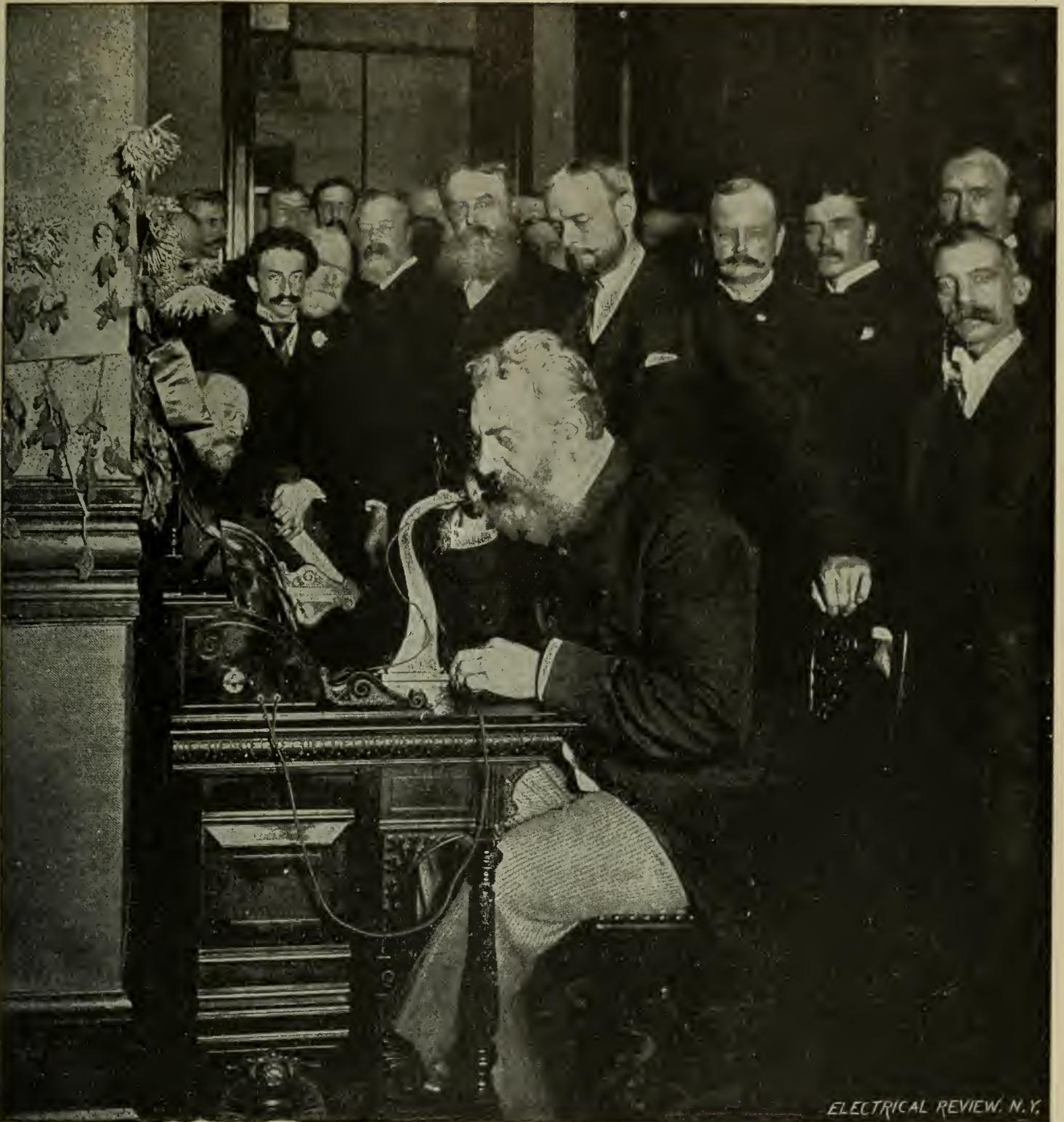
"There is no doubt that this line will be a financial as well as a scientific success. It is stated by the chief electrician, Mr. F. A. Pickernell, that at present the extension of the lines is only limited by the size of the wire, and also, that if any one would be bright enough to invent a system whereby the current could be carried successfully over a wire of small diameter, that lucky individual would make an independent fortune as a result of his invention.

"There are three facts to be taken into consideration in the construction of a plant, viz: 1. The expenditure of money must be as small as possible; 2. The commerce and street traffic must be interrupted as little as possible. 3. As little of the line as possible must be below the street surface.

"The cost of the line to Chicago has been something enormous. The wire alone, at 15 cents a pound, for 826,500 pounds, would cost \$123,975; to this we



THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.



By permission from the *Electrical Review*.

SCENE IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF ITS NEW LINE—PROFESSOR GRAHAM BELL SEATED AT THE TELEPHONE.

must add the cost of 42,750 cedar and chestnut poles, wages and service, which would make the cost of the entire circuit amount to about \$380,000, roughly estimated. This line must be kept in constant repair, and the running expenses are not to be overlooked, so that the cost of five minutes' conversation, which has been fixed at \$9, must not be regarded as excessive, for it must be remembered that while the person is conversing he practically has the loan of \$380,000 for

five minutes, and that an answer may be obtained immediately to each question."

A Significant Incident of Nineteenth Century Progress

A writer in the *Electrical Review* for November tells the following interesting incident which happened at the Chicago end of the line during the opening ceremonies, when Mr. William Berri, proprietor

of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, was talking over the wire: "Mr. Berri dictated from Chicago an article to his stenographer, who was in the editorial rooms in Brooklyn, and then called up Managing Editor John A. Halton, with whom he conversed a few minutes. Editor Murat Halstead then talked with Mr. Berri, and after this a few other people used the line. Mr. Berri then came back to the phone and called up Mr. Halton again. While talking with him Mr. Berri heard a peculiar noise on the wire and asked what it was. The reply was that the presses had just started up to run off the first edition of the paper. The noise came through several rooms before reaching the editorial rooms, where the telephone was located, and then traveled along the wire 1,000 miles to Chicago. In this brief time Mr. Berri's article had been written out in long hand, set in type, stereotyped, put on the press and the presses started."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF CANADA.

MR. LAWRENCE IRWELL, of Toronto, who writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly* on "The Present Position of Canada," has not too much to say in praise of her, and is, in fact, a rather gloomy observer altogether. In the first place he mentions the disappointing census returns, showing an increase of less than 600,000 in ten years. During the last forty years nearly seventy per cent. of British emigrants have gone to the United States, and not over ten to Canada. The matter needs, he thinks, careful attention on the English side of the water. He finds in the mismanagement of genuine, and the floating of bogus, companies the reason why English capital is not as largely invested in Canadian enterprises as might have been expected. "With the credit of Great Britain at her back, with a small but industrious population, and an area of three and a half million square miles, it must be admitted that the Dominion ought to have made a better showing. Her lumber trade is the finest in the world, her fisheries are certainly good; yet her total trade is only upon the scale of a single Australian colony, although the population is larger than that of all the Australian colonies combined. The public revenue and debt are small compared with other colonies, the debt being one-third of that of Australasia, although the territorial area is about the same. The national policy (a highly protective tariff) has, it is claimed, assisted manufacturers; but the home market is small, and the products of the factories do not appear to be exported to any large extent.

Abortive legislation (which he says abounds), the recent scandals, and the vulnerability of Canada from the side of the United States are other points discussed by the writer.

TOM BROWN, in the *Leisure Hour*, has an interesting paper on the "Dialect of the Black Country." He says that in many instances their language and construction is the exact counterpart of the English to be found in the works of Chaucer, that "well of English undefiled."

THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT STATISTICS.

"ARE There Too Many of Us?" is the subject of a paper in the *North American Review*, by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, who discusses in the light of present-day statistics the famous theory of the growth of population advanced by Thomas Malthus in 1798. Mr. Malthus maintained, as is well known, that human beings tend to multiply faster than food can be provided for them, representing population as increasing at a geometrical ratio and the food supply at an arithmetical ratio. While Mr. Malthus did not allege that population in fact increases in this proportion to food, he held that in spite of all preventive checks it tends to outrun subsistence. Mr. Andrews does not deny that this general conclusion is true, but holds that Mr. Malthus did not allow enough for the check, "barrenness," and made the age of possible maternity too long. He gives statistics to show that the maternity period does not average over twenty-two years, and that about one-seventh of the married women are without children. On the basis of these revised statistics, supposing every mother to have four children in every twenty-two years, he finds that the increase of population per thousand would be an average of twenty-seven per year, and that if over against this is set the rate of mortality, which under the most favorable circumstances, he asserts, is about twenty per thousand, it would take nearly a century and a half for the population to double instead of once ever twenty-five years, as Mr. Malthus claimed. "It was obvious that Malthus was far astray, at least regarding the form of his law. From our better statistics we can correct him. The natural rate of multiplication, if we admit such a notion, could not even by Malthus' own principles have been greater in his time than in the years covered by our best recent statistics, because material prosperity has been improving meanwhile. If the rate assigned by him is now too great it certainly was then. Yet Malthus is correct in urging that men tend to multiply with decided rapidity. It is universally recognized that a stationary population is abnormal, a sign of disease. The rule is advanced."

Mr. Andrews shows that, including immigration, population has increased in the United States at the average rate per cent. of 32.70 per decade since 1790, and that if it should continue to increase at this rate we should have in the United States by 1990 nearly 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. He further estimates that the minimum normal rate of annual increase for Europe during the last century was one-half of one per cent., which if continued would give Europe in 280 years a population of 1,300,000,000.

"Malthus' assumption as to the relatively slow and difficult manner in which men's food supply has to be increased was a good deal nearer the truth than what he wrote about the growth of population, but he did not see with any clearness the real nature of the law which he was approaching. The law according to which production in general advances is: The more

capital and labor applied to nature, the more product. In agriculture, however, and with certain modifications in mining, another law evidently prevails, which has been denominated the law of diminishing return, to the effect that in the long run increased application of labor and capital fails to command a proportionate increase of return. It is this law of diminishing return in agriculture which forms the stern significance of the Malthusian doctrine. Its operation may be postponed, and the reverse law of increasing return be set in action for a time. Addition to population will have this tendency up to a certain limit by making possible a fuller division of labor. Improved agricultural machines and methods will work in the same way, as it will also to bring, in a new country, more fertile land under cultivation. To have demonstrated this point is the great merit of the late Henry C. Carey. But the operation of these causes cannot continue forever. The general law under which soil is tilled is the one named, the law of diminishing return.

“So that, while Malthus did not hit the truth with any exactness, the principle for which he was so vaguely feeling is, when found, a true one, over which it were far more seemly to look sober than to laugh.

“Malthus’ recommendations are in substance still needed. Though, perhaps, no country can yet be said to be saturated with population, many localities, great cities especially, are so. It boots nothing to know that none die from the niggardliness of nature in the strict sense, which is true if you take large areas, so as not to light on famine spots, because the maladjustments of society are, even in Malthus’ own discussion, conceived as practically part of nature. The exhortation should, however, be modified, to the effect that the able, intelligent, well-to-do, especially such as can instruct and lead, may even have a duty to propagate. There is nothing in Malthusianism, or in the fact of life, to render appropriate a crusade in favor of universal celibacy.

“A Malthusian law there is, which cannot be set aside, though it may offer, except in limited localities, nowise the present threat which many have seemed to see in it. Sometime it must take effect, the result being, not of course that humanity will starve, or even any part of it, but that either additional restraint must be applied, or a lessening per capita plenty will induce vices and diseases to which enough will succumb to let the others continue. The picture of a world starved to death is no legitimate suggestion of Malthusianism.”

“On the other hand,” says Mr. Andrews, “we have to comfort us the observations that about only one-sixth of the cultivable land of the world is as yet occupied; that infinitely greater saving is possible than has ever been exercised thus far, and though food getting will become harder and harder, the getting of other things, and especially such as minister to our higher life, is to be easier and easier as the aeons pass. Bread winning, he continues, may become 100 times as difficult as now; if manufacturing becomes the

same degree easier, humanity will get its whole living with no greater difficulty than now. Yet three hard facts confront us. One is that the earth’s stock of substances capable of sustaining human life is, after all, limited; another, that many of these are passing hopelessly beyond man’s reach; and the third is that such utilizing of plant nutrition as is intrinsically possible must forever increase in cost.”

This is Mr. Andrews’ conclusion: “Let the masses remain ignorant and brutish, and human life will forever continue in threatening disproportion to food, progress and poverty side by side, the comfort of a few shadowed by wars and want and sicknesses on the part of multitudes. Only as character shall prevail can coming generations fill the ideal of an earthy society; human beings numerous enough to work the great cosmic field to the best advantage, yet voluntarily few enough to admit of a reasonable and decent subsistence for all. For man’s body as for his soul, for time as for eternity, his only hope lies in spiritual elevation.”

The Distribution of Population.

In the *Edinburgh Review* appears an article on the same subject, which deals more especially with the distribution of the population of the globe and the “tidal movements of humanity” in connection therewith. In Malthus’ opinion the globe would have been already overstocked if the progress of population had been continuous from antiquity. But for some mysterious cause many of the populous countries of antiquity have become depopulated and apparently unable to support life: “It is uncertain whether, at the present moment, the population of the globe is greater than it was two or three thousand years ago. There is congestion in Europe, in India and in China; there are innumerable tribes in Central Africa on whom even the slave trade makes no perceptible impression. But the vast plains of Asia, which swarmed with men under the Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian Empires, are deserted.”

Philosophers and other people ought, the reviewer thinks, to give these matters more attention: “Our attention is now peculiarly called to them because the nineteenth century, now drawing to a close, is pre-eminent for the two leading phenomena of population—namely, the rapid increase of births in most of the States of Christendom, and, we may add, in India, and the enormous migration of Europeans to settlements in the North and South American continents and in other parts of the world.”

THE MOVING PEOPLES.

The French, as most people know, are the least migratory of European nations. They do not suffer from the pressure of population at home, which is declining, nor are they assisted by the adventurous spirit. In the seventeenth century France had the largest transmarine territorial empire in the world: “The colonies of France have always been created and maintained by the State, never by the people; and at the present day, when an attempt is made to

revive the colonial spirit, there is but little emigration, and the colonies are supported by the mother-country at a cost, we believe, of a hundred million francs a year."

On the other hand, instead of their population declining like the French, England and Wales alone add 1,000 a day to the population of the world. The United Kingdom, Germany and Italy send out every year a larger number of emigrants than the rest of the world together. "The annual average of emigrants who leave the shores of the United Kingdom was 248,000, and rose to 334,452 in 1891. The emigrants from Germany are estimated at 130,000; from Scandinavia, 62,000; from Italy, 32,000. During the thirty-seven years from 1853 to 1889, 3,439,138 English, 689,705 Scotch and 2,775,007 Irish have emigrated, principally to America. Austria-Hungary sends out a yearly average of 45,000, and the number is steadily increasing; France contributes under 5,000; Portugal, some 16,000; Norway, 15,500; Sweden, 28,000; Denmark, 6,000; Switzerland, 10,000; Holland, a number which varies greatly from year to year, but which may be put at an average of 5,000, and Russia and Spain large contingents, of which no statistics are available. Belgium alone, of European countries, has a larger influx than efflux of population—a fact the more remarkable when we bear in mind the density with which it is peopled already.

WHERE THEY GO.

"The attractions which the United States offer outweigh all others. Of a total of 334,452 emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1891, there went to British North America 33,791; to Australasia 19,714, and to the United States 252,171. The Irish go mainly to the United States; the Scotch, largely to Canada. Of Germans 96 per cent. go to the United States, and large numbers to Brazil, but almost none to the colonies which their government has planted and tended with so much care in Africa. The Swiss make for North and South America, the Italians for the countries bordering on the River Plate and Brazil, but one-third of the whole for the United States. Frenchmen do not any longer settle in Canada, and their coming is said to be discouraged from fear lest the turbulent spirit of innovation which they bring with them should work havoc in Church and State, but they shape their course for South America instead. From Austria-Hungary the stream flows into the United States and Argentina. The former of these draws from the three Scandinavian countries, and attracts Russians, Poles and Jews from the Czar's dominions."

BRITAIN AND THE STATES.

Naturally the United States population is rushing upward at a great rate. The reviewer gives some interesting figures: "In 1790 the figure was close upon 4,000,000; in 1840 it had reached 17,000,000; in 1890 it was 62,622,250. Whereas in 1850 the United States stood seventh in the list of the great powers in the matter of population, by 1880 it had reached the

second place, Russia being still the first. Every year this total is increased by 1,000,000, representing the excess of births over deaths, and by yet another 500,000 of immigrants—every day sees an increase of some 3,400."

The writer blushes to say that the largest proportion of natives of Great Britain is found in Utah. In the Mormon State 17.5 per cent. of the population are natives of Great Britain, whereas the proportion for the country as a whole was but 1.8. The highest total of British, however, is found in New York and Pennsylvania.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, WELSH AND IRISH.

"The coal and iron works of Pennsylvania are naturally chosen by the Welsh settlers, who leave the same industries at home. The States to the north and west, where agriculture is the principal employment, contain large numbers (of British), and in Colorado they form a high percentage, but, on the whole, it may be said that they are more or less evenly distributed over the length and breadth of the land. They intermarry freely with the native-born Americans, and are soon absorbed into the native population—far sooner than some other nationalities. The English are to the Scotch as four to one, to the Welsh as eight to one, and the average number of settlers from Great Britain is about 81,000 yearly. The movements of the Irish are very different. Of an average total of 63,000 who land every year in the United States, the great majority never go far from the coast. In Rhode Island they form 12.8 per cent. of the population; in Massachusetts, 12.7; in Connecticut, 11.3; in New York, 9; while in New York City they amount to as much as one-fourth of the whole number of citizens, and if we add those who are the children of one Irish parent, to one-third.

The writer points out that in the United States the preponderance of English settlers is growing smaller every year.

SOUTH AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

In the chief British colonies there is rather a different tale to tell: "In South Africa the English number 88.5 per cent. of the immigrants, the Scotch 9.2, the Irish but 2.3, and the net emigration from 1882 to 1888 amounted to no more than 8,973. In Australasia the increase of population has been great and rapid—from 36,263 in 1821 to 2,740,127 in 1881. The annual increase by excess of births over deaths is put at 65,000; by immigration at 66,000. The population is derived to the extent of 95 per cent. from British stock, there being of Australasian parentage 49.2 per cent., of English and Welsh 24.7, of Scotch 10.8, and of Irish 10.11.

England is overpopulated, says the writer, with non-producers, who are crowding out the valuable element of her population. "We are face to face with the fact that every year sees a heavy drain on our most industrious workers, while the lazy, the aimless and the vicious are left to increase and multiply."

How They Hold Down the Population in Tibet.

A writer in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* describes the way in which the Tibetans manage their over-population question: "It must not be forgotten that this Northern Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy along with it, on 11,000 out of a total population of 120,000, further restrains the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by the system of polyandry, which permits marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, the bride accepting all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family root-tree."

A WORLD'S SUPREME COURT.

IN his article "How to Abolish War," in the *American Journal of Politics*, Mr. W. H. Jeffrey declares that international arbitration is not feasible, and that some other means of settling disputes between nations must be sought. His reason for this belief is that it is practically impossible to find arbiters who have not formed an opinion before the case is finally submitted to them for decision, and that those who have nothing to gain and perhaps something to lose by this mode of settlement will hesitate before they will give consent to place their interests in the hands of another. He favors the establishment of a World's Supreme Court, to which disputes between nations might be finally referred, just as our interstate difficulties are now submitted to a National Supreme Court. In order to bring about this result he suggests that our government invite the nations of the world to appoint commissioners to meet and formulate the plan.

"This having been done the commissioners would doubtless recommend in their respective governments the appointment of its most eminent jurist as an associate justice of the court. Treaty relations would be recommended, binding all nations to the most rigid observance of the decisions of the court.

"To prevent the same difficulty which I have mentioned regarding nations refusing to arbitrate, a provision would be placed in the treaty that any nation bound by this great code of international law would do all in its power to force a rebellious nation to abide by the decisions of the court. To do this it would only be necessary for the nations bound by the international treaty to declare the rebellious power no longer a member of the international union. This decision should carry with it the closing of all the ports of the union against the offender until such time as she should see fit to accept the decision of the court.

"Should the question involved be one of damages, the nations under the jurisdiction of the court should seize all public property belonging to the offender that should come within its jurisdiction until the judgment of the court should be satisfied."

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

IN the *Forum* the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain compares the expenditures of municipal institutions in England with those of our own cities, reaching the startling conclusion that we pay for less efficient service in our large towns nearly five times as much as is paid in the well-managed English municipalities. He attributes the greater cost of municipal administration in the United States—first, to the higher wages paid; second, to the misappropriation of municipal funds for corrupt purposes; and, third, to the multiplication of sinecure offices for the purpose of securing patronage.

Mr. Chamberlain is well qualified to speak on the subject of English municipal corporations, having served as mayor of Birmingham for the three years, 1873-76, and having through the reforms which he instituted placed his city in the first rank in point of administration. His account of the way in which English municipalities are governed is for this reason especially valuable.

"In English municipalities no property qualification is required for members of the council, and in that of Birmingham several workingmen have seats, and attend to its duties without giving up their ordinary daily avocations. The aldermen, who constitute one-third of the council, are elected by the remaining members. They sit and vote with the rest of the council, and have no other privileges than that of being elected for six instead of for three years, and of escaping the cost and labor of popular election. The ordinary councilors retire every three years—one-third going out each year. This system of renewing the council by sections has the advantage of preserving some continuity in its policy and of retaining the experience of the older members, while at the same time it allows the general drift of public opinion to be made immediately manifest. The council have the power of electing aldermen from the general body of citizens; but this right is very seldom exercised, and the office is generally considered as a distinction to be earned by long and efficient service as an ordinary councilor. The only outside aid accepted by the council is in the case of free libraries and museums, which, under a special act, are managed by a committee of fourteen, consisting of eight Councilors and six citizens chosen by the council from outside. This provision enables the council to avail itself of special knowledge and taste in a matter which is not connected with its ordinary work, and has been found valuable in the development and management of these popular institutions."

Mr. Chamberlain is not so sure that the separation of municipal from national politics is absolutely necessary to efficient administration. "In the selection of candidates for the council the practice of different localities varies greatly. In some it is conducted as a matter wholly apart from ordinary politics; but in the majority party considerations have a preponder-

ating weight in determining the choice. This is defended on two grounds: first, it is pointed out that a much better class of candidates is to be found in contesting a seat when the great issues of national policy are even indirectly involved: whereas petty local and personal interests would prevail if the contest were strictly limited to parochial questions; and, secondly, it is urged that in every party there are many good men well fitted for municipal honors who have no chance of representing a constituency in the House of Commons, and who would lose all interest in the party organization if its operations were confined exclusively to parliamentary elections. Whatever may be thought of these arguments, it is certain that the efficiency of local institutions in Great Britain has not suffered, owing to the prevailing influence of party motives. It should, however, be borne in mind that in this country the members of all our local governing bodies are unpaid and their office is purely honorary, except in the case of the mayor, who, in a small minority of boroughs, is voted a salary to enable him to maintain the dignity of his office."

"Although, as has been stated, political considerations exercise great weight in determining the composition of the council, they ought never to be allowed—and as a matter of fact they very seldom are allowed—to have the slightest force in the election of the permanent officials or the day workmen employed by the corporation. For nearly sixty years the great majority of the town council of Birmingham have been Liberals and Radicals, and yet during the greater part of that time the majority of the high officials have been members of the Conservative party. All the higher officials are appointed by the council itself. The minor officials are appointed by the councilors of the several departments and confirmed by the council; and the day workmen either by the councilors, or more generally by the permanent heads of the departments. When a new official has to be elected no questions are asked as to his political opinions, and no interference would afterward be tolerated with his exercise of electoral privileges. It is an unwritten law that no paid official shall take an active part in political contests. He is expected to refrain from the platform and the press in relation to such controversial matters, but his private opinions and his votes are matters exclusively for his own discretion. Once chosen, if he discharges his duties well and faithfully, he remains in office for life, or till his resignation; with the probability that if he is disqualified by age or infirmities he will receive a pension proportioned to his salary and the length of his service."

Miss Clementina Black, writing in the *Contemporary Review* under the title of "Coercion of Trades Unions," defends them against their critics, explains in what way they use coercion, and maintains that it is justifiable. She says that, taken as a whole, the trades unions have got for their members shorter hours and higher pay, and maintains that England, where the unions are the strongest, is the most prosperous country in Europe.

LONDON'S BUSY RAILWAYS.

AN article bristling with figures gives the readers of the *Quarterly Review* some idea of the immense volumes of traffic that roll over the train and tram lines of London. The writer, whose paper is headed "Rapid Transit in London," lays to the Englishman's soul the flattering unction that he has designed and carried out for himself in London the best and most highly developed arrangement of urban rapid transit in the world. Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross there are 270 miles of line, and 255 stations; and within a twelve-mile radius over 400 miles of line and 391 stations—not taking into account the use of lines and stations by more than one company.

LONDON TRAFFIC.

The following gross totals are arrived at by methods which necessarily render them—well, very gross:

Railway passengers.....	327 millions.
Omnibus "	200 "
Tramway "	200 "
Cab and steamer passengers. . .	50 "

Total..... 777 millions.

On an ordinary week day the public conveyances of London carry about two and a half million passengers, of which numbers the railway companies carry about a million. The railway companies all taken together run something like six thousand suburban and metropolitan trains per day. The city census showed that the number of persons entering the city between 7 and 8 a.m. was 57,000; between 8 and 9 a.m. it rose to 132,000; then fell slowly to 125,000 between 9 and 10 a.m.; rapidly to 81,000 between 10 and 11 a.m.; while finally between 11 o'clock and noon it dropped again to 67,000, which is about the normal figure for the daylight hours.

FROM CITY TO SUBURBS.

Although the population per acre of London is small as compared with that of other large cities like Berlin, it is decreasing rapidly in the central districts. The central area of the Registrar-General, with a population now of about a million, shows a decrease of 7 per cent. in 1891 on the top of one of over 4 per cent. in the preceding decade. The outer ring, on the other hand—the urban area outside the limits of the county of London—shows at the same date an increase in population of 49 per cent. on the top of a 50 per cent. increase from 1871 to 1881. Certain points in the outer ring show a rate of increase even more remarkable. Willesden and Leighton had each of them in 1881 a population of 27,000; they both have over 60,000 to-day. Tottenham has grown from 36,000 to 71,000, all but double; West Ham from 129,000 to 205,000. Even Croydon, which was 78,000 ten years ago, is 102,000 to-day.

The reviewer thinks overhead railways like those of New York wholly impracticable in London. The only overhead lines possible in London would be made by "double-decking" existing lines.

The writer states that there are "two railways in

the world at this moment earning \$150,000 a mile—the one, the Manhattan Elevated, of New York, which has, as it cannot be too often repeated, a minimum fare of 5 cents; the other, the North London. This latter company is set down in the Board of Trade reports as earning the enormous sum of \$215,000 per mile. But then it has not two lines, but four.”

WORKMEN'S TRAINS.

The writer's object is to deter the London County Council from hampering the new lines with subways, workmen's trains, and so on, and frightening the timid investor by talking about running free trams to compete with the trains. Talking of workmen's fares, he says they are unheard of in America; but then they have the zone or uniform fare system in operation. "For, having a 5-cent fare as the minimum, the American local lines can afford to make it also the maximum, so that 5 cents franks a man for the entire distance that the trains go. The result of this, which may be called the adoption of the postal principle in urban communications, is obvious. A man gains nothing in money (though of course he gains a little in time) by living two miles instead of ten miles from his work. In other words, the premium on overcrowding in the central districts is abolished. American cities, therefore—and Chicago and Boston are still more striking instances of this than New York—are rapidly decentralizing and spreading themselves over constantly increasing areas, to the great advantage of their population, both morally and physically.”

WHAT THE HOUSE OF LORDS WILL DO.

IN the *National Review* the Marquis of Salisbury, writing on "Constitutional Revision," takes occasion to set forth in his customary precise and lucid way not only what the House of Lords will do with the Home Rule bill, should it ever come before them, but also that they are absolutely masters of the situation. What the Lords will do is to throw the bill out, and to insist that, before the bill is carried, a general election shall be taken, at which the question of Home Rule or No Home Rule shall be voted upon directly by the whole of the electorate.

REFUSE TO ADMIT THE BLACK PEERS.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in an earlier article, gave many tempting openings to Lord Salisbury, of which his opponent has taken advantage. "You threaten," says Lord Salisbury, "to inject five hundred sweeps into the House of Lords, in order to compel them to carry Home Rule. But do you think your black peers would be admitted? The House of Lords has on several occasions refused to allow new peers to take their seats if there was any circumstance attending their creation which indicated an intention on the part of the Crown to encroach upon the independence of the House. Scotch peers who were created peers of Great Britain were forbidden to sit and vote from 1711 to 1882. Life peers are forbidden to sit. The House of Commons in 1711 impeached Harley for

advising the creation of twelve peers." With this somewhat small array of precedents behind him, Lord Salisbury asserts that the sweeps would never be allowed to take their seats, and even if they did they would in time probably have to be swamped by new sweeps.

DEMAND REAL ENGLISH "THUNDER."

As for Mr. Harrison's declaration that the Lords would accept the bill if Mr. Gladstone and the nation were thundering at the doors: "No doubt," replies Lord Salisbury, "even if the nation were thundering alone. But it must be real thunder and a real nation." He reminds Mr. Harrison that but for the votes given by Archbishop Walsh's pocket constituencies, the nation, if it had thundered at all, would have thundered the other way. England and Scotland gave a majority of forty-two votes against Home Rule. Wales and Ireland converted this majority into a minority of forty. With an ingenuity that Mr. Gladstone himself might envy, Lord Salisbury produces a table showing that in twenty-one constituencies a change in the distribution of 765 votes would have given a majority of two against Home Rule. He asks whether the House of Lords could be threatened with extinction because 765 electors out of an electorate of 6,400,000 should have given their votes for Mr. Gladstone rather than for Mr. Balfour. At the last general election it is notorious that thousands of electors voted in many constituencies upon any issue excepting that of Home Rule, and Lord Salisbury asks whether it is reasonable to allow an issue so momentous to be decided by a majority so narrow as that which has placed Mr. Gladstone in office.

AMERICANIZE THE CONSTITUTION.

This brings Lord Salisbury to his favorite plea, the introduction of additional stability into the British constitution. He passes under review the constitutions of the democratic countries, and points out that in every one of them the framers of the constitution found it indispensable to place some check upon the caprices of the people. "The United States constitution requires the assent of two-thirds of the Senate and the House before the change is entered upon, and that of three-fourths of the States after the draft is settled. In Belgium the final assent of two-thirds of each of the Chambers specially summoned is necessary. The same rule prevails in Holland and in Norway. In Greece the assent of a three-fourths majority is required."

In England alone there is no check of any kind. The constitution can be remodeled by the vote of a majority of one-half, plus one, and the only check which exists is that of the House of Lords.

This veto Lord Salisbury seems to be quite prepared to modify by making it subject to a *referendum ad hoc* whenever any question arose between the two houses. He meets very fairly, and most people will think conclusively, the objection of those who say that the House of Lords, being an aristocratic survival, has no business to veto the decisions arrived at by the majority of the representatives of the nation.

Admitted, he says, that this may be illogical, it is not, however, the only illogical thing in the constitution. It is quite as illogical that 765 votes scattered over twenty-one constituencies should decide in favor of cutting the country in two and setting up a separate legislature in Dublin, as that 500 peers should have a right to say that before this great change is accomplished the will of the English and Scotch people should be clearly expressed in favor of the change. Grant, if you please, that the House of Lords is illogical, it is the English constitution as a whole which has succeeded. The illogical provisions of the one part have balanced the illogical provisions of the other. What Mr. Harrison and his friends would like to do is to clear out what is illogical when it is opposed to their views, while retaining all that is illogical that is in their favor. No, no, says Lord Salisbury, this will not do; if we are to work according to logic, let us apply logic all round, and if the House of Lords will not do it, it should at least be replaced by something better. While it lasts the House of Lords must do its duty according to its lights.

APPLY LOGIC ALL ROUND.

“Even if, for the sake of argument, it be admitted that the House of Lords is an illogical institution, it would still remain true that our method of obtaining, by random inferences from selected election addresses, the decision of the nation upon a question of fundamental change is also, in a high degree, illogical. At worst the House of Lords is the anomalous corrective of an anomalous system of constitutional revision, for the part which they fill in the process of constitutional revision is one which cannot be supplied. They alone possess the power of securing that in a great project of fundamental change—a change in the framework of the Empire—the nation shall be honestly consulted, and that its voice shall be faithfully obeyed.” Such is Lord Salisbury’s declaration.

M. G. VALBERT, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 1, gives a lucid and able summary of the views held by Dr. Nietzsche, the mystical and eccentric author of “Also Sprach Zarathustra” and other works. We have space for only his concluding comment:

“Nietzsche’s is a keen and vigorous, but abstract, mind; he sees the world through an ideologist’s spectacles. No; there is no such thing as a caste of strong men who do just as they please. The strongest have their failings and weaknesses, and there is often a great deal of strength in the weak. No one can succeed without having the latter on his side, and, if the absolute equality of rights is a chimera, the belief in their inherent inequality is also an error, and a less generous one. The infinite need which we have of each other establishes a close union between us, and brings the various classes of men near enough together to preserve us from the excessive exaltation of the *ego*, and prevent our believing in two moralities—one for the owner and one for the flock.”

“HOME RULE FIRST.”

THE *Contemporary* publishes a short article by Mr. W. T. Stead under the title of “The *Sine Quâ Non* of Home Rule.” After pointing out that there is no possibility of Home Rule being carried out by this Parliament, owing to the position of the House of Lords, which cannot be overcome by any means that Mr. Gladstone can command, Mr. Stead calls attention to the fact that it is by no means certain that the bill will get through the House of Commons. It can do so, but only on one condition: “The *conditio sine quâ non* of the present position is that when Mr. Gladstone brings in his bill establishing a subordinate statutory Parliament at Dublin, he shall not complicate the consideration of the central principle of the measure by any proposal to deal simultaneously with the constitution of the Imperial Parliament. That question can safely be relegated to more mature consideration in some future session. It is a sufficiently great and arduous task to bring into being a Parliament on College Green, without aggravating every difficulty and increasing every obstacle by proposing at the same time to tamper with the composition of the Parliament at Westminster.

“One thing at a time. To try to do two will result in hopeless failure. Mr. Gladstone, in dealing with Home Rule, will have to fall back upon excellent precedents of his own making. When he enfranchised the county householder he refused to deal simultaneously with the Franchise and the Redistribution of Seats. He and the whole Liberal party then said, Franchise first! If he is as much in earnest about Home Rule as he was about Reform he will have to say, Home Rule first! The Parliament on College Green must first be established; the question of the future composition of the House of Commons can be safely relegated to some future session, to be dealt with after some progress has been made with English and Scotch and Welsh reforms.”

NO MAJORITY BUT FOR HOME RULE.

Other reasons apart, the one conclusive argument in favor of this scheme is that there is a majority in the House in favor of Home Rule, but there is not a majority in favor of the dismemberment of the Imperial Parliament: “In the House of Commons there stand arrayed in opposition to each other two parties, one of which is composite, the other homogeneous; the composite party outnumbering the other by a majority of thirty-eight in a House of 670 members. The Ministerialists, however divided upon other questions, are united as one man upon one point, viz., that there shall be an Irish Parliament established at Dublin.”

There is a majority of thirty-eight in favor of Home Rule, but there is no majority of any kind in favor of interfering with the authority of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. The nominal Liberal majority when approaching that question splits up into three sections—the Right, which would exclude the Irish members altogether; the Centre, which would re-

duce them to thirty ; and the Left, which would leave the *status quo* exactly as it is.

WHY LOP OR CLIP THE HOUSE OF COMMONS?

But not one of these three sections has a majority in the House : " Any one of the three—Right, Centre or Left—can, when it pleases, throw out the Government by accepting the always proffered assistance of Mr. Balfour and his men. None of the three can force its own views as to the right way of dealing with the question of lopping, clipping or reconstructing the House of Commons upon the House, because it is itself in a minority of the House. What, then, is more simple, more obvious, more natural, more necessary than that Mr. Gladstone should confine his attempt to legislate to matters on which he has a majority, and leave over the question on which he has no majority till a more convenient season ?

" Lord Melbourne's question, ' Why can't you leave it alone?' naturally rises to the mind when ministers discuss the difficulties that arise when they attempt to deal with the question of the Irish members at St. Stephen's. What necessity is there for dealing with this question *pari passu* with the other enormous question, which in itself is sufficient to occupy the legislative capacity of the present Parliament."

A PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

After replying to the various objections which may be raised to this proposal to postpone the consideration of the future relations of the Irish members and the Imperial Parliament after Home Rule has been established, Mr. Stead concludes as follows : " This postponement of the consideration of the question is not equivalent to a decision that the subject shall never be raised. It merely asserts that during the initial stages of a most difficult and delicate experiment in constitution building, the supreme power which creates should be at hand to control, to amend, to extend, and if need be to curtail the action of the new creation. If it passes the wit of man to devise a scheme for the retention of Irish members, it is still more impossible to conceive the drafting of any bill which will not for many years to come require to be overhauled and amended by the Imperial Parliament. The moment one single Irish representative is removed from the House of Commons, excepting on principles of redistribution applied impartially to the three kingdoms, the moral authority of Parliament is *pro tanto* weakened whenever a decision has to be pronounced in Irish affairs. If Home Rule works admirably, the Imperial Parliament will interfere only ' to make the bounds of freedom broader yet.' If it works badly, it will be convenient to have ready to hand for its improvement or its repeal the same supreme power which called it into being.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

" All these considerations point to one and the same conclusion. If the whole question of the future position of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament be not relegated to the future, there is little chance of getting the Home Rule bill through the House of

Commons. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the November cabinets will take as their starting point—Home Rule First. If they insist upon binding up the creation of the new Parliament in Dublin indissolubly with the mutilation of the old Parliament in Westminster, they will practically have decided that we shall not get Home Rule at all. The separation of these two questions is the *sine qua non* of success."

AN IRISH-AMERICAN ON HOME RULE.

IN the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Mr. Bryan J. Clinch states with remarkable clearness the case of Ireland versus England. He regards the present time as the most critical period of history for Ireland's rights. He believes Mr. Gladstone to be sincere in the wish to secure to the Irish people complete control of their own country, subject only to an Imperial connection ; but he is fearful that the Home Rule majority in the House of Commons will be reduced by some sudden anti-Irish outburst, such as that caused by the dynamite explosions in London a few years ago. Mr. Clinch asserts that the bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, with certain changes in the matter of Irish contributions to Imperial taxation and in the control of the police force, coupled with the retention of the Irish members in the British Parliament, embodies substantially the form of Irish Parliament which will be now proposed. The Home Rule bill of 1886 is described by Mr. Clinch as follows :

" In 1886 Mr. Gladstone proposed to place the government of Ireland in all domestic affairs in the hands of an Irish Legislature. That body was to have no share in the administration of the Empire at large, in the army or navy, in foreign relations of the Empire, or in control of its colonies. It was to pay a fixed contribution to the Imperial revenue, for general purposes, differing therein from Canada or Australia. The post-office, the mint and coinage, and the regulation of trade and navigation were also to be reserved to the Imperial Parliament, but on those points the author of the bill professed his readiness to accept changes if deemed desirable. The establishment of a State religion was also forbidden, and finally the constabulary force was to remain for a certain time subject to the English administration. The Viceroy was to be continued, but not as now, as the representative of each dominant party in Great Britain, but simply as a representative of the sovereign appointed for a term of years, independently of English party changes.

" The Irish ministry was to be responsible to the Irish Parliament in the same manner as the Imperial ministry is to the British Parliament at present, and the functions of the Viceroy would be similar to those performed by the sovereign in the English Government. The Lord-Lieutenant might veto the measures of the Irish Parliament, but his ministers would be practically unable to carry on the administration of an unpopular policy against the will of the legislature. Finally, the presence of the Irish mem-

bers in the Parliament at Westminster was to cease, and the members themselves, with an equal number of elected colleagues, were to constitute the first Irish House of Commons. The twenty-eight peers who now represent the Irish peerage in the English House of Lords were to be left to choose between seats in either house, and seventy-five additional members of the Upper Chamber were to be elected by a constituency more limited than the general body of voters.

“The kind of self-government which Mr. Gladstone proposes to secure to Ireland has been made sufficiently clear. It remains to consider whether it is sufficient for the needs of Ireland and the national aspirations of Irishmen. If fairly carried into effect we believe it will be found so. It would make Irish interests the interests of government in Ireland. It would put the laws and their administration in harmony with the sober judgment of the nation, in place of being, as they now too often are, in direct opposition both to the popular conscience and the true interests of the country. It would put the legislation and development of public education and of all public works under control of the Irish people, and would give a fair chance of arresting the ruin of all interests in Ireland which has now continued uninterruptedly for forty-five years. It would meet the national sentiment by the restoration of an Irish self-governed nationality, which could well afford to dispense with direct relations with other countries if left undisturbed in the management of its own. The fact that Gladstone's original bill of 1886 was accepted by the entire body of the Irish National representatives, including their then leader, Mr. Parnell, as a fair substitute for Grattan's Parliament is the strongest practical evidence that the Home Rule which it proposed is a genuine restoration of Irish National government.”

A GERMAN IDEAL EMPLOYER OF LABOR.

INDUSTRIAL conciliation is the order of the day. Employers of labor are waking up to the necessity and advantages of letting the most complete harmony possible reign among the great factors of production, and have instituted councils of arbitration to settle such little disputes as arise from time to time in large establishments, but which, when neglected or ignored, place social peace in peril.

Under a variety of names, these councils all make it their business to allow the working *personnel* of an industrial establishment to take part in the administration of the enterprise. Delegates are nominated by the workmen, and though their co-operation is more extensive in some factories than in others, they have generally a voice in such questions as hours of labor, wages and supervision of apprentices, while the technical and commercial guidance of the enterprise rests with the employers alone.

A recent number of the *Réforme Sociale* gave an account of the economic and social institutions of M. Brandts at München-Gladbach, and in a still later number M. Julien Weiler explained his ideas of in-

dustrial conciliation and the results obtained at Mariemont-Bascoup.

In the *Réforme Sociale* of October 16, Dr. Ernest Dubois describes the window-blind factory of Herr H. Freese at Berlin, with branch works at Hamburg, Leipsig, and Breslau, there being about 200 workmen engaged in the four establishments. Here the Council of Conciliation or the representation of the workmen (*Arbeitervertretung*) has been in existence since 1884, but it was reorganized in 1890. It consists of 15 members, four of whom are nominated by the director and the others by the workmen. All the workmen are electors, and they are eligible after six months' service in the factory. The elections take place at the beginning of every year. Last year the chief nominated a woman worker to sit on the council, and this year the workmen followed up the new departure by electing members from both sexes.

The council meets compulsorily once a quarter, and at other times at the summons of the chief or the workmen, to discuss the general interests of the factory and the concerns of the workmen, to settle disputes between workers, inflict fines, give advice in cases of complaint, discuss wages and the hours of labor. At the close of each meeting any workman may be admitted to make known his grievances—in a word, the thousands of little incidents which concern him and his life in the factory never have the chance of engendering revolts and other serious difficulties, for the frank explanation and the prompt solution dispel them at the outset.

The general regulations of the factory have been drafted by the employer and the representatives of the workmen. The working day is fixed at nine hours—six to five in summer and seven to half past six in winter, with two hours and a half for rest, except in rare cases provided for in the constitution. The workmen have rejected the eight hours' day. As soon as a change is proposed either by the manager or the workmen, it must receive common consent before it can become law.

Most of the work is piece-work. A very curious point is the wage tariff, which is fixed for two years in each department—always, of course, by common consent. During that period the contracting parties can make no change, and if no other proposition is accepted in the six weeks before the end of the term, the tariff continues in force for another period of two years.

“It was after full consideration of the matter that I decided on the two years,” says Herr Freese: “it is running some risk, but if I give up my right of reducing wages for two years, my workmen, on the other hand, understand that they can ask for no increase during the same period, and we have thus a certain term of tranquillity assured us. I have never had a strike, and that is worth a good deal. The tariffs, moreover, are arranged on terms extremely clear and fair for both parties, and I have not yet had occasion to repent my decision.”

Herr Freese, it should be added, is a firm believer in the principle of profit-sharing, which he has also

introduced into his establishments. Last year two per cent. of the net profits was distributed among all the workmen, no matter how long or how short a time they had been in his employ, and the sum paid to each was in proportion to the wages he was receiving. The institution of Herr Freese has found imitators in Germany, notably in the Brod-Fabrik (bread bakery) of Berlin. He is also one of the German champions of land nationalization.

THE REBIRTH OF THE TRADE GUILD.

A Hint From the British Labor Commission.

THERE are some who believe that there will be no diminution of the difficulties between labor and capital until the trades union has been transformed into the trades guild, and the employer, instead of dealing with the individual workman, will deal with the guild to which he belongs. Mr. John Rae, in the (English) *Economic Journal* for September, summarizes the evidence given by Mr. Wright, of the British Boiler Makers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Association, in which we see, as it were, the beneficent transformation of the trades unions into something very much like the trades guilds. Mr. Rae says:

"This union was established in 1834, and has a membership of thirty-seven thousand three hundred, constituting 95 per cent. of the boilermakers and iron and steel shipbuilders of the United Kingdom. As it has increased in strength its relations with the employers have continually improved, and for the last eleven years it has spent only $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of its income in dispute benefit, and even that has not been occasioned by real ruptures, but merely by delays in settling the new prices for piecework, which are rendered necessary by the technical changes that are constantly taking place. These delays, moreover, might be avoided entirely, and are already avoided entirely in some districts, by both parties agreeing to allow the work to go on pending settlement, so that the vessel is sometimes at sea before the price is fixed for plating her. The society is governed by an executive council of seven, who must all be members of ten years' standing and past officers either of the society or one of its branches, and who are elected, somewhat strangely, not by the whole body, but by the branches of the Tyne and Wear districts alone, in which also they live.

"Not a penny of the society's money can be spent in any dispute in any part of the United Kingdom without the sanction of the council, and its sanction is never given till it has first made efforts to compose the dispute. The society has a paid local agent in every district, and the first effort at arrangement is made by him, and is successful in nineteen cases out of twenty; but when he fails, the matter is referred to a conference between the council and the employers' representatives, at which nothing takes place but a simple interchange of views. If the first conference does not bring about a settlement they adjourn for a second and even a third, and they have

always hitherto come to an understanding in the end. They have never gone to arbitration, because they never required it, and the settlement has always been faithfully carried out, because the conference enabled both parties to see that no better terms were possible under the circumstances. Individuals, however, are sometimes prone to violate it, and to meet that difficulty this society has taken the unique step of undertaking a pecuniary responsibility for the good faith of its individual members.

"Other societies fine or expel disobedient members, but the society compensates the employer for breach of engagement by its members. Thus lately at Hartlepool ten men working on a vessel that was required in a hurry struck, contrary to agreement, for 2s. advance, and the firm wired to the Council of the Trades Union, who immediately wired back, "Pay the difference." This was done, and then, when the vessel was finished, the council compelled the members who had struck to refund the money, and sent the firm a cheque for the amount. Then, if any members of the society contract for work and leave it in an unfinished state, or make a bad job of it, or one not according to contract, the council undertakes to compensate the employers for the loss they have sustained. Three members left a contract unfinished recently, which cost the firm £10 to finish, and the council paid the £10, and then compelled the three members to make it good. Another member made a bad job of two boilers for an Isle of Wight firm, who complained to the council. The council sent an inspector to examine the work, and as he found the complaint just, and assessed the damage at £5, the council sent a cheque for that amount to the firm. Mr. Knight said the society was led to undertake this pecuniary responsibility for the good faith of its members, because they believed it would produce—as it had produced—more confidence in the society in the minds of the employers, and they were enabled to do it through the great strength of the society—numbering as it did 95 per cent. of the trade—and through the remarkable and willing acquiescence of the members in the autocratic authority of the executive. It need hardly be said that, with this experience of the efficiency of trades union agency, Mr. Knight was no believer in State interference with trade quarrels, with hours of labor, or anything else. 'I speak,' he says, 'from long experience of the organization I represent here, and I say that we can settle all our differences without any interference on the part of Parliament or anybody else.'"

In *Lucifer* an Indian writer gives an extraordinary account of a Yogi who, by constant practice, continued for twelve years, accustomed himself to sit in the midst of a flaming fire for two hours at a time, bearing an amount of heat that would have burned to ashes any other human being. He did this in order to be trained to be one of the leaders of mankind at the beginning of the new 5,000 years cycle. By these practices he would learn "to fly in the solar sphere," whatever that may mean.

WOMAN AS A SOCIAL WORKER.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly*, Rev. W. Dike, D.D., goes rather deep into the philosophy of education in the course of his essay on "Sociology in the Higher Education of Women," and comes out with the opinion that what may—with more or less propriety—be called the new science is of the utmost importance in the higher training of our women. Mr. Dike calls attention to the great good that has been accomplished by the banding together for social work of both women and men in our cities and towns. "What is called evangelistic work is in danger of being narrow, short-sighted and ephemeral, unless it be led to vitalize the whole social life of these communities. So strongly am I impressed with this conviction that I often think that it would be a great religious gain if one-fourth of all the ministers of three such States as Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont could be dismissed, and half as many devoted Christian women, highly educated and specially trained in social problems, could take their places." Not to preach sermons from the pulpit is Mr. Dike's idea; but to become leaders in the plans of the village community, to do university extension work, to lecture—perhaps in the leisure hours left by the demands of their homes.

The writer examines the curricula of our woman's colleges, and does not find that there is sufficient specific training for this sort of work. To remedy this he advises the introduction of a course in sociology, running through a year, of three or four hours a week, even though other subjects may have to suffer. "At least one course on the family should be required. The family in its present and past constitutions and relations; its relations to the individual, to man, to woman and to children; its great function in religion, industry, education and the State, is of the greatest practical importance. We should include the house and homestead, going over the entire range of domestic science."

A WORKMAN ON WORKINGMEN.

THE *Century* prints some "Plain Words to Workingmen," by Fred Woodrow, who subscribes himself "One of Them." It is anything rather than blatant complaints and accusations that Mr. Woodrow has to give us; indeed, he prefaces his article by a very plain statement of the faults and follies of his colleagues. Passing over these, which are rather apparent, let us hear what the workingman has to say on the subject of co-operation and profit-sharing: "We are grumbling, and very rightly, too, about the way the money runs; most of it, like the rain on a roof, into a few big tubs and sparing only some chance pailfuls for the rest of us. By co-operation we can change this system of big water pipes and do some good plumbing on our own account. There are some men in the world who would persuade us that the inequalities of wealth can be removed by anarchy and revolution—by upsetting the farmer's wagon and having a general good time in eating his watermelons. They teach us the doctrine of a forcible divis-

ion of all things, so that no man's share of gold and silver, beef, mutton, cake and pie shall be more than any other's. It never was, never can and never will be done. A given amount of work or investment has its legitimate results. We may not get it in every case; but when we do no man has the right to the eggs so long as we own the hens, or the crop so long as we paid for the seed and did our own plowing. What we want is not a division, but a system of co-operation and profit-sharing that is distributive without being unjust. To bring about such a system is one of our aims, and, like all other things worth having, it will be on the line of hard work, common sense and fair play. The principle of co-operation goes to show that the wrongs of industrial life at which we kick are most of them removable by judicious methods, and not by any other means that we know of.

"The idea of profit-sharing is in the same direction, though not so far advanced, as co-operation. It is not a move from the labor side, but from that of capital toward labor, by giving it a share in the profits of its investment. It is a step upstairs, and its application and benefits depend on ourselves. It is a matter of much promise to us workers, as recognizing faithful service, energy and well-doing. It meets us in our want of capital by giving us a share of investments toward which we could not spare a dollar, and it is adaptable to our present condition of ignorance (most of us with no knowledge or tact whatever) in the manipulation of money and the management of business. We look upon profit-sharing as a step on the line of progress, and as indicating on the part of employers a wise and manly intent to make our lot better than it is."

THE PLAYTHINGS OF FAMOUS SOVEREIGNS.

A PROPOS of the recent discovery of the Queen's dolls at Buckingham Palace, the *Revue de Famille* of October 15 has a note on the favorite playthings of some other monarchs, suggesting also that a curious and interesting monograph, with the Queen's dolls as a starting point, might be written under the title of "The Playthings of Sovereigns."

THE QUEEN'S DOLLS.

The writer imagines that did etiquette but permit it the Queen must have longed to be alone again with her old playthings, for which she had still a deep affection, and that it must have been touching to see the woman of seventy-three, in all her glory as Queen and Empress, examine the old dolls in their faded blue and pink ribbons. Doubtless, too, she was unable to restrain a tear at the sight of them, for the little incident must have reminded her of the frailty of existence and recalled to her memory those she has had around her and those who have been taken since the happy days of her youth, when she made the dresses for the somewhat grotesque little personages just rescued and made famous.

NICHOLAS' SOLDIERS.

Like many other sovereigns, the writer tells us, Nicholas I., of Russia, liked to play at soldiers; but he did not content himself with making the squadrons of his guard pass before him; he played at soldiers with dolls. About 1836 it occurred to him that he would have new uniforms for the whole Russian army. Accordingly he got the most skillful painters to design costumes while he corrected the colors. Then he got the best sculptors to execute forty figures, about 20 inches in height; some of foot soldiers carrying their arms on their shoulders, and others of soldiers on horseback, with their sabres in their hands. Each figure, admirably modeled and colored, was then dressed in uniforms of the patterns corrected and selected by the Emperor, and the effect was so good that the uniforms were ordered to be adopted by the different corps of the army; while in his work-room at Krasnoïé-Selo, he erected a large cupboard with glass doors in which to store his models of the various types of Russian soldiers of 1840.

NAPOLEON'S MILITARY STATUETTES.

Napoleon III. also had a collection of military dolls, some of which, being made of bronze, have survived. Frémiet, of the Institut, was the author of them. One night, when passing the Tuileries, where a ball was being given, Frémiet was attracted by the way the mounted guard stood motionless at the doors of the palace in the square covered with snow.

Next day he made a little sketch of the soldier. M. de Nieuwerkerke saw it, spoke of it to the Emperor, and eventually asked the sculptor to make a series of similar statuettes to represent all the types in the French army. Frémiet did so well that the Emperor, struck with the scrupulous accuracy of the dress and harness of the little models, asked the artist if they could not also be colored. To say that Frémiet was delighted with the idea and found it artistic would perhaps be presumptuous; but request from such a high quarter had to be granted, and so he set to work. He was not satisfied with merely painting the blue coats and red trousers on the plaster. As still-life deception was wanted, he was anxious that it should be as perfect as possible, and that the cloth, like the metal for the weapons, should have the appearance of reality.

He imitated the cloth by sprinkling a powder over the plaster similar to that used for making velvet paper, and the stripes were represented by silk threads, so that the whole should be quite correct. Kid gloves were utilized for the harness of the horses. The arms, which were all of metal, required the greatest care, but every item was identical with the original. Even on the buttons, which were only a millimetre in diameter, the Imperial Eagle was discernible. Moreover, the artist had the patience to mould 362 pieces of metal for one battery. In ten years, 1855-1865, he had completed seventy such figures, and they were placed in glass cases in the Palace of the Tuileries.

One day when the Prince Imperial was playing with young Fleury, he came across the little soldiers,

and, thinking they were playthings intended for him, asked for them. His tutor granted the request, and the son of the Emperor and the son of the General played at battles with them; and it may be easily guessed what, in such terrible hands, was the end of the delicate little figures. Frémiet repaired them, but they seemed destined to destruction, only one escaping in the fire of the Tuileries, and that only because it happened to be at the house of General Fleury at the time. A few others, made of bronze, also survive, and one of them, colored and draped by Baron Desnoyers de Noirmont as a hussar of the fourth regiment, is still in his possession.

Such is the history of the playthings of Napoleon III, which were swept away in the same storm which overturned the throne and the dynasty.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

IN the November *Cosmopolitan* Maltus Questell Holyoake reviews the past history and present possibilities of the efforts toward "A Cosmopolitan Language," which the astonishingly rapid advance toward internationalism makes almost imminent. Mr. Holyoake himself is well known, especially across the water, as the originator and agitator of a plan for holding a great conference of the "Ministers of Education of all nations, who should agree upon one language to be taught (in addition to the native language of each country) in all schools, such selected additional language to be the same in all countries." Such men as Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, Mr. Gladstone and John Bright were much and actively interested in the idea. Mr. Holyoake evidently inclines to the view that English is the language to be selected, though he admits the objection of illogicality in construction. English is already spoken by over 100,000,000 of people, and we have Mr. Gladstone's prophecy that 100 years will see the number increased to 1,000,000,000. Mr. Holyoake's enumeration of the advantages we might derive from a universal tongue is worth quoting:

"Books printed in an accepted international language would be read by the universe. It could be truly said of such publications that 'their lines are gone out into all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.' Publishers could fairly hope to reap profits when authors had the world for readers. Newspapers and magazines, printed in a truly universal language, would contain advertisements which would be read by the entire globe. Placards printed in the universal language could be exhibited in every city in the world, and read and understood by people of every nation. The necessity for learning many of the European and Asiatic languages spoken would cease. Everyone knowing a universal language, people could travel round the world with the knowledge and certainty that if they could not speak the native languages of the countries through which they passed they could speak a language which all the inhabitants understood. The subjects to be studied are so numerous in these days of examinations that any action tending to reduce the number of languages to be

learned would be a boon. Few people can learn and retain many languages which require to be spoken only occasionally; but one language, daily and universally spoken, would be easy to recollect, and it would not take this generation of adults long to learn.

“Travel is a potent and pleasant educational influence; it brightens the faculties and expands the ideas. The ‘grand tour’ of the past has become the ‘personally conducted’ excursion to everywhere of the present. There are, however, many thousands of people who would travel, but who never have traveled and never will travel if they have to be driven, like sheep, in the charge of a linguistic shepherd.

“The relief of congested districts and the condition of the industrial classes from time to time engages the attention of statesmen in all civilized countries. It is not difficult to see the many benefits that would accrue to the world of labor by the establishment of an international language.

“It would be perfectly possible, were a common tongue established, for the inhabitants of twenty different countries to converse. A universal language need not necessarily lead to the suppression of any language, and would not imperil the individuality of any nation. It would merely be a supplementary means of lingual communication throughout the world, an additional language to be learned in one country.”

LETTERS OF TWO BROTHERS.

A VERY pleasant and valuable feature of the November *Century* is the collection of certain letters passing between General Sherman and his brother John, edited by Rachel Ewing Sherman. They are entirely free, in the form presented to us, of the objections so common to such magazine attractions, of being taken up with undue personal and family subjects; and in addition to the new and clear insight which they afford into the lives and characters of those strong and noble men they are interesting in the true conception they give of the political and social atmosphere in those very electric years of '59 to '61. The correspondence opens between John Sherman in the North, busy with national politics, and William T. Sherman in Louisiana, at the head of the State military school in Alexandria. We find the soldier writing to his brother from Dixie with frequent exhortations to moderation in his attitude and utterances on the questions which were then brewing the Civil War. “Each State,” writes the soldier in 1859, “has a perfect right to its own local policy, and a majority in Congress has an absolute right to govern the whole country; but the North, being so strong in every sense of the term, can well afford to be generous, even to making reasonable concessions to the weakness and prejudices of the South. If Southern representatives will thrust slavery into every local question, they must expect the consequences and be outvoted; but the union of States, and the general union of sentiment throughout all our nation, are so important to the honor and glory of

the Confederacy that I should like to see your position yet more moderate.” And immediately afterward we have William Sherman writing a strong condemnation of his brother's action in signing the *Helper* book, a tract arguing for abolition. “Now I hoped you would be theoretical and not practical, for practical abolition is disunion, civil war and anarchy universal on this continent.” John Sherman's reply acknowledges the error, stating that it was much through inadvertence that his signature was obtained.

But when the crash came, and there was no longer possibility for the exercise of tact and indulgence or neutrality, William Sherman promptly tendered his resignation to the Governor of Louisiana—accepted in a note full of admiration and esteem—and repaired to the North to eventually obtain a colonelcy in the regular army and begin his famous military career.

Both brothers had for some time foreseen the crisis; indeed, their clear prophetic vision of the “course of things” is one of the charms of these letters, seen in retrospect. In the spring of '61, John Sherman says: “I look for preliminary defeats, for the rebels have arms, organization, unity; but this advantage will not last long. The government will maintain itself, or our Northern people are the veriest poltroons that ever disgraced humanity. For me, I am for a war that will either establish or overthrow the government and will purify the atmosphere of political life.”

And in another letter: “Let me now record a prediction. Whatever you may think of the signs of the times, the government will rise from this strife greater, stronger and more prosperous than ever. It will display energy and military power. The men who have confidence in it, and do their full duty by it, may reap whatever there is of honor or profit in public life, while those who look on merely as spectators in the storm will fail to discharge the highest duty of a citizen.”

FICTION FOR YOUNG FOLK.

An Improved Brand Wanted.

WHEN we get beyond the stage of “Jack and the Beanstalk,” “Sinbad the Sailor,” “Bluebeard” and “Dick Whittington,” and again beyond the stage of “Robinson Crusoe” and “The Pilgrim's Progress,” we enter a realm of fiction which, like all the other realms, seems amply wide enough. According to a slashing writer in the current number of the *Church Quarterly*, there is in this particular realm of literature much more quantity than quality. Books abound, he says, the drift of which often is to produce precocious moralizing and to do more harm than good. Perhaps the writer is sometimes extreme in his assertions, but there is so much of good sense and so little of cant in the article that everybody may read it with advantage.

THE BAD NOVEL.

Remarking that the young folk nowadays are allowed to plunge headlong into the world's follies and

frauds and falsehoods, and can never, it seems, too early get a glimpse of the seamy side of life, the writer proceeds: "It is said, on good authority, that about eight hundred novels are published every year in England; most of them within the reach of young readers, and mainly depending—for interest—on vicious plots. A *vicious* plot is where some crime or violation of the moral law is the chief incident of the story, on which the whole turns, and in which the hero or heroine plays a vital part—though it be wrapped in mystery to the end. This central idea may be murder, bigamy, theft, burglary, abduction, embezzlement or forgery; elopement, ending in the divorce court; or a sudden disappearance, ending at the Old Bailey."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Another class of novels, in which untrained writers plunge into the deepest problems of life, the reviewer censures in scathing terms. And yet, says he: "If we are to believe one of the most facile and popular of such authors, the whole question is simply one of supply and demand. The publisher, we are told, orders such and such a book, staid or sentimental, skeptical or orthodox, just according to the prevailing fashion or craze, and the writer of fiction obeys. He is told not to tread too hard on the favorite corns of the public; the thing must be cunningly wrought, amusing—bloody, if you like—sensational and exciting; to go with the age and follow the popular demand. He might, of course, do otherwise and better, but he would find no readers, and so the thing would not pay. If the matter stands really thus (and the author speaks after considerable experience in the manufacture of such books), no wonder that volume after volume of poisonous trash appears, and is devoured by thousands of hungry readers with an appetite that grows coarser by what it feeds on."

OLD AND NEW.

We must all agree with the reviewer in looking back with regret from such sickly trash as this to "Robinson Crusoe," "Evenings at Home," and the fairy stories of the children of other days: "There is still a good supply of healthy fiction from writers who have done their best in the cause of sound teaching, beauty, grace and truth to purify the taste, delight the imagination and charm the fancy. There is hardly need to mention the names of such writers as Oliphant, Yonge, Christie Murray, Black, Jean Ingelow, Besant and Barrie; or such books as "Tom Browne," "Jan of the Mill," "Lorna Doone," or "Alice in Wonderland." Their name is legion, their praise in every mouth."

A WORD TO THE SOCIETIES.

In respect of providing sound, healthy, high-toned and religious reading for young folk, the reviewer has weighed and found wanting the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. Their output, he thinks, is very meagre and unsatisfactory.

"But the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is a Church society, richly endowed, conducted

by able men, and, apart from all its direct religious teaching, ought to provide an ample and magnificent supply of sound, wholesome and high-class fiction for young people. For doctrine, science, and as pure literature, their juvenile books should take the highest rank. They who know them best cannot bestow any such commendation, but are sometimes driven to use such descriptive words as twaddle or wishy-washy, no salt, not a spark of fire, no flame of living truth. One result of this is that thousands of young readers, yawning over the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, seek for food and amusement elsewhere."

THE EMPTY EASY CHAIR.

THE November *Harper's* contains the last of those perfect little essays that used to bring us face to face in kindly chat with that fine thinker and noble man, George William Curtis. This final utterance of the "Easy Chair" is a word concerning our observance of Christmas. Mr. Curtis speaks of the inevitable degradation of the New Year celebration as towns grew into great cities, and its merited discontinuance. "Christmas has a deeper hold and a humaner significance than the old Dutch New Year. But how much of its charm as we feel it in English literature and tradition, how much of the sweet and hallowed association with which it is invested, are we retaining, and what are we substituting for it?"

"Christmas is made miserable to the Timminses because they feel that they must spend lavishly to buy gifts like their richer neighbors. They thank God with warmth that Christmas comes but once a year. It is becoming a vulgar day—a day not of domestic pleasure, but of ruinous rivalry in extravagance; a day to be deprecated rather than welcomed. Are not the Timminses legion? Is there not reason in their dread of Christmas because of the sordid and mercenary standards by which it is measured? The same good sense that sees the folly of Timminses' little dinner and avoids it can stay the abuse and regenerate Christmas. It is essentially a day of human good-will. It commemorates the spirit of the brotherhood of men. You cannot buy Christmas at the shops, and a sign of friendly sympathy costs little. If the extravagance of funerals is such that a great society is organized to withstand it, should not the extravagance of Christmas cause every honest man and woman practically to protest by refusing to yield to the extravagance?"

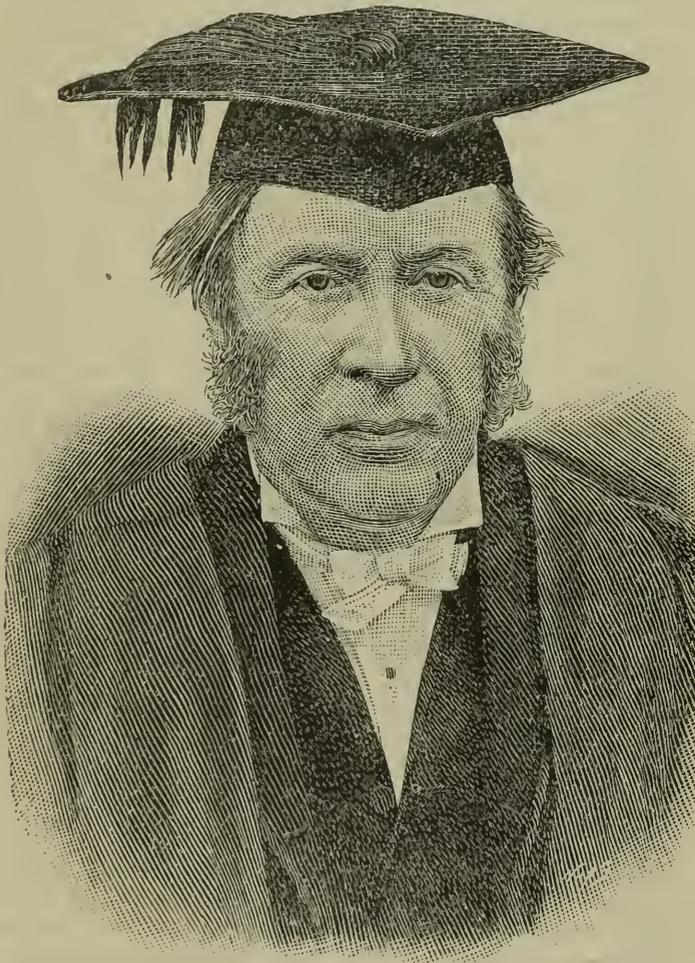
HARPERS' TRIBUTE TO MR. CURTIS.

Following these words of the "Easy Chair," some one of his associates has penned an eloquent tribute beside lines of mourning. "His love of goodness and beauty was a passion. He would fain have seen that all was fair and good, and he strove to find it so; finding it otherwise, he strove to make it so. Thus, with no heart for satire, yet the discord that fell upon his sensitive ear made itself felt in his dauntless comment upon social shams and falsehoods, and through his whole career as a writer he was often compelled to don the habit he was most loth to wear. Not thus

unwilling did he take up arms against the dragon wrongs which assailed the nation's heart—for he was the best knight of our time, a genuine crusader. Unwaveringly he met the bitter scoff of the discomfited foe whose disguises he had penetrated, and the jeers of the censorious partisan. There was no uncertain sound in the clarion notes of his challenge to battle. But he was a lover of peace, and the retirement of his library and of his Ashfield home was dearer to him than the applause of the Senate Chamber or the triumphs of diplomacy to the most stately of European courts."

A PROTESTANT PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

THE great success which has attended the pious picnic to Grindelwald has inspired Dr. Lunn with an even more ambitious undertaking. Rome did not go to Grindelwald, the gathering there being exclusively composed of members of Protestant Churches. As Rome did not go to Grindelwald, Grindelwald must go to Rome; and Dr. Lunn, in the *Review of the Churches*, announces that early in the spring of next year a pilgrim party of pious picnickers will leave for the City of the Popes in order that they may have the opportunity of celebrating Easter in St. Peter's. The cost of the trip, including traveling and first-class hotel expenses, from March 21st to April 8th, will be \$100. The party will arrive in Rome on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, and remain there until Easter Tuesday. In order that the pilgrims



PROFESSOR MAHAFFY.



REV. H. R. HAWEIS.

may understand the true inwardness of the sights they will see, they will be accompanied by Dr. Mahaffy, professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin, and the Rev. H. R. Haweis, who, for the last 30 years, has taken a close personal interest in the fortunes of the Italian people. He was a friend of Garibaldi, and can talk by the hour concerning Pio Nono, Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and all the celebrities who took part in the great drama of Italian regeneration. The trip will be made *via* Lucerne, where the party will rest for one day. They will then proceed by Milan to Rome, returning by Genoa and Strasburg. Arrangements have not yet been perfected for receiving the pilgrims in audience at the Vatican, but it is understood that Dr. Lunn does not despair of conducting his pious picnickers to the foot of the Pontifical throne. The arrangements for this tour are in the hands of Mr. J. T. Woolryche Perowne, the son of the Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Lunn has also arranged for a pilgrimage to Chautauqua in connection with Mr. Robert Mitchell's Polytechnic excursion.

THE Rev. James Macdonald, writing in *Folk Lore* on "Bantu Customs and Legends," says the Africans' ways often reminded him in the most unexpected manner of the legends of ancient Greece and Rome. If the Bantu and the Greek and Roman legends had not a common origin, it is at any rate clear that the civilizations of the East and West grew from certain primitive ideas common to the human race.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN our department "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found reviews of the three papers, "Municipal Institutions in America," by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain; "The Schools of Buffalo and Cincinnati," by Dr. J. M. Rice, and "Endowed Theatres and the American Stage," by Madame Modjeska.

HULL HOUSE AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

"A New Impulse to an Old Gospel" is the subject of a paper by Miss Jane Addams, who treats of the necessity in cities for such social organizations as Hull House, Chicago, of which she was one of the founders. Hull House, she explains, is not a University Settlement, but is distinctly a Social Settlement, which aims to "make social intercourse express the growing sense of the economic unity of society. It is an attempt to add the social function to democracy. It was opened on the theory that the dependence of classes on each other is reciprocal; and that as the social relation is essentially a reciprocal relation, it gave a form of expression that has peculiar value."

THE PLANET MARS.

Professor Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, contributes a paper on "What We Really Know About Mars," which he sums up as follows: "The three views which have just been given are representative; all of them are based on serious study, and at least two of them may be taken as authoritative. M. Flammarion regards it as very probable that the dark areas of Mars are water and the bright ones land. Professor Schaeberle's observations with the greatest telescope in the world, under the best possible conditions, lead him to precisely opposite conclusions. Mr. Brett doubts if land and water exist on Mars at all, and gives good reasons for deciding that the planet is in a heated state—as we suppose Jupiter to be, for example. Telescopic observations show that the planet Venus appears to a distant observer far more nearly like the earth than does Mars. When we come to an examination of the particularities of Mars' surface we find dissimilarity and not likeness to details of the earth's. Under these circumstances and so long as such widely divergent views can be advocated by competent observers, it appears to me that the wise course is to reserve judgment and to strive for more light. I feel certain that when a satisfactory explanation is finally reached, the Lick Observatory will be found to have contributed its share to the solution."

THE SMALL FARMER.

Professor R. Means Davis, in his article "The Matter with the Small Farmer," seeks to show that many of the most serious burdens resting on this class are imposed by natural causes, such as the exhaustion of farm lands and the competition of the large farms of the West. He suggests as a remedy "that the small farmer should more and more endeavor to leave the production of the staple crops to large planters and devote himself to 'small farming' indeed. He has muscle and he has land in plenty. He greatly needs capital to utilize them to the best advan-

tage. Denunciation of railroads, factories and banks will hardly make him more prosperous."

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Librarian Ainsworth R. Spofford has an article stocked with information on the Library of the United States. The new library building at Washington, he tells us, covers almost three acres of ground, and will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come. The library contains at present 650,000 volumes, besides hundreds of thousands of manuscripts, maps, pamphlets and newspapers. The number of publications registered for copyright in each year has increased from 5,600 in 1870 to 48,908 in 1891. He is of the opinion that through the new International Copyright Law the receipts of publications of all kinds at the Congressional Library will be largely increased.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in another department President E. Benjamin Andrews' article, "Are There Too Many of Us?" and Mgr. O'Reilly's on "How to Solve the School Question."

SCANDINAVIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen writes of the Scandinavians in the United States. He asserts that there is no other class of immigrants which is so easily assimilated. Trained to industry, frugality and self-reliance by the free institutions and the scant resources of their native lands, the immigrants from Norway and Sweden adapt themselves with great ease to American institutions. "They come here with no millennial expectations, doomed to bitter disappointment, but with the hope of gaining, by hard and unremitting toil, a modest competency. They demand less of life than Continental immigrants of the corresponding class, and they usually, for this very reason, attain more. The instinct to save is strong in the majority of them; and save they do, when their neighbors of less frugal habits are running behind. The poor soil of the old land and the hardships incident upon a rough climate have accustomed them to a struggle for existence scarcely less severe than that of the Western pioneer, and unilluminated by any hope of improved conditions in the future. The qualities of perseverance, thrift and a sturdy sense of independence which this struggle from generation to generation has developed are the very ones which must form the corner stone of an enduring republic."

Mr. Boyesen explains that the chief reason why Scandinavians in the United States are so largely Republican is that a large majority of the old settlers served in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He estimates the total Scandinavian population of the country (counting only actual immigrants) at about 750,000.

CHOLERA AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Erastus Wiman estimates the effect which would be produced on American commerce in the event of an epidemic of cholera in this country. "If the receipts of transportation were to be cut down twenty-five per cent., a financial disaster would occur of the first magnitude.

As a rule the surplus over operating expenses of average transportation facilities do not exceed twenty-five per cent., and it is with this surplus that interest, fixed charges and dividends are paid. If these were to stop, the extent of the calamity would be next to universal. Following this, however, would be the result that the entire monetary circles of the country would be most seriously affected. Not only would speculation be paralyzed and all new enterprises be checked, but even for the legitimate wants of business the monetary accommodations would be wanting. The loss of confidence would restrict loans, lessen deposits, and generally contract the policy of every financial institution in the country. The result would be an almost total cessation of new purchases; and credit, that blessed hand-maid of commerce, would receive so severe a shock as to be for the moment almost beyond recovery. The results of this would be that the earning power of banking institutions throughout the land would almost cease, and in connection with the investments in railroads and steamboat lines there would be a cessation of revenue almost universal among the class dependent upon dividend returns. The income of capitalists would thus largely sink out of sight, and with this also the ability to buy and pay for the articles, the sale of which yields the profit for the great rank and file of retailers, who supply the wants of those whose incomes are steady and liberal. These retailers, in their turn, would be unable to pay their obligations, much less to make new purchases, and would be seriously embarrassed, their employees and their families all sharing in the general disaster."

QUARANTINE AT NEW YORK.

Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the port of New York, gives an account of his work during the recent invasion of cholera, and points out some of the defects in the equipment of the health department of New York which should be at once remedied. The needs are not very many. There should be a cholera station between Hoffman and Swinburne Islands having an area of ten acres. It should be equipped with a pavilion large enough to hold 100,000 persons, and supplied with necessary disinfecting apparatus. There should be purchased by the State a fast tug for the use of the health officer, one boarding tug for his assistants, one large transfer boat in which to move immigrants, and one large boat for the sick and suspects. Besides, there should be an emergency fund of \$50,000, aside from the regular quarantine fund.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The American Consuls-General at Berlin and St. Petersburg forecast the part Germany and Russia will take in the coming World's Fair at Chicago. One of the most notable features of the German display will be, we are told, the department of women's work, which will show the work of German women in art and domestic work, social and verein work, in the work of charity, and in children's care and education; and will also show the working of the Kindergarten system and the Fresh Air Fund as they are carried on in Germany.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gives his opinion as to the proper relations of Christian ministers to political questions. He holds that it is one of the chief functions of the Church to denounce sin wherever it may be found intrenched behind political barricades. "Pre-eminently it is the function of the Church and of the pulpit in this age to mediate between capital and labor, and with ceaseless assiduity to fill the awful chasm between wealth and poverty."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. McCARTHY praises Mr. Morley, and Mr. T. W. Russell puts the other side of the case. Mr. McCarthy calls upon Mr. Morley to clear out the castle, and applauds him for appointing the Evicted Tenants' Commission, especially praising him for making Mr. Justice Mathew president. He urges him to pack the magisterial bench with Nationalist J. P.'s. He finishes up by saying that he knows Mr. Morley means well, and he is glad to see that so far he has done well. Mr. Russell dwells upon Mr. Morley's position as the factotum of Archbishop Walsh.

THE PETRIE PAPYRI.

Mr. Mahaffy describes the papers which have been rescued from the mummies in the Fayum. In the third century wood was scarce in Egypt, and the coffins were constructed from masses of waste paper, which was glued together in layers and was then coated within and without with clay. The papers from which these coffins were made were torn into pieces of moderate size. The writing is spoiled in many places by the clay coating, and the whole seems to have been mixed with deliberate intention. But Mr. Petrie and a company of learned scholars, of whom Mr. Mahaffy is one, have been employed during the last two years in cleaning, deciphering, guessing and combining, until it is now possible to form some idea of what has been recovered from the past. There was the whole concluding scene of a lost play of Euripides and some remains of thirty-five lines of the "Iliad." This is the oldest copy of the "Iliad" that has been found. There were three pages of the "Phædo" of Plato, but the bulk of the documents are papers which throw light upon the social condition of the Fayum. Mr. Mahaffy is an interesting writer, and his paper is a very readable account of an extraordinary recovery of the records of bygone times.

THE GOLF MANIA.

Mr. L. F. Austin has a pleasantly written paper in which he discusses the question of the degeneracy of the British oarsman, taking as his text, of course, the recent defeat by the French. His paper takes the form, to some extent, of a plea for rowing as against golf. After referring to the dangers of cycling to the constitution, he thus retorts on the golfers:

"Is not more to be feared from the absorbing pursuit that has converted our country commons into sieves and covered them with the red flags of danger? The bicycle chest may be dreadful, but I think the golf straddle, the golf waggle and the golf twist are at least as alarming. Whenever I meet a friend coming along Pall Mall with his legs wide apart, his head and shoulders twisted around backward, and his hands aimlessly swaying his umbrella, I know at once what has happened to him. The golf bacillus has got him. Henceforth, though he may be a good husband, an indulgent father, a kind friend and a sound man of business, he is lost—hopelessly, irretrievably lost. The beautiful sights and sounds of nature have for him no sweetness (unless, indeed, that sweetness be linked and drawn out over eighteen holes). He who in happier days was content to argue on foreign policy or the latest literary marvel now discusses with a fatal zest the last attempt of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to codify its rules and bring them down to the level of the Southern understanding; his dreams are disturbed by nightmare visions of bunkers; his days are made hateful to him by stimies, and he would think nothing of losing the world if only he could manage not to miss the globe. Truly, a terrible picture!"

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the papers by Mr. Mather on the "Eight Hours Question," Gabriel Monod on "M. Rénan," and Mr. Stead's article on "The Sine Quâ Non of Home Rule." The other articles are of more general interest.

AN EPILEPTIC COLONY.

The most useful is the paper by Edith Sellers describing the epileptic colony at Bielefeld. It was established twenty-seven years ago, and has done exceedingly good work ever since. It began in a small way, but now the colony has 1,100 inmates and its value is estimated at \$665,000. There is a deficiency of \$75,000 a year in the working of the colony. The average cost per inmate is about \$125 a year, of which they pay about \$60 a year each. The women are much more unmanageable than the men, and the epileptic children curiously enough are said to be much more merry and light-hearted than other children.

GOETHE AS A MINISTER OF STATE.

Mr. Henry W. Nevins discusses the question as to whether or not Goethe was wise in spending so much of his time in administering the petty affairs of Weimar. He inclines to think that he did right, not because he did any good to Weimar, but because the work of looking after the affairs of the State tended to educate him and make him a more useful man of letters.

"To the open activity of his public life may be attributed his unfaltering sanity, and the sense of proportion which made him so indifferent to the opinion of others. No labor, no adventure, not even drudgery came amiss. We find him directing the mines at Ilmenau, relieving the destitute weavers of Apolda, converting the barbaric university of Jena into the true home of German thought, prescribing for the cattle plague, choosing recruits for the little army, repairing roads, traveling with unwearied rapidity up and down the State, riding out night after night to the scene of some distant conflagration among the wooden cottages of the peasants. And it was all done without a trace of philanthropic unction, but simply with that high stoicism which we have been told is characteristic of a naturally aristocratic mind. Patience and long endurance among the complexities and compromises of actual life gave him a close sympathy with all classes, and an intimate knowledge of the poor, such as the eager democrat, though much occupied with discussing schemes for their amelioration, is often too busy or too fastidious to obtain. 'What admiration I feel,' he writes from among the miners of the Harz, 'for that class of men which is called the lower, but which in God's sight is certainly the highest. Among them we find all the virtues together—moderation, content, uprightness, good faith, joy over the smallest blessing, harmlessness, patience; but I must not lose myself in exclamations.'"

HOW THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY STANDS NOW.

Mr. Gilbert Child points out that the High Church party have practically confessed that their favorite doctrine as to the essentially clerical and Catholic character of the so-called reformation is not true. He complains, however, that they continue to trade upon the falsehood which they have now discovered. He uses with great force Mr. Palmer's account of his mission to Russia, where he went to see if he could procure from the Russian Church some recognition of the essentially Catholic character of Anglicanism. The Russians simply laughed him to scorn, and told him to make peace with the Pope first before he came to talk of reunion with them.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mary Darmesteter has a charming description of her "Impression of Provence." Phil Robinson describes "Bird Life in an Orchard in the Autumn," and Vernon Lee publishes a dialogue concerning the "Spiritual Life," which, we fear, is somewhat too subtle to impress the mind of the general reader.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is a good, readable number. We notice elsewhere the articles by Professor Huxley and J. B. Bury, as well as those on M. Rénan.

OUR MOLTEN GLOBE.

Mr. A. R. Wallace gives a popular account of the work of the Rev. Osborn Fisher, who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Wallace the fact that the world, instead of having a crust of a thousand miles thick and a core of fire, is in reality a great molten globe, skinned over by a crust of earth only eighteen miles thick. An ordinary india-rubber ball with which a child plays has a larger proportion of crust to the internal air than what our earth has to the molten interior. Mr. Wallace points out the various arguments upon which this calculation is based, giving the first place naturally to the fact that every fifty feet you go down into the earth you get one degree hotter—a rule which prevails even in the coldest parts of Siberia, where the ground is frozen to a depth of sixty feet. According to this theory, mountains float upon the molten interior as icebergs in the water. This is ascertained by the pendulum and also the plumb line. Mr. Wallace concludes his article with the consolatory reflection that the near proximity of such an immense amount of heat renders it possible that we might be able to tap it and use it for the service of man.

HOME RULERS AND THE VETO.

Mr. William O'Brien has an article on Mr. Morley's task in Ireland, in which he says a good many things fairly well. His most important point is that in which he belittles the importance of the veto by the Imperial Government.

"The veto is a question rich in pedantic controversies and obstructive possibilities, but of little practical moment to two nations honestly determined upon reconciliation. The Colonial Secretary's power of overhauling the affairs of Canadian and Australian colonies at will is the veto in the most objectionable form it could well assume; yet what Colonial Secretary's office would be worth a week's purchase if he proceeded to play Cæsar over the elected representatives of Victoria or the Dominion? Supremacy, yes; meddlesomeness, no. What we are entitled to have substantially ensured is that so long as it acts within the range of its delegated or exempted powers, the Irish Parliament shall be free from meddlesomeness or malicious interposition from Westminster by a majority which, for all we know, might be a majority led by Mr. Balfour. That is obviously a requirement as necessary to the comfort of the Imperial Parliament as to the dignity of the Irish Parliament, and is the first condition of the successful working of any Home Rule scheme at all. We do not believe statesmanship will have more difficulty in devising a sensible plan by which the Imperial and Irish Parliaments will move harmoniously together, each in its own circle, than has been found in grouping the forty-four American States around Washington, or in keeping twenty parliaments in healthy activity within the British Empire."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a pleasant, gossipy article concerning "Barmese Traits," by H. C. Moore. A Frenchwoman describes a Woman's Art Exhibition in Paris. Mr. Arthur F. Leach claims for the Grammar School of St. Peter's at York the right of being recognized as the oldest school in England. It was founded in the year 730. Mr. William Roberts cautions English colonists against thinking that fruit growing in California is as short a cut to fortune as some authorities pretend. "While we do not think favorably of fruit growing at present, we think more than well of California. For any young man with a few hundred pounds, energy and a fair share of natural shrewdness, there is no better opening than that State. The violent fluctuations to which we have referred, while ruinous to a man without experience, are the opportunity for one who has it. Living is cheap with the exception of clothing, and work of some sort is always to be had."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE articles by Mr. Hutton and Lord Salisbury are reviewed in another department.

FREE TRADE A VARIABLE EXPEDIENT.

Mr. Greenwood discusses the phenomena of the revolt against free trade in England which are visible in certain directions. He points out that uncircumscribed free trade is now bringing forth results from which even its own friends are recoiling. The farmers are being ruined, land is going out of cultivation. England's more and more fed from abroad, and the temptation increases for foreign nations to stave off the threatened general war in order to divide up her possessions. Mr. Greenwood points out that notwithstanding the general praise of cheapness as the justification of free trade, even the free traders rejoice when there is a recovery in prices. He suggests that the middleman reaps the chief benefit, as his prices do not fall in anything like the large proportion of the drop in the wholesale market. Mr. Greenwood therefore concludes that free trade is a variable expedient, and the time has now come for England to consider without further delay what is the amount of expediency in free trade.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR GENERAL.

Mr. Robert Beauclerk has an article containing much interesting information not generally accessible concerning the General Chapter of the Jesuits. It is, of course, prompted by the election of the new General, who is a Spaniard. The late General was a Swiss, his two predecessors were Belgians, and the General before them was a Pole. The General is appointed for life, and when infirm may appoint a vicar. He has five assistants, who can, if they choose, summon a General Chapter against the General's wish, and this Chapter has power to depose him if convicted of unworthiness and misrule. Mr. Beauclerk gives an interesting account of Father John Jones, professor of Moral Theology in the Jesuitical College of Buno in the north of Wales. He says that Father Jones has trained all the Jesuits in England for many years. He is one of the best lawyers in England, and if he were on the bench would be one of the chief luminaries of the English judiciary.

HOW TO ABOLISH FOG.

Mr. Thwaite dwells upon the enormous advantage that would accrue to the metropolis if the London County Council were to get a bill giving them compulsory powers

to compel London householders to use gas for cooking, laundry work and heating. He calculates that it would cost \$120,000,000 to buy up the gas companies, and the cost of the new plant to enable the whole of the nine million tons of coal now burned in London to be consumed as gas would be \$55,000,000 more. Gas would be cheapened, smoke would disappear, \$20,000,000 would be saved outright per annum, and London life would be lived in sunlight by day and in the lovely glow of electricity by night: "In the poorer parts of the town gas could be supplied by the penny-payment-meter system. Unfortunate and shivering creatures would drop pennies into a slot, and a cheerful fire would be warming them immediately.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Hodgson discourses upon the controversy between Mr. Harrison and Professor Huxley, and declares that Mr. Huxley knows nothing whatever about logic. Lord Stanley remonstrates with Mr. Jesse Collings upon his heresies about small holdings and allotments. Mr. Lewis Latimer gives a very interesting account of a French abbé of the seventeenth century and his mémoires. Mr. Justice Conde Williams urges that England should swap Mauritius for Madagascar with France. He maintains that the great bulk of the Mauritians would much rather be under the tricolor than under the union jack. They do more trade with France than with England, and he holds that Madagascar would be quite as useful from a naval point of view and infinitely more valuable for commerce.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN another department will be found reviews of the articles by Mr. Chamberlain on the Labor Question, and Sir Frederick Pollock on M. Rénan, and the poetical tributes to Tennyson.

The rest of the articles call for little notice. Mr. Marcus B. Huish discusses what he regards as the excessive output of painters in England, which he attributes to the disinclination of the majority to trouble about design. He thinks there is a better time to come, and says: "The workingman will insist upon his children being taught something which may be of use in after life, rather than letting them misuse their time in producing pretty landscapes in water-colors, huge black-and-whites of ladies in a state of nudity, or ghastly oil studies of heads of Italian organ-grinders.

"When that day comes his action will most assuredly benefit the classes equally with the masses, and will increase the quality, not only of the art of which there will be less, but also of that of which there will be more."

Mr. William Maitland seeks to show that the American farmer suffers great hardships under the present system of protection. The farmer, he says, practically has to pay for the protection of all the other classes of the community. Unless Free Trade is established, Mr. Maitland thinks that the American farmer will be swept into such a catastrophe as has never been seen in any other country. Mrs. Bagot has a short paper on a "North Country Election." Mr. Edward Dicey pleads for the canceling of the railway concession which has been granted by the Rajah of Cashmere. Col. A. Kenney-Herbert discourses upon "The Art of Cooking." Mrs. Lynn Linton sets out once more a Picture of the Past. There is something pathetic about these articles. There is never anything new in them.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

FROM the *Edinburgh Review* we have quoted elsewhere portions of two articles dealing with "Population" and "British Criticism of the Old Testament." Three political papers in this number are also worthy of note.

A SCREED ABOUT PERSIA.

The writer who reviews Mr. Curzon's book on Persia is smitten with Russophobia so far as to think that: "If Persia is left to stand alone, Khorasan is doomed to share, before many years, the fate of the Turcoman country and Merv; and there are some who think that the too tardy efforts we have made to regain our lost influence at Teheran will precipitate Russia's action and Persia's fall."

The fate of other railway projects, whether in Asia or in Africa, does not deter the reviewer from indorsing Mr. Curzon's suggestion of a railway to the Seistan Lake through territory subject to British authority and outside the Ameer's dominions. He admits the prosperity of the present Shah's reign, and thinks England should seek to inspire his government with fresh hope, the value of Persia as an ally to the government of India being beyond question.

MEDDLING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Russia in the Black Sea, England in Egypt, the French meditating the crushing of the Italian fleet and the conversion of the Mediterranean into a French lake—such are the alarming (?) facts brought before us by a reviewer who thinks the old phrase, "balance of power in Europe" must be revived as "balance of power in the Mediterranean." He suggests to France that her true naval policy in the Mediterranean should be, not an aggressive, but a conservative one, but thinks there are not many signs that she will pursue a cautious line. As for England:

"Pre-eminence at sea is so manifestly essential to the British Empire that the French, in all probability, are not really jealous of it any more than we are jealous of their immense strength on land. As far as fighting power goes, France is unquestionably the most powerful nation in the world at this moment. Her army is equal to, if not stronger than, that of her great neighbor and late antagonist; and she has a navy which far surpasses in numbers and in every phase of efficiency that of any other Continental State. We have already intimated that it is extremely improbable that France can ever succeed in her expressed desire of making the western basin of the Mediterranean a French lake. There is one event which, if it should happen, will effectually destroy all chance of that result and at the same time prevent her from retaining the respectable eminence which she now enjoys in the Levant. That event is the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean proper. Our own position will not be materially affected thereby; at all events, it will not be affected so far that it cannot be restored with ease."

THAT HOME RULE BILL.

From the point of view that "the establishment of Home Rule *does* involve the making of a new Constitution," the *Edinburgh* asks the British elector to look the Home Rule problem "fairly and squarely in the face," although he recently showed that he had done it, and has been doing it for some time. The writer contends that Home Rule means the setting up of a government in Ireland independent of control by the Government of Westminster, and argues thereon. He warns the Government that "One consequence that will certainly follow the an-

nouncement by the Government of their Home Rule bill is the discrediting of the existing House of Commons for all purposes other than the passing of that bill."

Further, he thinks that: "The Government have probably hardly yet realized the strength of public feeling which will be evolved in Great Britain by the proposal to retain Irish members at Westminster, after a separate parliament had been established in Dublin. Whether there are to be a dozen of them or only one does not affect the principle. It is in truth utterly preposterous and intolerable that the Irish should choose their executive and make their laws independently of the British, but that the British are not to be allowed similar freedom from Irish interference."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

ARTICLES on "The Authorship of the Hexateuch," "Modern Stellar Astronomy," "The Spanish Monarchy," "Lux Mundi" and the religious problem, "Faith," "Shibboleths," and "Charles Langdale's Biography" furnish forth the *Dublin Review*. The most interesting to the general reader is a review in popular language of Miss Clerke's book, "The System of the Stars."

PROGRESS AMONG THE STARS.

The writer mentions, among other things, that whereas, in our climate, the sharpest eyes can probably never fairly see more than 2,000 or 3,000 stars at one time, the number visible in the great Lick telescope of three feet diameter is probably nearly 100,000,000. The telescope has also revealed to us that many of these bodies, which appear to the unassisted eye as single bright points, are really double stars, two suns revolving in an orbit round their common center of gravity; and in some cases triple and quadruple stars. But it is to the spectrum and the spectroscope that we are indebted for the flood of light thrown during the last thirty years on stellar and solar astronomy. Miss Clerke thinks the sun is more likely to become hotter than cooler, for a time at any rate. One celestial body, which Mr. Anderson observed at Edinburgh last February and announced as a new and temporary star, is supposed to be in fact two stars, one approaching us and one going the opposite way, leaving each other at the rate of 720 miles a second! Among interesting conclusions drawn from modern discoveries, one is that the double stars move in ellipses, and therefore that the same law of gravitation prevails in those distant regions as in our system. Thus we are enabled to "weigh the stars." Another conclusion is that we are all—sun, earth and planets—moving in space at the rate of about fifteen miles a second, in a direction away from the Milky Way.

WHERE WE ARE IN RELIGION.

The article on the Hexateuch (*i. e.* the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua, added by modern critics as forming one complete history), by C. Vanden Biesen, discusses the authorship and composition of these Books of the Old Testament from a Catholic point of view. The writer seems to favor, in this first part of his article, the theory that the Hexateuch in its present form was written after Moses' time, and that Moses himself wrote only the first collection of laws, the so-called "Book of the Covenant," contained in the section Exodus xx., 23, 23, 33. With this may be classified section Exodus xxiv., 10-23, which has all the appearance of a short repetition of the Book of the Covenant, and chapter Exodus xiii., which contains an historical explanation of the feast of unleavened bread, and of Jehovah's right to the first-born of man and of beast.

IS THE BIBLE APOCHRYPHAL?

According to Mr. Aubrey De Vere, who reviews "Lux Mundi," the tendency of much Biblical criticism in England seems not so much to exclude particular books from the canon as to change the whole canon into "one large Apochrypha." Mr. De Vere's view is that the Church (*i. e.* the Roman Catholic), and not "individuals at war with each other," is alone competent to sit in judgment on the Bible, and that inquirers should hold to the Church though the heavens fall.

LONDON QUARTERLY.

THE *London Quarterly* has been raking out its pigeon-holes. A review of Lord Rosebery's "Pitt" seems belated enough, but we are back in quite ancient history in the article on "The Methodist Agitation of 1835," which deals with books, the latest of which was issued twenty-eight years ago, and refers the reader to "a previous article" that appeared in 1884! The editor has not been asleep all this time, however, since he gives us other articles dealing with "The Verney Memoirs," the Bishop of Salisbury on "The Holy Communion," and the much-talked-of "Englishman in Paris," who "remembered" so many things that took place before he was born. An article on "The Social Horizon" deals in a rather gingerly, supercilious fashion with the author of the "Life in our Villages" series of letters in the *London Daily News*. While very doubtful as to "What next? Where are you going to stop?" and so on, the reviewer is fain to recognize that—"The only vital and effective popular force, so far as we can see, is that which is urging both the great political parties in the direction of Socialistic experiments in legislation, and of a considerable extension of local and central governmental control. . . . The State is now the nation organized. State action is simply the action of the people in their corporate capacity."

The reviewer feels inclined to join the Jeremiahs, but comforts himself with the reflection that "there will be a tremendous reaction when the people once begin to feel the yoke" of the tyranny of majorities.

The article on "The Verney Memoirs" is perhaps the most interesting. Sir Ralph Verney's notes in Parliament show the House "busy with schemes for 'the advancement of lerninge; encouragement of students; grammer scholes to be maintayned by every Cathedral church; local statutes to appoint sermons *almost every day*,' proposing to reform Church music, which was 'not edifying, being soe full of art,' but should be 'solome musicke.'"

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE *Scottish Review* contains several articles of considerable and out-of-the-way interest. Annie Armit's story of Mary Shelley is the only literary article which it contains. A county historian writes pleasantly about Forfarshire. The Lyon King-at-Arms discourses about Scottish heraldry. Author Grant maintains that Merlin, instead of being the son of the devil and a Welsh-woman, was really a Scotchman of exceptionally excellent character. Messrs. Conder and Beddoe contribute very learned articles upon the "Natural Basis of Speech" and the "Anthropological History of Europe." Mr. Karl Blind sets forth, in an article entitled "Kossuth and Kiapka," the reasons which lead him to regard Kossuth with anything but admiration. He accuses him of having once offered to put Hungary under a Russian grand duke, and at another time under a Bonapartist prince, which

shows that the idealist and republican Kossuth was capable of going a very long way in the direction of opportunism.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY.

MR. ROBERT MICHELL, in an article on "Bam-i-Dunia; or, the Roof of the World," gives some interesting geographical information regarding the Pamirs. He begins by remarking that the public has not sufficiently noted the many geographical and other discoveries of Russian explorers in Central Asia since 1871; and this, he says, "is the more to be regretted because England's own boasted discoveries have mostly been sealed up in secrecy by the Indian government." The "roof of the world" is cold, as we might expect, but it is not all snow by any means, and though Mr. Michell would not oppose the absorption of the Pamirs by Russia up to certain limits, he thinks England should take more pains to know what Russia thereby could acquire.

WHERE THERE IS GOLD.

"It may be that the Russians are actuated in their present pursuit on the Pamirs, as in Tibet and Mongolia, mainly by a greater knowledge than we possess of the mineral wealth of that part of the world. It would appear that they have discovered in the mountains of northern Tibet sources of immense riches in badly worked gold diggings. We know that nearly all the Pamir waters bring down gold dust. M. Dauvergne informs us that there is a *Zirafshan* or gold-bearing tributary of the Yarkand river, and alludes to beds of copper. The Russians are touching now on the jade quarries of China, and such places as Marjanai, between the Alichur and Murghab, suggest in name similar storehouses of precious stones."

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Lord Salisbury's friend, M. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., admits that it goes without saying that England has done great good to India, but quotes a formidable list of unfulfilled pledges of the last sixty years. He concludes: "Here, then, is the true remedy and the principal one of all India's evils, excepting that of representatives in the Indian Legislative Councils and in the Imperial Parliament. Simultaneous examinations, both in England and India, for all the services for which examinations are held in England, is the chief means of England's true honor, greatness and glory—of India's satisfaction with the British rule—of the removal of India's "extreme poverty," and not only of promoting India's material and moral prosperity, but of the far more increasing prosperity of *England herself*."

Surgeon-General Moore writes an article to show that there is much call for the extension of the hospital system in India.

THE ASCELEPIAD.

EVEN the layman may read with pleasure and profit the *Aselepiad's* article on "Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., and the Religio Medici." The writer is especially fond of the "Religio" among Browne's works: "Since 1864 this book has been a bedside companion, one of the chosen companions I kept by my couch and read in early morning once yearly, in order to remain well up in them."

In "Opuscula Practica" the layman will also extend his cheerful sympathy to the sensible note on the surgeon's need of regard for Christ's grand maxim: "If there was ever one occasion more than another in which the old

Jewish precept, 'Do unto others that which you would others should do unto you,' should be acted on, it is when the occasion arises for the physician or surgeon to treat a fellow-being for the alleviation or cure of disease."

How many amputations poor patients might have escaped had the experimenting surgeon borne that precept in mind

From a medical point of view the article on the cause and prevention of death from chloroform is the most important. A writer on recent cholera literature strongly commends the "thirteen simple rules" published by the London *Daily Graphic* of September 3.

THE CENTURY.

WE quote elsewhere from Dr. Shield's essay on Biblical criticism, from Mr. Fred Woodson's "Plain Words to Workingmen" and from the Sherman brothers' letters.

Something novel in magazine literature is given in the illustrated article on "Road-Coaching Up to Date," by T. Siffert Tailler, whom readers of the *New York Herald*, at least, will recognize as one of the most enthusiastic members of the coaching parties in and about Paris during the past year. The uninitiate will be dumfounded to find from Mr. Tailler's careful exposition to what a refinement the art of having and driving a coach has come, and no doubt Mr. Weller, *père*, himself and his inscrutable skill would be put to shame.

In the specimen trip from Paris to Trouville, taken by Mr. Tailler, driver, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. W. G. Tiffany and others, the 140 miles was traversed by the great coach in 10 hours and 50 minutes, including changes, which means that the four noble horses were kept going at an average pace of more than twelve miles per hour. Somewhat curiously, the very best type of coach for this rapid traveling is the counterpart of the old English mail coach.

Bishop Potter has a short article which he heads "Some Exposition Uses of Sunday." "If it is to be," says he, "a question between the complete closing of the Exposition, and such surrender of it to secular uses on Sunday as makes no discrimination between Sundays and week days, then, for one, I should be in favor of the most rigorous closing of every door. But the question which I have ventured elsewhere to raise is the question whether there might not be some uses of it which are not incongruous with our American traditions of the essential sanctity of Sunday, and whether these uses are impossible in Chicago."

"If when Sunday came to the Exposition in Chicago, it could be assumed that in some great hall in the midst of it there would be some worthy and impressive presentation of these—if the nation should summon its ablest and most eloquent teachers and bid them do for us the prophet's work amid such profoundly interesting and suggestive surroundings, it would hardly summon them in vain. And if, then, in connection with such occasions, or as included in the scheme of which they were a part, it could be so ordered that the mighty forces of music could be evoked,—if on Sunday afternoons or evenings the multitudes assembled in Chicago from hamlet and village and prairie that rarely or never hear the great works of the great masters, Mozart and Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Bach, Wagner, and their compeers, could be lifted for a little on the mighty wings of grand and majestic harmonies, and made conscious of that subtle transfusion of the sensible into the spiritual, which, in some aspects of it, seems to be the sole province of music,—surely that,

too, would be no unworthy use of a day consecrated to lofty visions and unuttered aspirations.

"Reminiscences of Brook Farm," contributed by "a member of the community," is another pleasant feature of a very excellent number.

HARPER'S.

WE speak elsewhere about Mr. George William Curtis and his last contribution to the "Easy Chair." Mr. Julian Ralph has "The New Growth of St. Louis" for his text this month, and his article on the "Capital of the Mississippi Valley" is replete with arithmetical evidences of her importance and prosperity. He predicts that St. Louis will soon reach the million mark in population. "What is accomplished there is performed without trumpeting or bluster, by natural causes, and with the advantages of conservatism and great wealth. More remarkable yet, and still more admirable, the new growth of the city is superimposed upon an old foundation. It is an age, as this world goes, since this proud city could be called new and crude. The greater St. Louis of the near future will be a fine, dignified, solid city, with a firmly-established and polished society, cultivated tastes, and the monuments, ornaments and atmosphere of an old capital."

Mr. Theodore Child, "Along the Parisian Boulevards," is all the more delightful because, not long since, we saw the same subject handled in the "Great Street" series of another magazine by that typical Frenchman, Francisque Sarcey. Mr. Child sees more of it because M. Sarcey has been in it all his life and has lost the perspective possible to a visitor. Of the ultra refinements with which the French capital graces itself, not the least striking is the extraordinary importance of the *coiffeur*—the hairdresser of the Parisiennes. He is an artist; the hair which he deigns to dally with emerges a work of genius. "Above all things, the coiffure of a woman is a matter of taste and sentiment rather than of mere fashion. The rank and file, the mere operators, the eternal copyists, may be content to dress a woman's hair according to the models decreed by fashion and published in the special journals. The artist, on the other hand, every time he dresses the hair of one of the princesses of fashion, makes an effort at composition and seeks a happy inspiration, the suggestions of which he will control and correct with reference to the character and expression of the subject's face, the natural silhouette of the head, the general lines of the features, and the style of the toilet worn.

"A *coiffeur* like Auguste Petit, we might say, has coach houses and stables, but no shop. His days are spent in an elegant *coupé*, which transports the artist and his genius from dressing-room to dressing-room. In the evening he drops in at the Opéra to see how the coiffure of Madame la Marquise compares with that of *la petite Baronne Zabulon*. From time to time, on the occasion of some great ball, he makes a journey to London, Madrid or Vienna, for his reputation is European and his talent is in request wherever there are manifestations of supreme elegance."

Mr. Howells' novel, "The World of Chance," ends in this number. It is the story of a young man who comes from an inland town to New York with a manuscript novel under his arm, which story finally succeeds after varying and shifting scenes of fortune. "A World of Chance" will scarcely be popular—more's the pity—save in the degree that all the products of Mr. Howells' pen have a certain assured audience.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE review in another department M. Q. Holyoake's paper on "A Cosmopolitan Language." The feature of the number is, of course, the contribution of Mr. W. D. Howells, who writes under the happy title, "A Traveller from Altruria." We find him relating his conversations on topics social, ethical and economic, with this stranger guest from that supposititious land. The idea is a striking one, and opens up a field of social criticism and reform toward which our novelist has long been tending; a review of his schemes for setting the world to rights will be more possible when he has finished his say.

The essay on Aërial Navigation, which has taken second prize in the *Cosmopolitan* competition, appears this month. The writer, Mr. John P. Halland, considers that there will be no trouble at all in getting a motor sufficiently light per horse-power, affirming that there are many such already in use on torpedo boats, and he has carefully worked out the mathematics of the flying problem, with full allowance for breakdowns and accidents.

Lewis M. Haupt has a short essay on the "Growth of Great Cities," in which he shows how much such growth is dependent on transportation facilities, and *en passant*, gets in a good word for a ship canal from Raritan Bay to the Delaware river, which he argues, will insure New York City's command of Eastern traffic, not to speak of the value of the canal as a means of national defense. Baltimore, and the country at large, have the same interests in the proposed Delaware peninsular canal, which would save 380 miles of round trip up Chesapeake Bay.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic* contains an article on sociological training for women, by Samuel W. Dike, that we have reviewed among our leading articles. Naturally there are tributes to Mr. Whittier, and they are very happy ones—a critical essay by George Edward Woodberry and a characteristically charming set of verses *in memoriam*, by Mr. Holmes.

In his estimate, Mr. Woodberry asserts that Whittier was distinctly a "local poet, a New Englander," but does not deny him the merit of a larger recognition; and while dwelling on the dominant moral strain of the dead singer, sees in him more of the poet than of the reformer. "Lovers of New England will cherish his memory as that of a man in whom the virtues of this soil, both for public and private life, shine most purely. On the roll of American poets we know not how he may be ranked hereafter, but among the honored names of the New England past his place is secure."

There is a long political editorial this month criticising the respective platforms of the two great parties on the ground of buncombe and insincere issues. The twenty-one distinct planks of the Republicans, and the twenty-five of the Democrats, are, thinks this writer, absurdly and mischievously superfluous, he agreeing with Mr. Blaine that three issues are enough for any campaign. Cutting away blatant declarations and promises made to secure certain classes of voters, and also the smaller real issues, the *Atlantic* finds the great issue of 1892 in the question as to "whether the changes in the tariff which are certain to be made in the future shall be in the direction of a 'tariff for revenue only,' or be only a fluctuating adjustment of the measure of protection accorded to every American producer of something which foreigners also produce, and produce cheaply enough for exportation into this country."

Margaret Deland continues her serial "The Story of a Child," and Marion Crawford reaches a *dénouement* in his novel "Don Orsino."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THERE is a longer article than those usually found in the *Chautauquan* on "Immigration," by Noble Canby. "Granting," says he, "that immigration as now conducted is not advantageous to our side, the question may be asked, Does this country perform the Samaritan act in receiving it? Suppose we drain off every festered spot of overpopulation in Europe for one generation, conditions remaining the same there as they have for centuries, would not a single generation fill up the vacancies, and wretchedness survive as triumphant as ever?"

Frank C. Williams publishes under the title "To the Rescue!" a startling arraignment of the traffic in Chinese girls going on along the Pacific Coast. He affirms that "there exists to-day at San Francisco as true a slave market as any that could have been found in the cities of the South before the late war. The difference is that formerly the transfers were made by white men trading away those of negro blood, while the traffic in San Francisco consists of Chinese girls being sold by those of their own nation." Mr. Canby tells of the good work of the Presbyterian Mission on Sacramento street in alleviating the condition of these unfortunate girls.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE "Journalist Series" which is running in *Lippincott's*, brings this month an essay on "The Sporting Editor," by J. B. McCormick ("Macon"). "Now even the most conservative of the great dailies," he says, "employs a corps of trained specialists to describe and write up sporting events, and places them under the direction of a capable sporting editor. The New York *Tribune* has a deservedly high reputation for its racing reports. The *Evening Post* finds it profitable to devote a good deal of its space to comments on racing and field games; while the *Mail and Express*, the most religious of metropolitan dailies, makes a great feature of tipping would-be winners on the leading race-tracks. . . . It is no unusual thing for the New York *Sun* or the *Herald* to give up a page or more to reports of sporting events. Twenty-five years ago no paper except the *Herald* would publish as much in a week."

George S. Patterson continues the sportive flavor of the number by a good article on "Cricket in the United States," and C. Davis English, in "Form in Driving," tells how one can do the correct thing in equestrianism for nine thousand dollars a year. Marion Harland contributes the novelette of the number, "More than Kin."

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

THE best thing in the November *Overland* is the description of the Lick Observatory and the history of the bequest that founded it, by Millicent W. Shinn, editor of the magazine. Miss Shinn explains the reason that the results attained on Mount Hamilton have not been of the sensationally important character that some people seemed to expect, and shows that in proportion to the size of its income and staff, which are absurdly small as compared with other establishments of the sort, it is doing great things. The Lick Observatory has especially developed the photographic aids to observation, and has also done more in the way of co-operating with kindred institutions than was usual in scientific work.

The *Overland* uses this month fine paper to further the excellence of its half-tone illustrations with good result, especially in reproduction of the photographs of Lick Observatory subjects, and those accompanying the travel sketch "Over the Santa Lucia," by Mary L. White. There is the usual amount of fiction, and Dr. Edward Hall answers in a popular article the question "What is a 'Mortal Wound?'"

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for November contains several readable papers, one of the most remarkable of which is a description by M. Alfred Binet of a wonderful arithmetical prodigy who has recently come into prominence in French scientific circles, one M. Inandi. The "prodigy" is now a young man of twenty-three. He extracts square and even cube roots rapidly and accurately "in his head," multiplies five and even more figures by the same number of them, etc. Prof. Joseph Jastrow writes on the Problems of Comparative Psychology and Sara Jeannette Duncan opens the number with an entertaining and lengthy paper on Eurasia.

SEWANEE REVIEW.

A SURPRISINGLY good magazine hails from Sewanee, Tenn.—*The Sewanee Review*. It is to be a quarterly, and this November number is its first appearance. Published under the auspices of the University of the South, it promises to "be devoted to such topics of general theology, philosophy, history and literature as require fuller treatment than they usually receive in the popular magazines, and less technical treatment than they receive in specialist publications." This worthy purpose is finely carried out in the initial number, with a noticeable lack of philistinism. The magazine opens with an excellent careful review of "The Novels of Thomas Hardy," while among the contributions which follow it are essays on "Modern Spanish Fiction," and "The Education of Memory," with a further extended review of Thomas Nelson Page's "The Old South." The new quarterly is of a goodly size and well printed, and is a most praiseworthy venture in Southern periodical literature—so much so that it is quite worth the while to criticise the anonymity of its contributions.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

LEONARD H. WEST has an article in the *International Journal of Ethics* on "International Quarrels and their Settlement." He shows how signally the methods of warfare have been humanized during the past two hundred and fifty years, by the forbidding, in international agreements, of such modes as poisoning wells, using explosive bullets, loading cannon with glass and iron scraps and rubbish, etc. Mr. West thinks the use of torpedoes might also be the subject of condemnation, and looks forward to the near restriction of bombarding towns. On the other hand, very illogically, is the increased deadliness of improved modern weapons and the constantly growing huge armies and sums of money spent in their maintenance. Notwithstanding this counter tendency he concludes that "there is throughout the civilized world a growing feeling against recourse to war as a means of settling international disputes: the practice is growing of inserting in treaties precautionary clauses for reference to arbitration of disputes which may arise; even in default of any such provision, where disputes have actually arisen, their settlement by arbitration is becoming com-

moner; quarrels to which arbitration cannot be applied, may be and are being controlled by the peace-preserving influence of allied nations, and that although we may not look for immediate disarmament . . . still progress is for peace."

Father James O. S. Huntingdon argues under the title "Philanthropy and Morality" against the shams which disgrace many of our philanthropic enterprises under religious auspices. "While I acknowledge," says he, "that voluntary philanthropic institutions for children often have many advantages over public institutions for the same purpose, it seems to me they labor under one almost fatal difficulty; they are supported entirely by those whose interest it is that the existing social and industrial maladjustment should continue; they are, therefore, on the side of the very system that makes orphan asylums necessary."

ANDOVER REVIEW.

THE October *Review* begins with two long articles on University Settlements, by Mr. Robert A. Woods and Miss Vida D. Scudder, respectively. Miss Scudder cites her practical experience to show what a powerful advantage in dealing with slum problems is given by the settlement atmosphere. Mr. Woods thinks that "A university settlement ought to be a stronghold of that rising municipal loyalty which is in some respects as noble as patriotism among the civic virtues. The method and trend of city government ought to be watched until it is thoroughly known, and then patient and constant efforts made to improve the type of officials, and the methods of legislation and administration. Toynbee Hall now has its representative on the London County Council, and two representatives on the London School Board; and every settlement ought to strive to follow this example."

Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., has a literary and critical discussion of "The Poetry of Donne," and Rev. E. Blakeslee discusses the best form for Sunday school lessons.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

The November number of the *Charities Review* begins the second year of that valuable sociological journal. This issue is devoted to Charity Organization problems, concerning which we have interesting opinion from a dozen and a half specialists, such as Mr. Chas. D. Kellogg, of New York; Prof. H. J. Warner, Ph. D., of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Mr. Chas. Glenn, of Baltimore; Mr. Geo. Buzell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Alexander Johnson, of Indianapolis, Ind. The last of these authorities writes on the necessity of co-operation in the work of charity, and shows how much the advantages of the centralized organization overbalance the objections which many people find in it. All the papers in this number were read at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Denver, Col., last June.

MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL.

THE *Medico-Legal Journal* is a well-conducted monthly published in New York by Mr. Clark Bell. It has both contributed articles and a full editorial department, dealing, as its title indicates, with questions pertinent to the science of medicine, and especially with medicine in its relation to the criminal law. Its leading feature this month is a symposium on the subject of blood corpuscles. Regarding the value of microscopic examinations of red blood corpuscles as evidence in criminal cases, Mr. Clark Bell, the author of the first paper, says: "Since the researches of Dr. Richardson great advances have

been made by able observers, and it is now generally believed that, with a careful and skilled microscopist and a good instrument of high powers, it will generally be possible to diagnosticate a human blood stain from that of

any of the lower animals, with the possible exception of the guinea pig and the opossum. This, however, has not yet been conceded by some very high authorities, both American and European."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE number for October 1 leads off with a second installment of M. Edouard Rod's novel, followed by the first of a series of articles by M. Henry Houssaye, on "France Under the First Restoration." The opening paper, "The Beginning of the Reign of Louis XVIII.," offers a vivid picture of a most unsatisfactory state of society. The restoration of the Bourbons seems to have been thoroughly satisfactory to no one but the returned *émigrés*, and the pretensions of the latter were so exorbitant that it was exceedingly difficult to satisfy them. One gentleman asked for promotion on the ground that he had *attempted* to conspire for the restoration of the Royal family, adducing in proof the fact that, for the space of a year, he had "received one shilling a day from Mr. W——, an English agent." Another went further, representing that he had *intended* to conspire. "It was my wish," he writes, in the petition sent in to Government, "to raise some men in Brittany, who, *if they had been raised*, would not have failed to render signal service to the Royal cause."

The nation was nearly bankrupt, and both army and navy were greatly reduced by way of retrenchment. Besides this, numbers of really efficient officers had to be cashiered in order to find places for loyal conspirators. Some of the new nominations were perfectly scandalous. Ex-subalterns of the Royal Navy, who had not been at sea for years—who had emigrated in the days of the *Constituante*, had been *vendéens*, or *chouans* under the Republic, and teachers of English or tax collectors under the Empire—were appointed to the command of vessels, and immediately ordered off on active service. It was one of these men who was responsible for the famous wreck of the frigate *La Miduse*, in 1816. A certain count, whose name is not given in full, asked for and obtained the Cross of St. Louis, with the grade of major, for having, in December, 1813, put Count Lynch into communication with the brothers Polignac, and having, at the same time, plotted the assassination of Napoleon.

HORSEMANSHIP IN FRANCE.

M. F. Musany, who some time ago published a paper on the French breeds of horses, laments the want of a rational and uniform system of training in riding. Various theories are current, while others, again, assert that there is no such thing as theory—riding is learned by instinct. Humane people will agree with M. Musany in disapproving of the use of the whip when it can possibly be avoided, whatever they may think of his reason—viz., that a horse is utterly incapable of understanding anything, and will only be made vicious and obstinate by punishment, instead of comprehending that it has done something which must not be repeated.

M. Franz Funck-Brentano writes in the mid-September number on "Lettres de Cachet." It would appear that so far from being execrated as an engine of oppression, this institution was looked upon under the *ancien régime* as an invaluable convenience. Parents of fast young men who threatened to prove a disgrace to their families, though they had not done anything to bring themselves within reach of the law, were able to get their prodigals safely stowed away under lock and key for as long as they

pleased. Frequently these young people were locked up, not for anything they were alleged to have done, but on account of what it was thought probable they might do. A still odder instance was that adopted by M. Brunek de Fraudenell, who had one of his sons imprisoned at Fer L'Eveque, in order to insure proper attention to his studies. The youth had come up to Paris to join the Engineers, and had ample leisure to prepare for the necessary examination in jail. The fullest directions are given—he was to have a well lighted room, with a large table convenient for drawing plans, and to be visited every day by his "coaches" in drawing and geometry.

THE STRONGHOLD OF FRENCH CONSERVATISM.

The Vicomte de Vogue continues his interesting "Notes sur le Bas-Vivarais," analyzing the reasons why this district, as a whole, is opposed to the Republic. He sees in this opposition a legacy of the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Catholics of the mixed cantons are against the Republic simply because the Protestants are for it. The kind of spirit that animates them may be seen in the fact that the small local papers constantly label their adversaries *Huguenots*, an epithet occasionally varied by that of *Freemasons*—the two being, in fact, interchangeable in the minds of the local editors.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE most attractive article in the October numbers (apart from M. Antoine Albalat's paper on Renan) is a biographical sketch of Madame Blavatsky, from the pen of her sister, Madame Vera P. Jelihovsky. Madame Jelihovsky, though full of admiring affection for and sympathy with her sister, is not a member of the Theosophical Society, and does not appear fully to share her views. Her testimony is therefore all the more interesting. With regard to the Mahatmas, for instance, she says:—"Nevertheless, for my part, I have never seen them, and though I have no right to doubt their existence—affirmed, as it is, by persons whose honor cannot be called in question—yet these apparitions have always seemed problematical to me. I never hesitated to speak to my sister on this point, and she would always reply, 'As you like, my dear . . . à bon entendeur, salut!'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Commandant Grandin completes his study of Marshal MacMahon in the mid-October number. In the same number appears the first installment of the hitherto unpublished memoirs of Billaud Varenne, the Revolutionary leader of 1789, written during his exile at Ceuffenne. So far they contain nothing remarkable—consisting chiefly of his reflections on marriage and the position of women—perfectly unexceptionable, but somewhat trite at this time of day, and couched in the pompous language of the days when all the Virtues rejoiced in capital letters. We are promised, however (by M. Alfred Bégis, who writes the introduction), a description of Billaud's life in Guiana later on, and also his version of those events in the Revolution in which he was personally concerned. Of other articles, we need only note the Comte de Moüy's on Cardinal Chigi's mission to the court of Louis XIV., in 1664.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly*, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps both publish memorial verses on Whittier. The following are the last four stanzas of Dr. Holmes' poem :

In the brave records of our earlier time
A hero's deed thy generous soul inspired,
And many a legend, told in ringing rhyme,
And youthful soul with high resolve has fired.

Not thine to lead on priesthood's broken reed ;
No barriers caged thee in a bigot's fold ;
Did zealots ask to syllable thy creed,
Thou saidst "Our Father," and thy creed was told.

Best loved and saintliest of our singing train,
Earth's noblest tributes to thy name belong.
A lifelong record closed without a stain,
A blameless memory shrined in deathless song.

Lift from its quarried ledge of flawless stone ;
Smooth the green turf and bid the tablet rise,
And on its snow-white surface carve alone
These words—he needs no more—HERE WHITTIER LIES.

Miss Phelps concludes her poem as follows :

Sacred the passion-flower of thy fame.
To thee, obedient, "Write," the Angel saith.
Proudly life's holiest hopes preserve thy name,
Thou poet of the people's Christian faith.
Master of song ! Our idler verse shall burn
With shame before thee, Beauty dedicate !
Prophet of God ! We write upon thine urn,
Who, being Genius, held it consecrate :

To starving spirits, needing heavenly bread—
The bond or free, with wrong or right at strife ;
To quiet tears of mourners comforted
By music set unto eternal life.
These are thine ushers at the Silent Gate ;
To these appealing, thee we give in trust.
Glad heart ! Forgive unto us, desolate,
The sob with which we leave thy sacred dust !

Miss Anna M. Williams, in *Outing*, thus holds up the "barbarous" concomitants of football to ridicule :

His cheeks are etched in Harvard stripes,
His eyes are dyed Yale blue ;
His nose is warped, his front teeth gone,
His skull is fractured, both ears torn,
His arms are bandaged, too.
A crutch supports his crippled weight,
And his anatomy
Subtracts now, from the maximum
Two broken ribs, a jointless thumb,
And fingers—all but three.
But, oh ! he wears a laurel crown,
His pedestal's near Heaven !
They stamp and shout, when he comes out,
He's pride of men, and pet of ten,
The King of his Eleven.

The poem, "At Set of Sun," which we quoted from *Atalanta* in this department last month was written by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox when she was sixteen years old.

In the *Century*, Rudyard Kipling has a short poem entitled "The Answer." It is a quaint conceit, touched with the spirit of the East, which Mr. Kipling loves to affect. A rose falling upon the garden path called out to God and murmured against his wrath :

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Record.

Watchman What of the Night? Harry W. Desmond.

Argosy.

The Harvest Now Is Gathered In. Helen M. Burnside.

Art Journal.

A Burgundy Folk Song. (Illus.) E. F. Strange.

Atlantic Monthly.

An English Missal. Lizette W. Reese.
In Memory of John Greenleaf Whittier.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Whittier (Dying). Elizabeth S. Phelps.
Four Quatrains. C. W. Coleman, Charlotte F. Bates, J. B. Tabb, E. M. Thomas.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Tennyson and "Cymbeline." Sir T. Martin.
Leaving Aldworth. H. D. Rawnsley.

Century Magazine.

Beyond the Limit. Maurice Thompson.
Insomnia. T. Bailey Aldrich.
The Poem Here at Home. J. W. Riley.
Browning at Asolo. R. Underwood Johnson.
G. P. Bradford. G. Bradford Bartlett.

Chautauquan.

Rus in Urbe Titus Munson Coan.

Cosmopolitan.

White Violets. (Illus.) Edgar Fawcett.
Redwing. C. J. O'Malley.
Sylvia. Margaret Crosby.
Pompeii. Mary T. Higginson.
The Nation. Charlotte P. Stetson.
To Walt Whitman, The Man. J. J. Piatt.

Eastern and Western Review.

Tennyson. Madame E. L. Mijatovich.

Good Words.

The Shepherdess. John Reid.
All Saints. Sarah Doudney.

Idler.

A Fairy Song. (Illus.) E. Philpotts.

Leisure Hour.—November.

Sonnet. E. Thorneycroft Fowler.

Library Review.

Alfred Tennyson. J. J. Britton.

Lippincott.

The Homeless Thoughts. Dora B. Goodale.
Corydon at the Tryst. Frances Nathan.
Mirage. Edith M. Thomas.

Longman's Magazine.

A Feat of '94. A. H. Beesley.
Sunset on Henna Cliff. Graham R. Tomson.

Monthly Packet.

Tennyson. C. R. Coleridge.

Nineteenth Century.

Tennyson. Tributes by Prof. Huxley, F. W. H. Myers, Hon. R. Noel, F. T. Palgrave, A. de Vere, T. Watts and J. Knowles.

Scots Magazine.

Tennyson. John Hagben.

Scribner's Magazine.

Two Backgrounds. Edith Wharton.
Villon. Francis B. Gummere.
Bethrothal.

Sunday at Home.

The Grave of Grief. E. Nesbit.

Sunday Magazine.

Slave and Free. Katharine Tynan.
Nell. Ellen Thornecroft Fowler.
A Village Church. Jennette Fothergill.

Temple Bar.

Gone Away. C Kitchin.
Niagara. John Snedgrass.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Record.

French Cathedrals. Barr Ferree.
The Grammar of the Lotus. Prof. W. H. Goodyear.
Byzantine Architecture. Prof. Aitchson.

Art Amateur.

What Is Impressionism? W. H. W.
Figure Painting. Frank Fowler.
Still Life Painting. Frank Fowler.
A Lesson in Free-Hand Painting. Ernest Knaufft.

Art Interchange.

Guercino Da Cento. Isabella Anderton Debarbieri.

Art Journal.—London.

Lord Mayor's Day. Photogravure After W. Logsdail.
Mr. Logsdail and Lincoln. (Illus.)
Recent Fashions in French Art.—I. (Illus.)
Marion Hepworth Dixon.
Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall.
Raphael's "Crucifixion." (Illus.)
Birmingham School of Art. (Illus.) A. Vallance.
The Mural Paintings at Marlborough House. M. Q. Holyoake.

Art Student.

Learning to Draw. Ernest Knouff.

Atalanta.

Michel Angelo. (Illus.) G. A. Storey.

Century Magazine.

Ilza Répin. (Illus.) Isabel F. Hapwood.

Chautauquan.

Influence of Greek Architecture in the United States. Prof. W. H. Goodyear.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London.

Reproductions of "Madonna in Glory, with Saints and the Donor," by Fra Bartolomeo; "Judith," by Cristofano Allori; and ten others.

Cosmopolitan.

Art Schools of Paris. Lucy H. Hooper.

Fortnightly Review.

A Future School of English Art. Duke of Marlborough.
The Woman's Art Exhibition in Paris.

Nineteenth Century.—November.

Whence Comes This Great Multitude of Painters? M. B. Huish.
Michel Angelo. Mrs. Ross.

Scribner's Magazine.—November.

French Art.—III. Realistic Painting. (Illus.) W. C. Brownell.

Magazine of Art.

Little Bo-Peep. With Portrait. Jan Van Beers.
J. Van Beers. W. H. Spielmann.
Copyright in Works of Fine Art. Gilbert E. Samuel.
Burmese Arts and Burmese Artists. Harry L. Tilly.
The French Feeling in Parisian Pictures. Bernard Hamilton.

Then softly as the rain-mist on the sward
Came to the Rose the answer of the Lord:
"Sister, before I smote the dark in twain.
Or yet the stars saw one another plain,
Time, tide and space I bound unto the task
That thou shouldst fall, and such an one should ask."

Whereat the withered flower, all content,
Died as they die whose days are innocent;
While he who questioned why the flower fell
Caught hold of God, and saved his soul from hell.

ART TOPICS.

SO MANY young Americans, and especially American women, study in the art institutes and salons of Paris, that there is a national interest in Lucy M. Hooper's short article on "The Art Schools of Paris," in the November *Cosmopolitan*. She describes with particular detail the great academy which Julian founded twenty-four years ago, and in which over a thousand students—some three or four hundred of them women—are now studying.

"The latest development in the realms of art tuition in Paris is the question of admitting female students to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The question, mooted and persistently pressed by Madame Berthaux, the president of the Woman's Fine Art Society of Paris, has received due consideration from the present Ministry. The lady's plea was that, while female pupils were admitted to the law and medical schools of Paris, their exclusion from the Academy of Fine Arts was unjust and indefensible, and the more so as Rosa Bonheur and Madeleine Lemaire were numbered among the artistic celebrities of the nation. So far, the petition has remained ungranted. A barrier, found as yet unsurmountable, exists against a favorable solution of the question. The French authorities will not for a moment admit the possibility of suffering women, and especially young girls, to study in classes with men. Propriety and decency, they declare, forbid the measure. Women, therefore, will not be admitted to study at the Beaux Arts till a separate set of studios shall be provided for their use, with the entrance so arranged that under no circumstances shall the male and female pupils so much as pass each other on entering and departing. Therefore, till the funds are found for the erection of the new buildings women cannot enjoy the privilege of studying painting and sculpture gratuitously in Paris; for the Ecole des Beaux Arts is the only establishment of the kind in that city in which tuition is free."

Belford's series of articles on "The Men Who Made the West" brings us this month to the artists and art patrons of Chicago, who are treated of by William Armstrong. He tells of the great interest in the art institute of the city, and its well-attended and well-filled annual exhibitions. The Art School had last year 841 students, and now a new home for the æsthetic is being erected on the lake front, a magnificent building costing half a million. Mr. Armstrong emphasizes the strong need and strong desire for American subjects for American art, and exhorts our painters to stay at home and paint what they see there. He sketches the lives and work of such patrons as Charles L. Hutchinson, Charles T. Yerke and the Armours, and of such Western artists as Oliver Dennett Grover, John H. Vanderpoel, Leonard W. Volk and Lorado Taft.

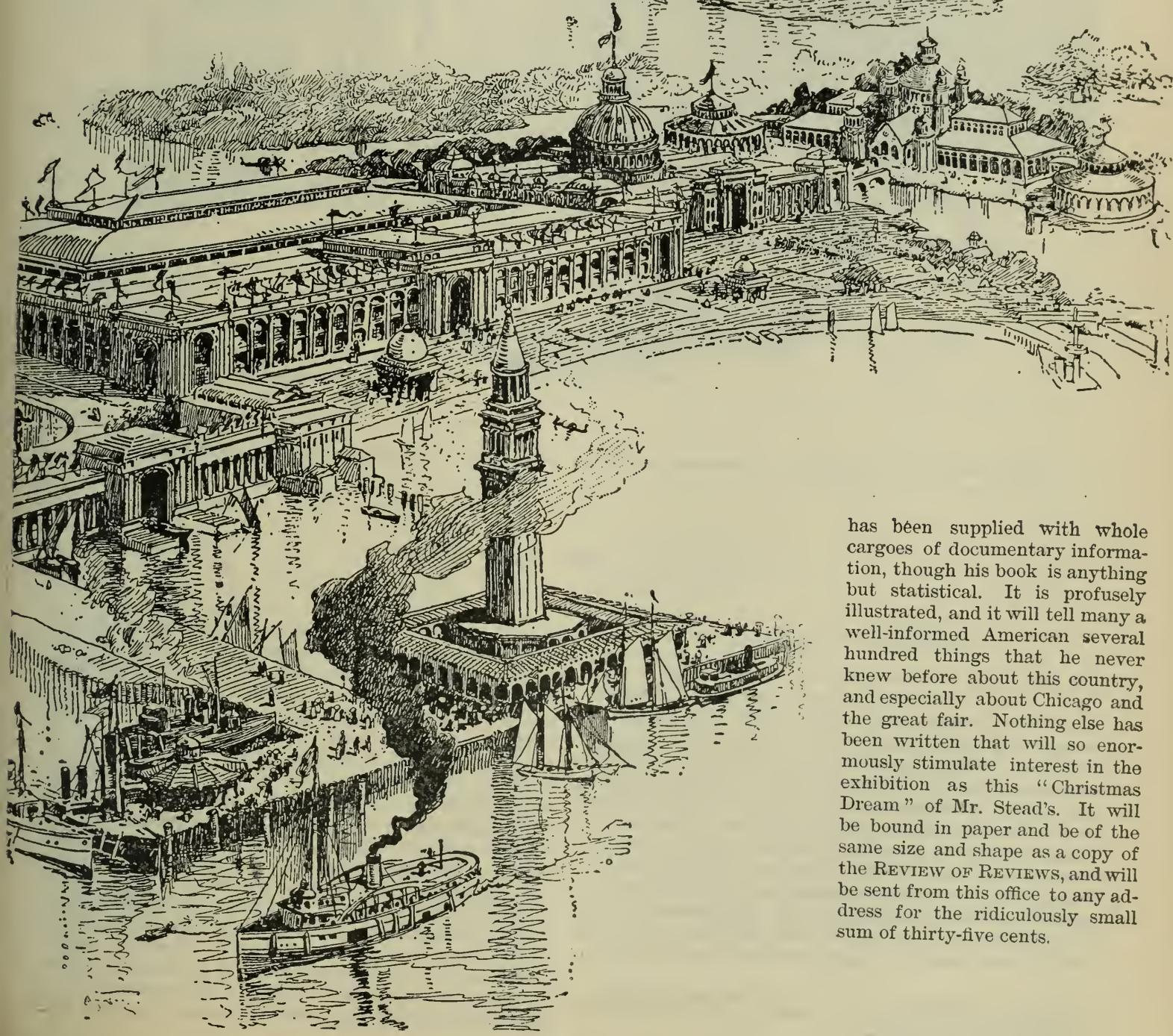
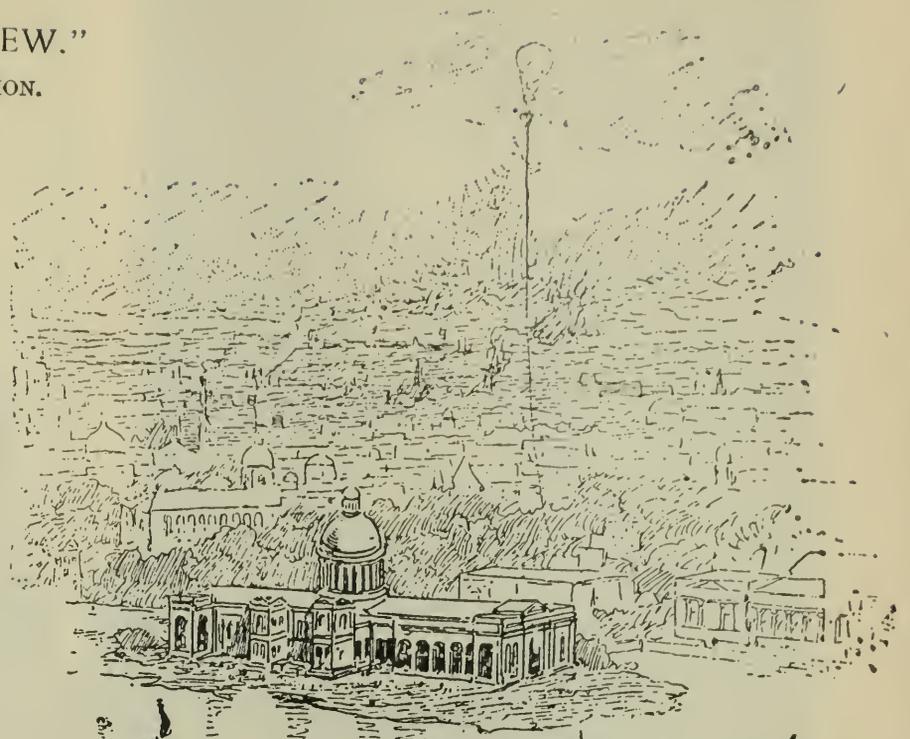
The Duke of Marlborough, writing in the *Fortnightly* on "A Future School of English Art," says that in his opinion sacred art of the Christian variety is played out, and that we have got to find something to take the place of the Christian inspiration. He expresses his idea as follows: "I know very little of the Eddas or Norse tales, very little of the Niebelungen and Märchen tales, still less of the Morte d'Arthur; but whenever I do get a glimpse of this fascinating history of romance I feel that there is here a field for art which can take the place of the earlier Christian inspirations. It is sufficiently humanitarian to replace religion, or rather dogma, while it is sufficiently vague, so that we shall neither have a Rénan or a Huxley destroying its charm for us. There is neither plenary inspiration nor divine revelation about any of it. It is healthily masculine and feminine in all it tells us, while it is never dull, owing to the charm of mystery which surrounds its stories.

"And, in fact, we are not without an interpreter of its spirit. The greatest living painter of this school, and perhaps of any other in this field of romance, is undoubtedly Mr. Burne Jones. The public may not be aware of the quiet, retiring prophet who is living in their midst, and who can reproduce on canvas this field of conception."

"FROM THE OLD WORLD TO THE NEW."

MR. STEAD'S NOVEL ON THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ALL American readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be interested in the Christmas volume, which will be issued about December 15, and which will be nothing less than a complete novel, written by Mr. Stead in anticipation of the World's Fair. Mr. Stead's characters begin as a house party in England, and the love story which runs through the book ends on the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago. The story is made a convenient vehicle for the trenchant discussion of all sorts of topics of the day in Mr. Stead's well-known style; and the somewhat clairvoyant views about America of this versatile London journalist, who has never yet seen America, though he has always been enthusiastic in his regard for our country, will naturally find hosts of amused if not edified readers on this side of the ocean. Mr. Stead



has been supplied with whole cargoes of documentary information, though his book is anything but statistical. It is profusely illustrated, and it will tell many a well-informed American several hundred things that he never knew before about this country, and especially about Chicago and the great fair. Nothing else has been written that will so enormously stimulate interest in the exhibition as this "Christmas Dream" of Mr. Stead's. It will be bound in paper and be of the same size and shape as a copy of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and will be sent from this office to any address for the ridiculously small sum of thirty-five cents.



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SOUTH SIDE OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. (From Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "English Cathedrals.")

THE NEW BOOKS.

"ENGLISH CATHEDRALS."

WE MAY, as Americans, regret that "Old South" and "Old Swedes" churches are not of any great architectural value; we can but be thankful for the inheritance of history and beauty built into the English cathedrals, which belongs to us as members of an English-speaking people and as human beings. The Century Company has gathered into a very beautiful volume the articles of Mrs. Van Rensselaer, which have been appearing for some years in the *Century* magazine, together with Mr. Joseph Pennell's masterly illustrations.* His 154 illustrations in this book have the twofold power to help us understand the structure and beauty of the cathedrals and to help us appreciate them. They include diagrams of ground plans, views of windows, naves, doorways, towers, etc., and,

* English Cathedrals. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. Quarto, pp. 395. New York: The Century Company. \$6.

of especial note, views of the great buildings as a whole, showing the relation of the cathedral to its environment, be it stirring city or quiet English landscape. Naturally Mrs. Van Rensselaer found it difficult to select a limited number of cathedrals from the rich store at her command (some may be glad to note her explanation in the carefully written introduction, that the term "cathedral" is not necessarily applicable to "the most important church in an important town," but to a "church large or small which holds a bishop's chair"). But guided by her desire to make a series of essays of historic as well as æsthetic value, she has selected the following twelve—a list which the late Professor Freeman declared could not be made better: Canterbury, Peterborough, Durham, Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Wells, Winchester, Gloucester, York and London (St. Paul's). The first chapter treats clearly of the general types of architecture which developed in the English cathedral; their relation to civic life, and particularly of their affinities and contrasts with

the French developments. Following that chapter we have the course of religious, æsthetic and ecclesiastical history of England in so far as it centers about and abides in the semonuments of "frozen music," from the time when St. Augustine baptized the first English convert to Roman faith—King Ethelbert—to the great creation of the mind of Wren. St. Paul's Cathedral is the last worthy of finding a place in such a series as the present, and its incarnation in visible form was completed by the laying of the top stone upon the dome in 1710.

The average reader must approach such a book as this with the spirit of serious study, but that study ought to be of a very fascinating kind. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's clear, harmonious style is no less charming than her sense of historical perspective and value is true. Her æsthetic judgment is well known to be the result of natural inclination, matured by long and loving study. She has not written this book for architectural specialists, but for the rank and file of American readers, who are interested in what is important, what is instructive, and what is beautiful in the cathedrals of the motherland. She has the advantage of being able to look upon English architecture with the philosophical calm of true criticism, while yet retaining a full and natural sympathy with its aims and achievements. There are references given to the standard works of information upon many of the individual cathedrals.

"OLD ITALIAN MASTERS."

Engraver, historian and publisher have conspired to make it difficult for the reviewer to speak in terms of dispassionate criticism of Timothy Cole's "Old Italian Masters."* To those who have been so happy as to view the original paintings here reproduced, Mr. Cole's art will bring back the pleasures and inspirations of the rich days spent in the galleries of Florence and other Italian cities. The book, however, appeals to a far larger circle than is composed of Continental travelers or of those professionally interested in art. Every believer in the ideal finds increasing need in these days for an influence which shall elevate life above the commonplace and hold in balance the preponderance of the scientific spirit. Such books as this before us bring that influence and result in an inspiration and an education as well as a pleasure. Mr. W. J. Stillman contributes valuable historic notes upon each of the thirty-seven artists whose work is treated, from Duccio, born in 1260, to Correggio, born in 1494, with introductory remarks upon the Byzantines and Cimabue. He writes a preface also, from which we take a few remarks to show his general attitude toward art and his particular view of the Italian masters. "Art is the expression of all the spiritual faculties of man—passion for beauty, aspiration of the imagination, the manifestation of the individual in his inmost nature. . . . The Italian Renaissance was in nowise a return to nature as a model, but a re-awakening of the spiritual activity of the race after a torpor of ages, and which demanded the means of the expression of itself. . . . It was the poet, not the scientist, that appeared."

In this preface also Mr. Stillman describes the delicate, complicated and interesting process by which the painting upon the canvas has become for us the engraving upon the page. The photographic plate having been prepared, Mr. Cole has engraved directly from the original pictures, for the first time attempting this process of re-

* Old Italian Masters. Engraved by Timothy Cole. With Historical Notes by W. J. Stillman. Quarto, pp. 303. New York: The Century Company. \$10.



MR. TIMOTHY COLE.

(Reproduced by permission from a copyright engraving belonging to the Century Company.)

production. Mr. Cole's own preface further explains the mystery and range of the engraver's art, and the engravings themselves reveal that mystery and range—the effect not only of chiaroscuro, but even of color having been achieved. It is hardly necessary to say anything of fidelity to the originals when speaking of Mr. Cole's work. No one can fail to understand, from the reproduction of Michael Angelo's Delphian and Cumæan Sibyls, the familiar statement that Angelo excelled in form, and Mr. Stillman's affirmation that his highest power was in sculpture, rather than in painting or architecture. Likewise, no one can fail to feel the force of the phrase, "a great colorist," as applied to Titian, if he will examine Mr. Cole's reproduction of "The Entombment." Mr. Cole is a master of literary style as well as of the engraver's tools, and he has fascinating and discriminating notes upon the original works whose spirit he has so faithfully imparted to us. The fact that the volume is the product of American mind and of the De Vinne Press will add much to its interest.

"INNS OF COURT."

The great cathedrals alone excepted, there are no architectural monuments in the mother country that possess more of interest and charm for the well-read American visitor than the venerable Inns of Court in the City of London, including the group of ancient and famous buildings in the ward of "Farringdon Without," which date from the settlement of the Knights Templar. These ancient structures go back, in part, as far as the twelfth century. Besides the chapels connected with them, we have the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn,

Gray's Inn, and the Inns of Chancery described by Mr. W. J. Loftie in a sumptuous volume illustrated with many drawings by Herbert Railton.* No one else is so well qualified as Mr. Loftie to tell us of the origin, the architecture, the mediæval history, and the more modern associations and reminiscences of these noble old homes of the legal profession. The Inns of Court are so intimately wrought into the whole course of English literature that general readers, no less than cultivated lawyers feel the spell of their wealth of historical association. The Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have given us in this volume a magnificent specimen of the bookmaker's art. The pages are fourteen inches long by ten inches wide, and many of the full-page plates have a high independent value of their own. A more pre-eminently satisfactory gift-book than this could not be found for a recipient who, as student or practitioner of the common law, is imbued with the traditions of the Inns of Court, or for a person of literary tastes who has at some time made his pilgrimage to the shrines of the old Templars, and to whose mind and vision this beautiful book will bring back pleasant memories.

A BEAUTIFUL ART VOLUME.

The *Magazine of Art*, published by Cassell & Company, is always welcome in its monthly numbers for the value and variety of its articles and for the rare beauty and interest of its illustrations. But a bound volume of the *Magazine of Art*† has a cumulative effect upon the person who turns its leaves, so that the value of each part seems to be enhanced by the immense range and variety shown in the twelve parts as brought together between the handsome covers of the volume. Another compliment can truthfully be paid to Cassell's *Magazine of Art*. It is to a less extent than almost any other monthly publication temporary and transient in the character and value of its contents. Its literary as well as artistic contributors are men of such recognized standing, and their contributions are of such complete and mature character, that the yearly volume is a work which, both for entertainment and for reference, cannot diminish in value.

NATURE AND ELEMENTS OF POETRY.

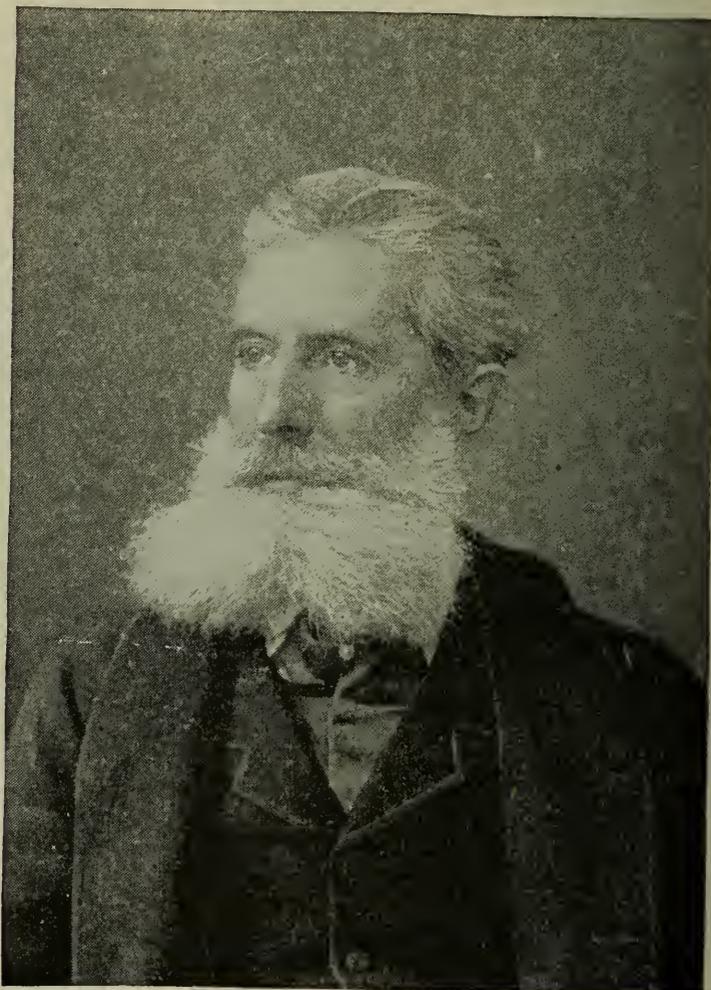
Mr. Stedman's volume‡ is really a contribution to the science of æsthetics, and as such it is one of the most important books which this century has produced. We think it none too strong a statement to say that it marks the beginning of a new epoch of thought concerning the inner essence of poetry. Perhaps the modern man who should be named in connection with Mr. Stedman as a profound, sensitive and systematic thinker upon art is Schopenhauer. Though the author is of course discussing in fullness only the single art of poetry, the deeper laws of all true art are revealed before his search. The volume is a series of lectures, first delivered as the introductory course of the "Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectureship of Poetry," at Johns Hopkins University. So far as Mr. Stedman knows, he tells us, there is but one other such

* The Inns of Court and Chancery. By W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A. With illustrations by Herbert Railton. Imperial 4to, pp. 97. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$7.50.

† The *Magazine of Art*. 1892. Folio, pp. 484. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$5.

‡ The *Nature and Elements of Poetry*. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. 12mo, pp. 338. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

foundation for instruction in poetry in English or American universities—the one at Oxford, recently so highly honored by Matthew Arnold's incumbency. Mr. Stedman believes the true antithesis to be *not* poetry and prose, but poetry and science. It is in the growing demands which scientific ideas and training lay upon every province of human life that art finds now its keenest opponent. But in that very opponent poetry is soon to find a powerful and obedient ally.



MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

(Photograph by Gutekunst, Phila.)

Mr. Stedman concerns himself comparatively little with the technical features of poetry—not because he underestimates them, but because he believes the individual bard finds his own education in them and his true use of them. The chapters after the first, which treats of the science-art antithesis and the most important earlier thought upon poetry (in Plato, Aristotle, Horace, Sidney, Goethe, etc.), discuss respectively "What is Poetry?" "Creation and Self-Expression," "Melancholia" (the muse of the Anglo-Saxon race), "Beauty," "Truth," "Imagination," and "The Faculty Divine: Passion, Insight, Genius, Faith." Mr. Stedman's position may be perhaps correctly said to be that of a rational but sympathetic idealist—one to whose mind the words "beauty" and "genius" yet convey the thought of noble and dominating realities. His keen, logical and beautiful development of the subject makes the book itself a work of art as well as of criticism. There is given as a frontispiece a fine reproduction of Dürer's "Melancholia"—the "muse of Christendom."

A GROUP OF BOOKS ABOUT NATURE.

Long ago Thoreau wrote something to the effect that books about nature make the best winter reading. It is, indeed, for most of us more delightful to sit by a cosy January fire and listen to the reports which the poet-naturalists bring us of the mysterious ways of bird and plant and sky than it is to wander out in balmy May ourselves. "Autumn, from the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau,"* follows the volumes of the same series, entitled "Early Spring in Massachusetts" and "Summer," which Mr. H. G. O. Blake has so satisfactorily edited. The editor has done his work—so he states in the preface—for an "eager and earnest company of readers"; we believe him wrong when he says that it is not probably a large company. The extracts making up the present volume date from about 1840 to 1860, and are arranged according to the progress of the season. In an entry for October, 1853, we find that oft-quoted saying of Thoreau's about the unsold volumes of his "Week" which came back to him: "I have now a library of nearly 900 volumes, over 700 of which I wrote myself." Lovers of the Walden philosopher are exceedingly thankful that he wrote so cheerily a few lines below: "Nevertheless, in spite of this result, sitting beside the inert mass of my works, I take up my pen to-night to record what thought or experience I may have had with as much satisfaction as ever." A very thoroughly prepared index of subjects is added to the volume.

In "The Foot-Path Way"† Mr. Torrey gives us another book of exhilarating out-door essays (eleven in number), worthy of the author of "Birds in the Bush," etc. Mr. Torrey sees with well-trained and loving eyes the beauties of trees and flowers and mountains, but it is in the observation of bird ways that he charms us most. The volume before us contains "The Passing of the Birds," "Robin Roosts," etc., and devotes two of its best chapters to studies made of our little ruby-throated humming bird. Mr. Torrey's observations have been made in New England, the first love of our poet-naturalists, which illustrates the spirit of White of Selborne's remark: "It is, I find, in zoology as in botany: all nature is so full that that district produces the greatest variety which is the most examined."

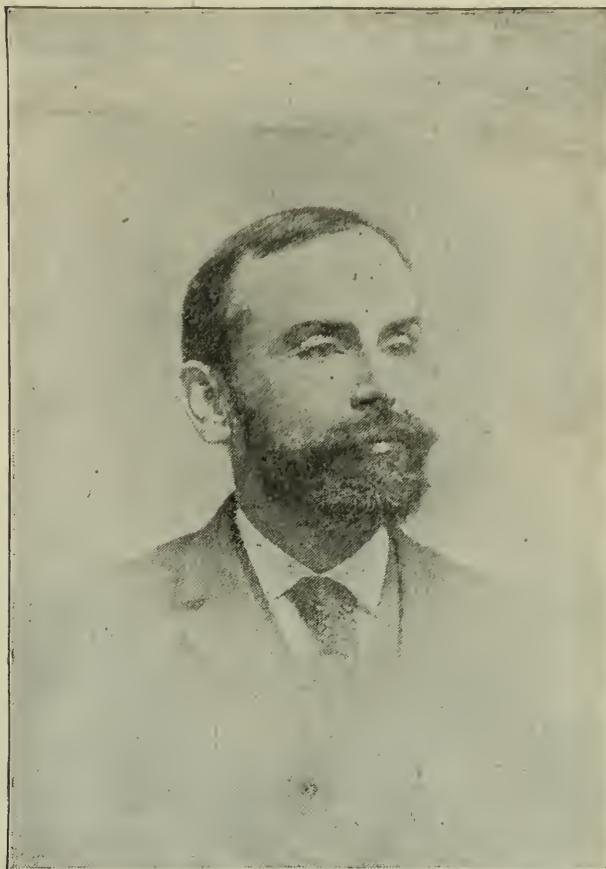
So we turn to another volume inspired by New England—Mr. Prime's "Along New England Roads."‡ The author of "I Go a-Fishing" first contributed these twenty sketches to the pages of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, during a period of more than forty years. Although he has, of course, revised and corrected them, they still give a good proof that the "journalism" of some of our daily and weekly papers produces material that may well take its place among the best literary creations we have. Dr. Prime has driven a great deal over the roads of New England, and writes his observations of natural beauties and of phases of human character and local coloring out of a wide experience and with a very fine and masterly literary style. A few of the sketches are really short stories, and throughout it is human life which most attracts him. We have pictures of country auctions, "store debates," fishing days, old churches and "graveyards"—all full of a strong sense of the pathetic, the humorous and the charming.

* Autumn: From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. Edited by H. G. O. Blake. 12mo, pp. 476. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

† The Foot-Path Way. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo, pp. 245. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

‡ Along New England Roads. By W. C. Prime. 16mo, pp. 208. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Dr. Prime has driven, but Dr. Abbott, well known as the author of "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home" and other books of like nature, has, with equal success, walked. He is a Rambler with a very hearty and keen appreciation of out-of-door-dom, and a very pleasant power in telling us about that kingdom. In his new volume, con-



MR. BRADFORD TORREY.

sisting of short essays,* Dr. Abbott writes a "Defense of Idleness," and gives very tempting reports of various aspects of the idle man's views of river, tree and mountain. The larger part of his sightseeing has been along the lower Delaware (he has also several essays based on the historical and antiquarian features of that region), but his rambles have carried him as far as the mining districts of Arizona, and he has been equally "in touch with nature" wherever he has found her, knowing the secret of becoming *pro tempore* a primæval child of the forest. A number of excellent full-page illustrations add to the beauty of binding, paper and subject matter.

Our next book † carries us across the Atlantic to England and the Continent. Though Sir John Lubbock is widely known to Americans through the ethical and literary value of "The Pleasures of Life," and through his political and educational writings, his fame rests principally upon the popularity of his scientific writing. He has his own way of looking upon natural phenomena, and it is a way which many, old and young, learned and unlearned, understand and appreciate. Standing firmly on the foundations of modern science and needing no recourse to classical mythology or mediæval mysticism, he yet brings back to us the old beauty, mystery and human interest in nature, which we were in danger of losing.

* Recent Rambles; or, In Touch with Nature. By Charles C. Abbott, M.D. 12mo, pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

† The Beauties of Nature and the Wonders of the World We Live In. By Sir John Lubbock. 12mo, pp. 443. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Many full-page and lesser illustrations adorn and explain the text, which is divided into chapters on "Animal Life," "Plant Life," "Woods and Fields," "Mountains," "Water," "Rivers and Lakes," "The Sea," and "The Starry Heavens."

Prof. Henry Drummond in one of his books, writing of the productive activity of Nature used the phrase: "The Great World's Farm."* Miss Selina Gaye, author of "The World's Lumber-Room," etc., has followed out Drum-



From HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THE LATE THEODORE CHILD

mond's hint and told in detail the agency of rock-decomposition, rivers, burrowing animals, leaves, seeds, man, etc., in the growth and protection of the vegetable life which constitutes earth's crop. Science-lore told with such skill and spirit helps to make popular the investigation of biology, without in any way detracting from its dignity. "The Great World's Farm" is well illustrated, and contains a very fitting preface by G. S. Boulger, F. L. S., F. G. S., the professor of botany and geology in the City of London College. The book will be especially valuable to young people with an appetite for natural history.

THREE BOOKS ON CITIES.

Three beautiful books about the past and present life and charms of the three greatest of modern cities come to us from the Messrs. Harper & Brothers. All of these are finely printed and magnificently illustrated. It is needless to say that they have to do with Paris, London and New York. The attention is quickly and strongly drawn to the volume of essays entitled "The Praise of

* The World's Great Farm. Some Account of Nature's Crops and How They Are Grown. By Selina Gaye. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Paris,"* because of the author's name that appears upon the title page. It will give many a reader of *Harper's Magazine* a painful shock to realize that these are the last of the graceful and scholarly papers upon life and art and current movements in Paris that can ever come to us from the pen of Theodore Child. The cable has brought word of his untimely death on the eastern frontier of Persia, whither he had gone to write for publication in *Harper's Magazine* a series of papers upon India and the mooted questions that threaten the world's peace upon the highlands of Asia, where Russian and British authority tends to conflict. The papers in this volume on Paris are not formally consecutive, yet they are harmonious as to their point of view, and give us in refined and charming sketches much information about the people, the place, and the manners of Parisians of to-day and yesterday.

The book on London is Mr. Walter Besant's.† It is composed of chapters which Messrs. Harpers have already published in their magazine. It will stand as a workhouse of information to those who delight in the London of antiquity and the middle ages. We are told of the London of the Roman, of the Saxon and Norman period, of the time of the Plantagenets and Tudors, of the epoch of Charles the Second, and of the days of George the Second. Mr. Besant has studied London with zeal and enthusiasm, and with a strong bent for antiquarian law. Yet his fondness for old architecture and old localities does not surpass his fondness for the people of the olden times and their ways of working and playing. Altogether it is a charming book.

New York is not so old as London by any means, but yet even New York may be treated in that same spirit of antiquarian research and leisurely reminiscence. The writings of Mr. Felix Oldboy have been well known to the readers of the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. Felix Oldboy was John Flavel Mines. Colonel Mines died last year, but his papers on New York have been carefully and faithfully edited by James E. Learned.‡ We have twenty-seven chapters under the general heading "Around New York," and fourteen chapters under the title "My Summer Acre." The essays originally appeared in the years from 1886 to 1891. They tell in the most charming fashion just what one would most like to know about early and later New York, as to historical localities, interesting buildings, amusements a generation or two ago, and so on. Felix Oldboy's "Summer Acre" was on the East River facing Hell Gate. The old house was built as a summer mansion seventy-five years ago. These "Summer Acre" chapters tell us much of localities in the immediate suburban vicinity of New York. The volume is profusely illustrated in a manner that adds to its historical value. It is much more than a book of entertaining descriptions, for Felix Oldboy was evidently a most diligent and exact student of all sorts of developments in and about Manhattan Island.

DESCRIPTION, EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL.

"The Danube, From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," § is a charming book from the pen of F. D. Millet. Mr. Millet, Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Poultney Bigelow last summer made an adventurous voyage in Ameri-

* The Praise of Paris. By Theodore Child. Octavo, pp. 307. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

† London. By Walter Besant. Octavo, pp. 524. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

‡ A Tour Around New York, and My Summer Acre. Being the Recreations of Felix Oldboy. By John Flavel Mines, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 586. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

§ The Danube, From the Black Forest to the Black Sea. By F. D. Millet. Octavo, pp. 343. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

can canoes all the way from the upper stretches of the Danube in the Black Forest to its mouth, at the other end of Europe in the Black Sea. Mr. Millet writes a charming and spirited description of the voyage and its scenes, and the book is illustrated with more than 300 artistic drawings from his pencil and that of Mr. Parsons. The description of places and people along the lower Danube in Hungary, Servia and Bulgaria is, of course, light and superficial. Nevertheless, this volume is pleasant and profitable reading, besides being most artistic in its illustrations and attractive in its manufacture.

One of the most beautiful works of travel ever issued from the American press is the new edition, illustrated with numerous delicate photogravures of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "In the Levant,"* which was first published in 1876. Mr. Warner is of course always sprightly, witty and agreeable, and these notes of Oriental travel are pleasant reading.

Mrs. Harriet Cornelia Hayward has made her journey to the Orient from a somewhat unusual starting point. Her volume is entitled "From Finland to Greece; or, Three Seasons in Eastern Europe."† She tells of what she saw in crossing Russia and Poland, gives us a glimpse of Vienna, hastily inspects Budapest, and then crosses Hungary, Servia and Bulgaria by the Oriental Express to Constantinople. There is some description of Constantinople and of a brief trip to Greece.

Mr. Clinton Scollard has also visited the Orient and tells us of it in a volume of very easy and slight running comment.‡ His range of observation and inquiry was by no means exhaustive, but his fancy is graceful, and the publishers have put his scant chapters into the form of a very pretty book.

The question whether or not the British government shall abandon Uganda beyond Lake Nyassa in Central Africa, or whether it shall maintain the British flag over a region in which British missionaries have shown great heroism, and have accomplished encouraging results—a region also which has important future political and commercial significance—is the question that has most agitated the British Cabinet during the past six weeks. That fact gives particular timeliness to the Rev. James Johnston's volume entitled "Missionary Landscapes in the Dark Continent."§ We have presented to us in thirteen papers a series of informational sketches of the condition of exploration, political conquest and missionary enterprise, in all parts of Africa. The volume has of course its special interest for the world of Protestant missionary propaganda; but its chief importance, to our mind, is in its character as a contribution to our present-day knowledge of a great continent that begins to absorb so much of the attention of the civilized world.

In a somewhat similar way the Rev. Dr. Gordon's book, "An American Missionary in Japan,"|| is to be commended for its timeliness. Dr. Gordon tells us very

*In the Levant. By Charles Dudley Warner. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 568. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.

†From Finland to Greece; or, Three Seasons in Eastern Europe. By Harriet Cornelia Hayward. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: John B. Alden. \$1.

‡Under Summer Skies. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

§Missionary Landscapes in the Dark Continent. By Rev. James Johnston, A.T.S. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

||An American Missionary in Japan. By Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D. 16mo, pp. 300. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

much more than we have known before of the conditions and methods of American missionary work in the Japanese empire. But his view is so broad and his power of observation so well trained that he gives us much more than a sketch of missionary effort, and adds a worthy volume to our stock of literature upon the new Japan.

Another missionary to Japan, the Rev. John Batchelor, has devoted his efforts to the "Ainu," the hairy aborigines of Japan,* and he has written a very valuable book upon the characteristics of these interesting people. Although presented in simple narrative form, his volume is a valuable contribution to ethnology.

Every one who knows anything of Egyptian exploration has followed with interest the enthusiastic work of Mr. W. M. F. Petrie, who has dug so indefatigably in the sands of the desert, and who has made so many important discoveries in Egyptology. In his small volume, "Ten Years' Digging in Egypt, 1881-1891,"† he covers in a general and popular way the results of recent exploration in his chosen field.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Two new volumes come to us from Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., in the "Makers of America" series. One is from the pen of Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale University, and its subject is Robert Morris.‡ Professor Sumner says in his few lines of preface that he has reduced into a current narrative the most essential information about the life of Robert Morris, which is contained in his larger work entitled "The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution," published last year. It is needless to add that Professor Sumner is a high authority in American financial history; and perhaps nobody else could so justly estimate the career and services of Robert Morris. The other of these biographical sketches is devoted to Sieur de Bienville (Jean Baptiste le Moyne, § who was the first governor of the French province of Louisiana. Le Moyne was the son of Canadian French parents, his father having gone from France to Canada as a lad of fifteen in 1641. Our hero was born in 1680, subsequently went to France, and in early manhood was one of the French pioneers who settled at the mouth of the Mississippi. How he came to great influences at New Orleans and played an honorable and important part in his day and generation, Miss Grace King tells us in a very attractive and accurate volume. She has derived her information from the best French sources, largely from the monumental documentary collections of Pierre Margry.

It might well be within bounds to declare that the most entertaining book that the past month has brought us is Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's biography of Peg Woffington.||

*The Ainu of Japan. The Religion, Superstitions, and General History of the Hairy Aborigines of Japan. By the Rev. John Batchelor. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

†Ten Years' Digging in Egypt, 1881-1891. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

‡Robert Morris. By William Graham Sumner. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

§Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville. By Grace King. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

||The Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington, with Pictures of the Period in which She Lived. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 255-248. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

Strange to say, this brilliant and gifted actress—of checked career and not wholly blameless life, but of true genius and a thousand charming and noble qualities—finds her first biographer in Mr. Molloy, after more than one hundred and thirty years in her grave. Peg was born in Dublin in 1820, was the daughter of a washerwoman, was found on the streets at the age of eight by Madam Violante, a French rope dancer, and was at once introduced to the public in dancing parts on the Dublin variety stage. Her advancement was rapid, and at eighteen she was an Ophelia. Two or three years later

loy's two volumes on the life and times of the actress Peg Woffington to the two autobiographical volumes which tell us of the career of Rev. John G. Paton, Scotch Presbyterian missionary to the New Hebrides;* yet any reader of broad and healthy tastes would find the story of Mr. Paton's marvelous and self-sacrificing adventures in his apostolic zeal for the spread of the Gospel almost as fascinating, and much more absorbing and thrilling, than the annals of the Irish actress. Mr. Paton began life in Glasgow, and for some years was a city missionary in the slums of that crowded and dingy city. From this work at home he entered upon a wider missionary field in the Southern seas. The whole of Australasia is John G. Paton's familiar parish. His style is simple but eloquent; and his volumes, apart from their biographical and religious interest and value, will hold a permanent place in the literature of adventure and exploration. The volumes first appeared two or three years ago in England, but Dr. Paton's very recent visit to the United States has created a sale for a large American edition.

Lovers of music and the opera and of stage life and reminiscences will find some entertainment in Charles Santley's volume,† in which in a gossipy and somewhat minutely trivial fashion he records the story of his life. His career on the English operatic and concert stage was a long one; his student experiences on the Continent were interesting; his acquaintances were many; his familiarity with the musical and dramatic life of England was very intimate indeed—and Mr. Santley takes his readers entirely into his confidence.

SOME HISTORICAL WORKS.

The "Story of the Nations" series, so admirably conceived and so persistently and successfully prosecuted by Mr. George Haven Putnam, of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, has already given us a shelf full of books at once accurate and scientific, and thoroughly convenient and readable. The latest is one of the most noteworthy of them all. It is the story of Sicily‡ in the Phœnician, Greek and Roman periods, from the pen of the late Edward A. Freeman. It was the promise secured from Mr. Freeman to write this small history which led him into such researches as to result in the production of the large work on Sicily which closed Mr. Freeman's career as an historical author. He had often said that "in order to write a small history you must first write a large one." For the general reader, or even for the historical specialist who does not care to delve minutely into the records of this wonderful island, which never was the home of any nation, but has been the meeting-place of many, the story of Sicily, as told in the Putnam series, is a most satisfactory substitute for the large three volume work.

Mr. James Breck Perkins has already commended himself to serious historical students by his work upon "France Under Richelieu and Mazarin." His new volume, "France Under the Regency, with a Review of the Administration of Louis XIV.," § will be found even more acceptable and useful. It covers a period whose important

* John G. Paton, Missionary to the New Hebrides. An Autobiography. Edited by His Brother. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 390-398. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$2.

† Student and Singer: The Reminiscences of Charles Santley. 12mo, pp. 375. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.35.

‡ The Story of Sicily, Phœnician, Greek and Roman. By Edward A. Freeman. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

§ France Under the Regency. With a Review of the Administration of Louis XIV. By James Breck Perkins. 12mo, pp. 619. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM MR. MOLLOY'S BIOGRAPHY.

we find her playing in Covent Garden, London, and with all the wits and gallants of the day at her feet. In these fascinating volumes of Mr. Molloy's, beautifully printed and most interestingly illustrated, we live in the company of Johnson, Garrick, Savage, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Richardson, Foote, and scores of other celebrities of the stage, of literature, and of society. Peg, as portrayed by Mr. Molloy, is much the same creature who figures as the heroine of one of Charles Reade's most popular novels; but Mr. Molloy in his biography has given us even a more fascinating tale than Charles Reade's piece of fiction.

A more yawning contrast could hardly be imagined than that which presents itself when one turns from Mr. Mol-

phases it is necessary to understand if one would have any intelligent appreciation whatever of the conditions that led to the French Revolution, and of the modern shifts and turns of European politics. This volume is conceived and written in just the spirit which would make it the guide that thoughtful American students ought to have for this great French period, extending from 1660 to 1723. Mr. Perkins has made a thorough use of historical sources in Paris, and his work is accurate without being pedantic or tediously minute. It is written in a good literary style, and it shows strong philosophic grasp. The chapters on Colbert, on John Law and his system, and on the Mississippi Company and its failure will be highly appreciated by students of the history of political economy. The chapter on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes will appeal to students of modern religious history, and the final chapter on the morals of the Regency, together with the general chapter on Louis the Great, and the opening chapter on France in the eighteenth century, form an important *résumé* of the moral and social conditions of France in that famous epoch.

There lies upon our desk another book which might most profitably be read after Mr. Perkins' review of French history and court life in the days of Louis XIV. and the youth of Louis XV. is read to its concluding pages. Just at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. at Paris, Frederick William I. began to reign at Berlin. He it was who laid the foundation of the military prowess of Prussia. He created a power which Frederick the Great, who succeeded him, knew how to use in such a way as to insure the future of the Prussian kingdom. This volume is a History of the Youth of Frederick the Great by Professor Lavissee, of the Sorbonne, Paris.* It is not a very bulky volume, but it is a masterly study of the rise of the most imperious figure of the eighteenth century sovereigns. The pictures it portrays of life and manners, of education and training, at the Prussian capital, form a most entertaining and instructive contrast with the pictures drawn by Mr. Perkins of contemporary conditions in the brilliant but extravagant and dissolute court of Louis XIV. and the Regency. The study is the more interesting because it is made by a modern French professor, who is attempting to analyze the sources of that tremendous expansion of German power which made France herself bow in cruel defeat.

Another important period in the development of Prussia as one of the great powers of Europe is covered in a personal and gossipy, but nevertheless in very important and significant manner, in the two handsome volumes which contain the diplomatic reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus.† Lord Loftus received his first appointment in the British diplomatic service on the day of the accession to the throne of Queen Victoria in 1837. His diplomatic career continued unbroken for nearly fifty years. The two volumes contain no reminiscences, however, more recent than 1862. Thirty years of discreet silence have made it possible for him to give to the public frankly and with very little reserve his great store of inside knowledge of the larger political and international life of Europe for the period extending from the accession of Queen Victoria down to 1862. Lord Loftus was first sent to Berlin as an *attaché*, and although his career as a diplo-

matist brought to him successively important duties at various European courts from Brussels and Paris all the way to Constantinople, the larger part of his experience was in Germany. Students of the European history of our own century will find much in these reminiscences of a trusted and distinguished British diplomatist that will shed an illuminating sidelight upon many disputed points.

Mr. Henry Boynton has written an historical volume upon the United States and Europe during the first decade of the present century.* Mr. Boynton's style is blunt and direct, but his statements are well digested and his opinions are independent and mature. It is extremely unfortunate that a book which might have become very useful is rendered almost worthless by its utter lack of any table of contents whatsoever, its defective index and its generally unskillful arrangement. Mr. Boynton began his work with a marvelously clear cross-sectional view of simultaneous events and conditions in all parts of the old world and the new, during the administrations of Thomas Jefferson and the imperial triumphs of the great Napoleon.

We have in Prof. J. H. Patton's "Four Hundred Years of American History"† a work which cannot truthfully be called either one of critical importance or of original delving; but the two well-made volumes contain a faithful, spirited and well-presented record of the most significant public and social aspects of the development of the English-speaking people in North America. The work in its main bulk is not new, having been first issued as a Centennial publication in 1876; but successive chapters have from time to time been added, and this latest edition brings us well into President Harrison's administration. The work is a very useful one to have at hand for ready reference.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Students of the systems and the logical development of modern philosophy will find a valuable assistance in Mr. Burt's last work.‡ Its general arrangement is chronological, and while it may be used as a book of reference it can be read continuously to advantage. The materials are drawn principally from such authorities as Zeller, Erdman, Ueberweg, and the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. The mind is greatly aided by the division of the text into numbered sections and into paragraphs beginning with italics, and by a thoroughly prepared table of contents. An analysis of the philosophy of every important thinker is made and summed up in a paragraph which shows its historical position and tendency. The analysis is preceded by a brief and well-written biographical notice. The principal philosophers treated previous to Descartes are Melanchthon, Hobbes and Hooker; in the entire work Kant is given most space, and Herbert Spencer has the next place. Mr. Burt has been lecturer on the history of philosophy at Clark University, and is the author of several philosophical works and translations. He characterizes the present period of modern thought as one of "originality and constructive effort."

* History of the United States and Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By Henry Boynton. Octavo, pp. 438. Augusta, Me.: Press Company. \$2.50.

† Four Hundred Years of American History. By Jacob Harris Patton, A.M., Ph.D. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 1262. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$5.

‡ A History of Modern Philosophy. By B. C. Burt, A.M. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 368-321. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$4.

* The Youth of Frederick the Great. By Ernest Lavissee. Translated from the French by Mary Bushnell Coleman. 12mo, pp. 460. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$2.

† The Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus. P. C., G. C. B., 1837-62. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 439-351. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$6.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

The critical work of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie is of that high and inspiring quality which recalls Matthew Arnold's saying that "criticism" and "creation" are not exclusive terms in literature. Mr. Mabie's new volume is entitled "Essays in Literary Interpretation,"* and contains studies of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Browning, Keats and Dante, besides essays upon the principles underlying modern criticism and literature. No one has a deeper, truer or more sympathetic sense of the close relation of literature to life than Mr. Mabie, and he is in full touch with the spirit of our day, without being a slave to it. His own books, we believe, like those of which he loves to write, "are born not in the intellect, but in experience."

Mr. J. M. Barrie, whose reputation has grown so mightily within a twelvemonth, is now thirty-two years old. He graduated from a small Scotch university in 1882, having done a little newspaper writing while in the University;



MR. J. M. BARRIE.

succeeded in obtaining a position on a news paper in Nottingham; began to send articles to the London papers, Mr. W. T. Stead, then editing the *Pall Mall Gazette*, being the first to accept such articles and to recognize his ability. Now that his various sketches and papers and tales have been gathered together, their high literary quality has been universally recognized. "The Little Minister,"

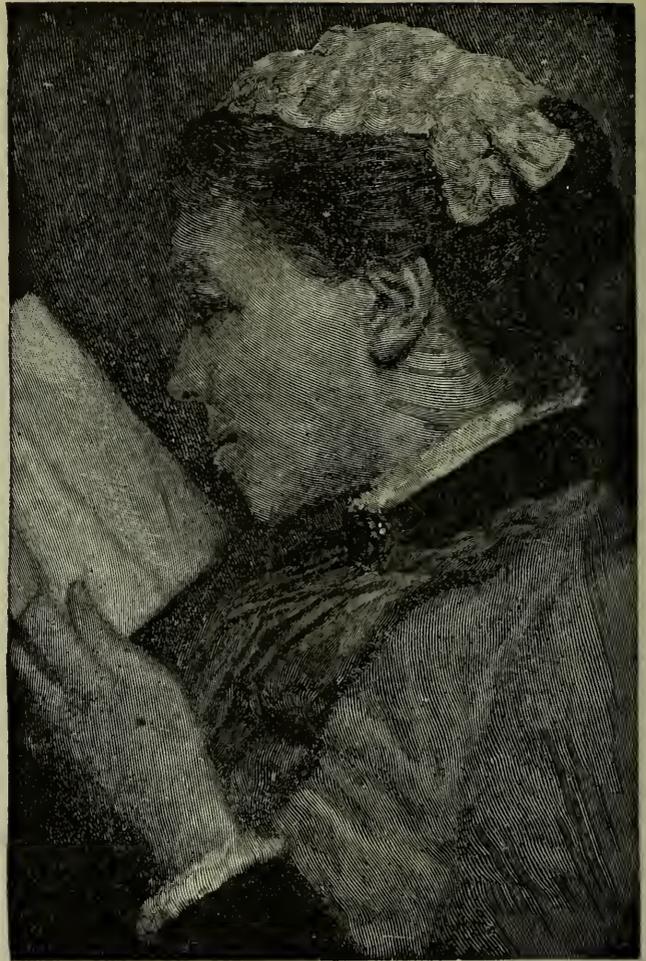
which appeared last year, is regarded as his best book, although "A Window in Thrums," which was brought out in 1889, is perhaps as good. The present volume † is a collection of rather slight sketches, which, however, give a fair insight into the characteristic of the author.

"Essays in Miniature" ‡ is the title of a collection of fifteen of Miss Agnes Repplier's best essays, making a member of Charles L. Webster's "Fiction, Fact and Fancy Series," of which Mr. Arthur Stedman is editor. Miss Repplier's position among living American essayists is very high, and deservedly so, for she represents just that delightful spirit of enjoyment in literature—wise, discerning, but hearty enjoyment—which gives an immortality to the essays of Montaigne and Irving. Miss Repplier is a lover of literature and of life even more than she is a student of them, and she convinces us without argument that her view is correct—that a zest for living is better than a zeal for learning. These essays are mostly drawn out of that wide range of reading which she has assimilated. Among those which deal more directly with life are the "Comedy of the Court House," and one which is perhaps the best essay she has written, "The Charm of the Familiar."

* *Essays in Literary Interpretation*. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

† *A Holiday in Bed, and Other Sketches*. By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: New York Publishing Company. \$1.

‡ *Essays in Miniature*. By Agnes Repplier. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.



From Harper's Magazine.—Copyright, 1888, by Harper & Brothers.

MRS. ANNIE THACKERAY RITCHIE.

New interest is added to Mrs. Annie Ritchie's work, "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning,"* by the death of the poet laureate; but under any circumstances the book would be well appreciated by lovers of Tennyson, Ruskin and Mr. and Mrs. Browning. Mrs. Ritchie, it is hardly necessary to state, is the daughter of Thackeray, and her own reminiscences have given us this series of *personalia*. So we do not have a book of formal criticism, but rather of loving though no less authoritative appreciation. Mrs. Ritchie has written in a delicate and charming way of the home life and the personal habits and relations of those who have been her acquaintances. Among the numerous beautiful illustrations, two of the most interesting are a sketch of Tennyson reading "Maud," made by Dante Gabriel Rossetti in 1855, and one (never before published) by Thackeray of Clevedon Court, where Arthur Hallam lies buried, underneath the epitaph which Tennyson himself wrote. There are fac-simile letters and excellent portraits of the four writers.

Mr. Austin Dobson's temper of mind guarantees a particular felicity in treating the essayists and poets of the last century—that quiet period which preceded the law-breaking of the romanticists and was unshaded by that "dread metaphysic cloud" which Lowell declares to sadden our own literary day. We therefore greet with pleasure Mr. Dobson's new volume. These scholarly and delightful essays † are inscribed to Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. It was at his suggestion that the series was begun, and it

* *Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning*. By Annie Ritchie. Octavo, pp. 198. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

† *Eighteenth Century Vignettes*. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, pp. 261. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

was in the *Christian Union* that fifteen out of the twenty first appeared. Mr. Dobson has upon the title-page the quotation: "Faute d'archanges, il faut aimer des créatures imparfaites." Of many of these imperfect but lovable men the book gives us engraved portraits. Kindly Richard Steele looks out from the frontispiece, and following him among others, come Pope, Captain Coram, Dr. Johnson, Hogarth, Goldsmith, Cowper. The last illustration giving us a view of the "Old Vauxhall Gardens." We are sure the public will so delight in the present volume as to make an evident demand for the second, which Mr. Dobson half promises in his preface.

In Barry Pain's "Playthings and Parodies"* we have some entertaining parodies upon the style of Ruskin, Tolstoi and several of the poets, humorous and well-timed observations upon "Girls, Boys," and various sketchy odds and ends. In the series of "Sketches in London," which the book includes, we note the keenness with which Mr. Pain has looked upon phases of street life in a great metropolis. In general he has chosen to emphasize the humorous side in a semi-satirical way, but he has room left for pathos and for genuine flights of the imagination. There is throughout that ready touch with current sentiments which seems to mark the trained journalist.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing a series of "Laurel-Crowned Letters," of which the present number † is the last issued and perhaps the one of widest interest. Mr. Shirley Carter Hughson, who edits the letters, does not claim to give a memorial volume of the poet, but nevertheless the recent centenary celebration of his birth gives an added interest to all Shelley material. Mr. Hughson has contributed a short, but in every way admirable introduction, in which he truly says that "aside from the literary value of these letters, nothing can be more delightful than the glimpse of the life led by that strange band of literary Englishmen with whom Shelley was associated in Italy"—a band including Byron, Trelawny, Keats and Leigh Hunt. These letters, which are "the best" of Shelley's, constitute a literary rather than a biographical volume, and almost incline us to Matthew Arnold's view that this poet's letters and essays will finally come to stand higher than his poetry. They are written mostly from Italy, to Mary Shelley, Peacock, the Gisbornes, etc., and the last is dated July 4, 1822, only four days before the fatal storm stilled forever the beating of the "heart of hearts."

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have just added "The Vicar of Wakefield" ‡ to their convenient and praiseworthy series of "Handy Volume Classics." Mr. Austin Dobson, who is particularly at home among the later 18th century English authors, has an interesting prefatory essay upon the history of the illustrations which have been given of Goldsmith's story in the principal French, German and English editions. The present edition is abundantly and very happily illustrated.

Rev. Alfred J. Church, late Professor of Latin in University College, London, gives us in lucid English prose (some portions, as the songs, etc., are translated into

* *Playthings and Parodies*. By Barry Pain. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

† *The Best Letters of Percy B. Shelley*. Edited by Shirley Carter Hughson. 16mo, pp. 328. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

‡ *The Vicar of Wakefield*. By Oliver Goldsmith. With a preface by Austin Dobson. 16mo, pp. 299. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

verse) fifteen "Stories from the Greek Comedians."* Mr. Church has dealt freely with the originals, but not in such a manner as to infringe upon the continuity or spirit of the play. The nine stories from the "Old Comedy" (the first Greek School of Comedy) are from the plays of Aristophanes, and include the familiar "Frogs," "Birds," "Clouds," etc. The six other plays belong to the "New Comedy" of Philemon, Menander, etc. We think the book of especial value to teachers of English literature who wish to give their pupils some insight into the Greek comic drama. It will be appreciated by all who love the classic spirit. There is a brief introduction to each of the stories, and we are helped to catch their spirit by 17 full-page colored illustrations from the antique.

Charles Morris has already given to the public his convenient and famous "Half-Hours with the Best Humorous Authors," "Half-Hours with American History," etc. His new volumes, "Tales from the Dramatists," † were suggested by the "Tales from Shakespeare," which Charles and Mary Lamb wrote, as everybody knows. Mr. Morris has chosen about thirty of the best English dramas outside of Shakespeare, and told their story in such a pleasant, successful way that both lovers of literature and lovers of the stage will be delighted. He has written them in such a way that older readers will find full satisfaction, but he has considered also the "tastes and demands of the young." There are good, full-page portraits of most of the dramatists, and a brief biographical notice of each. Among the selected dramas are such masterpieces as "Every Man in His Humor," "Still Waters Run Deep," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The School for Scandal." (One play is French, Hugo's "Ruy Blas," and one American, "Cynopia.")

Mr. Harrison S. Morris has previously gathered together a series of Christmas tales which he called "In the Yule-Log Glow," and a collection of sea songs and pastoral melodies called "Where Meadows Meet the Sea." In three new volumes ‡ he has now told in simple prose narrative the story of twelve great poems from the Victorian writers. His purpose has not been to lure us away from the poems themselves, but to introduce us to them, and to reveal how much the poetic art lies beyond the mere weaving of an interesting tale. He keeps as nearly as may be to the original in spirit and in matter—*i.e.*, he does not write about the story; he gives the story itself. The thought strikes us that teachers who carefully read these may learn some secrets about explaining the scope of a long poem to their pupils and about the method of interesting them. We will read with clear comprehension and appreciation "The Ring and the Book," "The Princess," "Tristram of Lyonesse," "Sohrab and Rustum," etc., after having perused Mr. Harrison's versions. There is an excellent full-page portrait of each of the ten poets represented.

Miss Rose Porter has selected for each day of the year a passage from the Bible, whose theme is love, and followed there by one or more selections from the spiritual writings of the poets, or by an explanatory illustrative quotation from such religious prose writers as Faber,

* *Stories from the Greek Comedians, Aristophanes, Philemon, Diphilus, Menander, Apollodorus*. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† *Tales from the Dramatists*. By Charles Morris. 4 vols., 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4.

‡ *Tales from Ten Poets*. By Harrison S. Morris. In three books. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.

Beecher, Ruskin, etc.* Miss Porter's work has been carefully and ably done, and will prove helpful to the higher life of many during the coming year.

NEW BOOKS OF POETRY.

Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago, has the good fortune, well merited, of being brought to public notice through her "Commemoration Ode," which was read and sung at the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Ex-



MISS HARRIET MONROE, OF CHICAGO.

position, at Chicago in October. She also wrote the cantata which was sung at the dedication of that wonderful building, the Chicago Auditorium. The present volume contains both of these poems, but even if they were omitted it would still be one of the most notable books of poetry which has recently appeared. "Valeria," † which opens the volume, is a tragedy strongly written, but probably Miss Monroe's truest poetic spirit appears in the shorter songs and sonnets; the music and sentiment of some of them can scarcely be excelled.

The last words which the poet-laureate used in the poem dedicating this last little volume ‡ to a friend, if slightly changed, might have been written of Tennyson himself :

"This, and my love together,
To you that are seventy-seven,
With a faith as clear as the heights of the pure-blue
heaven,
And a fancy as summer-new
As the green of the bracken amid the gloom of the
heather."

In these pages are gathered some twenty-five of the latest poems of the laureate, through many of which runs

* A Gift of Love. By Rose Porter. 18mo, pp. 234. New York. Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

† Valeria, and Other Poems. By Harriet Monroe. 16mo, pp. 301. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co, \$1.50.

‡ The Death of CEnone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. 12mo, pp. 119. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

the sense of the coming change, with evidence of the poet's faith and hope. It is, perhaps, fitting that the last piece should be the one written "To the Mourners," upon the death of the Duke of Clarence. Who has heart or power to write now to the countless mourners? Three of the longer poems, viz. : "The Death of CEnone," "Telemachus" (the monk who by his noble death in the arena won his purpose of putting a stop to the gladiatorial cruelties), and "Charity," are especially noticeable for their dramatic quality. In the poem, "Church Warden and Curate," Tennyson gave an amusing picture of an English rural type, "in the dialect which was current in my youth at Spilsby."

Macmillan & Co. have given us heretofore in the Golden Treasury series some of the choicest poetry of classical and modern times. "Lyric Love,"* a beautiful anthology edited by a rising English poet, William Watson, will take its place beside "La Lyre Française," "Deutsche Lyric," "Lyrical Poems of Lord Tennyson," etc. In his preface Mr. Watson states that his object has been "the bringing together, so far as was practical under the conditions the editor has imposed upon himself, of all the best English poetry having love as its personal inspiration or its objective theme." This gives us a larger list of authors and works, and some poems of dramatic or narrative form, but all unified by the fact that they are "essentially lyrical in feeling." The names most often reflected belong to the Caroline group, or to the Romanticists of our own century. The 206 selections are thrown into natural groups: "Love's Tragedies," "Romance of Love," "Love and Nature," etc. No better book could be chosen for a Christmas gift.

A small edition of "At Sundown," † Mr. Whittier states in the preface, was privately printed some two years ago. A few poems written since then have been inserted, the last one having been written August 31, 1892, only a week prior to the poet's death. Every lover of American poetry will read with tears near his eyes the poem written to Dr. Holmes on occasion of his birthday this year. This also was written only a few days before Whittier's passing away and ends with the lines :

"The hour draws near, how'er delayed and late
When at the eternal gate,
We leave the words and works we call our own
And lift void hands alone

For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Brings to that gate no toll.
Giftless we come to Him who all things gives,
And live because He lives."

Miss Lucy Larcom has gathered into a volume, at the suggestion of friends, such of her lyrics as "are of a specially serious and devotional character." ‡ Some appear for the first time in print, and about one-third have been written since the Household Edition of her poems was published, some ten years ago. The sweet and tender words of the poet have found their way to a great many hearts. There is something of pathos about this volume, for it is the first which Miss Larcom has published which has not had the "personal word of benediction" from Whittier ; and the last poem, "Withdrawal," is a touching lament upon his death.

* Lyric Love. An Anthology. Edited by William Watson. 16mo, pp. 260. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† At Sundown. By John Greenleaf Whittier. 16mo, pp. 70. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

‡ At the Beautiful Gate, and Other Songs of Faith. By Lucy Larcom. 16mo, pp. 128. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

We have a new volume from Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dorothy Quincy,* the subject of the first poem of the book, was Dr. Holmes' great-grandmother, and her fair picture is given us as a frontispiece. "A Ballad of the Boston Tea Party" and "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle" complete the volume, to which Howard Pyle has given a perfect wealth of happily conceived illustration. The air of the quaint and heroic old Revolutionary times breathes through every page. If every ballad-writer could be a Dr. Holmes as well as a poet, few would dispute the statement that poetry is not only more fascinating, but also more true, than history.

There is a witchery, remoteness and tenderness about "A. R. G.'s" short poems which prove the title "Night Etchings" † to be an appropriate one. They are poems of passion and imaginative reverie, and the musical quality of some of them is very marked. Two of the best are "Whitman's Last Testimony" and "On the Caribbean." Whoever "A. R. G." may be, certainly he or she has the soul of a poet.

"Gleams and Echoes" ‡ reinforces the good opinion which we formed through an examination of "Night Etchings." It is certainly evidence of the poetic gift when fancy creates her own world—in this case a world of half-hidden pathos—and dreams of it in musical metres. Each of the six poems in "Gleams and Echoes" is accompanied by a beautiful engraving by the artists—C. H. Reed, G. P. Williams, from drawings by C. Y. Turner, H. Bolton Jones, F. B. Scheel and others. The volume makes a rich gift-book.

Mr. Creedmore Fleenor does not, like many newly appearing poets, give the world but a taste of his wares. This considerable volume § comprises all "of his attempts at verse composition, so far as he has gone, and he hopes to add very little in the future." Much of his poetry is conceived in a classical spirit, noticeably the drama "Halcyone," but "Conemaugh" records the terrible Johnstown disaster. Mr. Fleenor has used a very wide range of metres and some of them with marked success.

There seems to be something akin to Riley in the rhymes of "Ironquill of Kansas," || though it might be difficult to say what. We welcome every volume of genuine verse from beyond the Missouri, especially when it is a true outgrowth of local conditions, as this one can be said to be. In "John Brown," "The Pre-emptor," "A Kansas Idyl" and other poems, we have the spirit and the facts of life in the "Sunflower State" very characteristically given.

An exceedingly attractive set of illustrated holiday books come to us from Messrs. Charles Brown & Co., of Boston. They are entitled, "The Favorite Folk Ballads." ¶ Each favorite lyric is illustrated with attractive designs and drawings, which expand into a little book. The series

* Dorothy Q. Together with a Ballad of the Boston Tea Party and Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 12mo, pp. 131. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

† Night Etchings. By A. R. G. 12mo, pp. 115. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

‡ Gleams and Echoes. By A. R. G. With Wood Engravings from Drawings by Eminent Artists. Octavo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

§ Thought Throbs. By Creedmore Fleenor. 12mo, pp. 363. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.

|| Some Rhymes of Ironquill of Kansas. 16mo, pp. 187. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

¶ The Favorite Folk Ballads. Quarto. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. 75 cents each.

includes "The Old Folks at Home," "I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," "Old Uncle Ned," "Darling Nelly Gray," "Sally in Our Alley," "Black Eyed Susan," "Shandon Bells," "Blue Bells of Scotland," and "The Watch on the Rhine." In the opening pages the song is in each case set to music. The illustrations of six of them are by G. W. Brenneman, while "Shandon Bells" and "Sally in Our Alley" are illustrated by Joseph Lauber, and the drawings for the "Blue Bells of Scotland" are by F. M. Gregory. The entire nine books are illustrated most skillfully and attractively.

Mr. A. W. Habersham, of Baltimore, sends us a volume dedicated to Grover Cleveland, which contains some political and other poems, and some short prose sketches.*

"The Lyric of Life" † is an effort to explain in verse the physical and metaphysical construction of the universe.

NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Characteristics" ‡ is issued as a beautiful volume by the Century Company. It is hardly necessary to state that this is a reprint of the serial recently published in the *Century* magazine. The author's strong personality, his wide experience in a long life, his interest in psychological character analysis, and his works in fiction and poetry are well known. This volume will undoubtedly sustain his reputation among former readers, and gain him many new ones.

Mrs. Barr has added another to her list of strong and popular works of fiction. The scene of "The Preacher's Daughter" § is laid in a Yorkshire milling town, some thirty years ago. The preacher's daughter marries, from selfish motives, a rich young miller, whose early married happiness soon gives place to a misery greatly increased by financial depression, caused by the effect of our civil war upon the cotton supply. Through it all the husband remains unselfish and efficient; and finally his wife, through his example and the purifying effects of a dangerous fever, becomes a regenerated woman, fit to be his companion. Though not a moralizing novel, it is decidedly religious and decidedly healthy and helpful.

Mrs. Alexander, author of "Which Shall It Be?" etc., writes a story of great interest in "The Snare of the Fowler." || The scene is laid in London. The heroine is a noble-hearted girl, supposed by the artist-friend who falls in love with her to have been an illegitimate child, although she is ignorant of such suspicion. Those relatives who should have been her helpers hide the truth, and plot against her in a dastardly way in order to win her inheritance. The development of the involved plot and the strength and life-likeness of the characters, good and bad, hold our attention to the happy end. The novel has no false sensationalism in it.

* The Two Sisters, a Political Poem, and Other Short Prose and Poetic Sketches. By Alex. Wyll Habersham. Paper, 12mo, pp. 145. Baltimore: A. W. Habersham. 50 cents.

† The Lyric of Life. By Laura A. Sunderlin Nourse. 16mo, pp. 172. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

‡ Characteristics. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

§ The Preacher's Daughter. A Domestic Romance. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff. \$1.25.

|| The Snare of the Fowler. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The pages of Mr. Roy's book "Helen Trevelyan,"* carry us from England to India and back again, and relate the "unsmooth" course of love midst the stirring events of military life. We have given us a narrative of the desperate war in Afghanistan fought late in the seventies. The author has so told the story of the cruel necessities of war, and has made so real the English middle-class people with whom he deals, that he has insured himself many readers and admirers.

Count Alexis Tolstói was born at St. Petersburg in 1817 and died in 1875. "Prince Serebryani," † an historical novel, the first of his longer works—was published in 1863, and it deals with Russian history and social conditions during the times of Ivan the Terrible and the wresting of Siberia from the Tartars in the sixteenth century. Of this period the author has made a careful and extended study. It was a time of tragic events and of deep significance for modern Russia. Mr. Curtin, the translator, has written an introduction which makes clear the background upon which this historical novel is thrown.

SOME one has called "Roland Graeme: Knight" ‡ "a story of cheer." Miss Machar, author of "Stories of New France," etc., has a prominent place among the Canadian writers of our day. The scene of the present tale is laid in a small manufacturing town of the United States, and the needs, miseries and longings of the laboring classes of our time are pictured by a deft and sympathetic hand. The hero is a young journalist, whose heart is strong and helpful toward those who suffer industrial wrong. His career and the conversion of a coldly æsthetic clergyman to a vital, brotherly Christianity give a clue to the author's solution of the problem of employer and employed. The story in itself will delight and influence many hearts. The dedication is to Dr. Lyman Abbott, "one of the first voices in America to enforce the relation of Christianity to the labor problem."

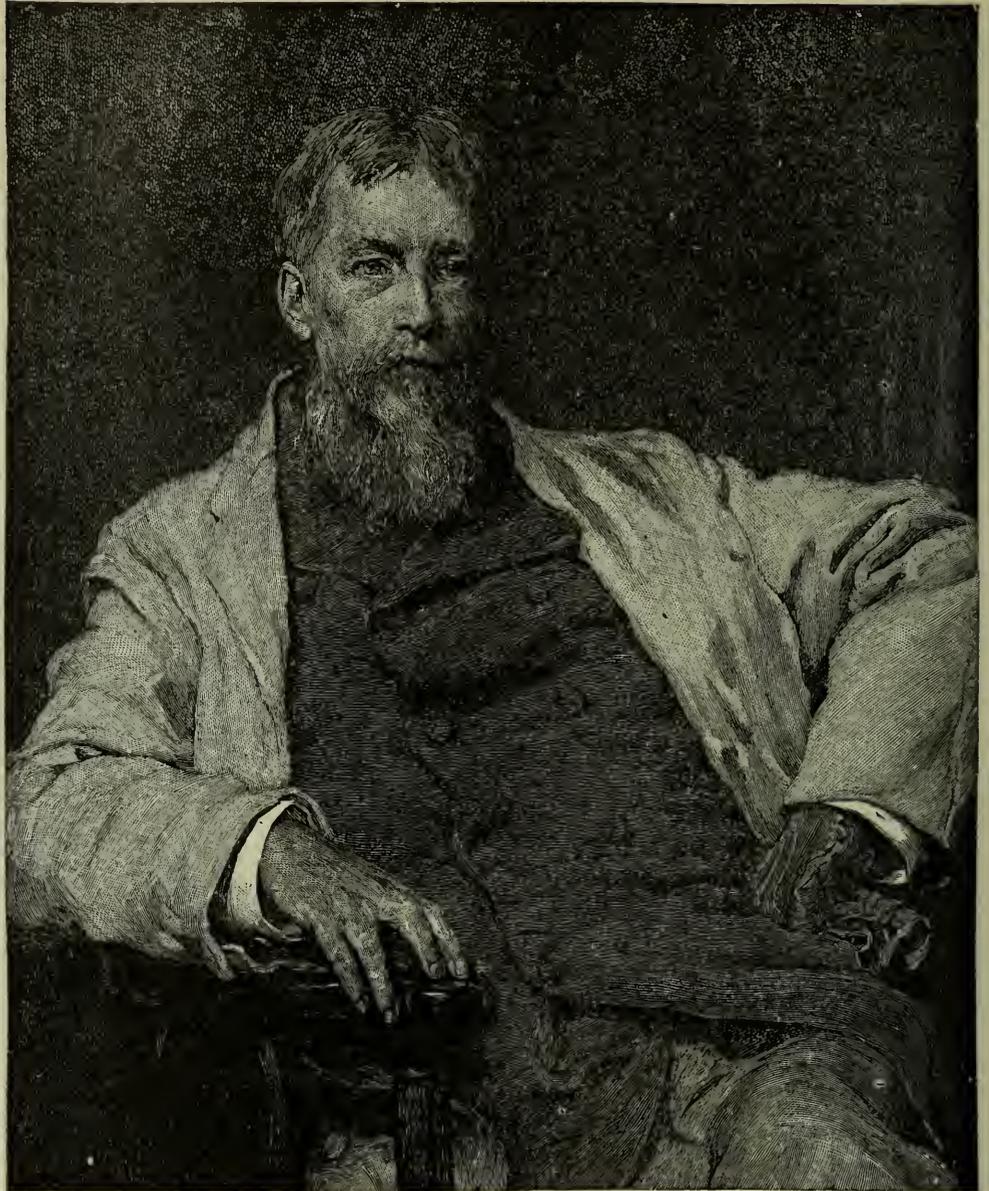
Ursula Gestefeld's heroine in "The Woman Who Dares" § wages a crusade as a wife for the equal rights of man and woman in the marriage relation, especially in

* Helen Trevelyan; or, The Ruling Race. By John Roy. 12mo, pp. 487. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† Prince Serebryani: an Historical Novel. By Count Alexis Tolstói. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 456. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

‡ Roland Graeme: a Novel of Our Time. By Agnes Maule Machar. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

§ The Woman Who Dares. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. \$1.25.



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.
(By Permission from the Century Co.)

its physical aspects. Her insistence upon the principle leads to a divorce, but finally through the wife's noble-mindedness and her good work among her fallen sisters the husband comes back to her feet, redeemed from his sensuality and ready to recognize the higher and spiritual meanings of marriage. It is an unusual story, but written for a high and definite purpose, and has a value for mature minds.

In her dedication to Mr. F. Marion Crawford the Marchesa Theodoli calls her novel ("Under Pressure")* her "first attempt to describe some of the customs, prejudices and virtues still subsisting in a portion of Roman society to which she belongs by marriage and earliest associations." It is, perhaps, as a sociological study of the struggle of inherited narrow aristocratic conservatism against the irresistible tendency of modern democracy that the work has highest value. The story is clearly defined, dramatic and in the best sense realistic.

Mr. Habberton long ago, in "Helen's Babies," endeared himself to a very wide circle of readers. His newest

* Under Pressure. By the Marchesa Theodoli. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

story, "A Lucky Lover,"* is avowedly a love story—a love story, too, which ends in a happy marriage, and, thanks to a wise sister's admonitions, in a bridegroom far less selfish than when he began his wooing. It is a simple story of common (not commonplace) people, who belong to our day, and who at once win our best wishes and our affection. The scenes are laid in New York City and in North Carolina, and the story is told with Mr. Haberton's characteristic humor, clearness and geniality. It will make a good book to place in the hands of a young girl who has been reading Olive Schreiner a little too much.

Ernest Redwood has not lost in his translation the transparency and charm of French prose.† The heroine of De la Brète's story is an impulsive and thoroughly natural young girl, who looks out upon life at sixteen as a very fascinating thing, and resents all restraints upon its freedom. She soon finds herself in love with a young man who is apparently destined to make another woman happy. The gentle, loving curé, who has been a sympathetic but wise helper in her enthusiasm, is a kind friend in her trouble, and we are glad when the good man's face brightens at the final happy outcome. It is well to remember such pure and healthy books as this when we accuse French fiction of being morbid and unclean. The paper, printing and a number of full-page illustrations fitly accompany the charms of the style and the story.

The story of Sherwood Forest, so recently made the theme of the now dead poet laureate's pen, never grows tiresome to Anglo-Saxon hearts. Mr. Murdock, author of "Stories Weird and Wonderful," etc., has in "Maid Marian and Robin Hood"‡ woven into a fascinating romance the tale of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Little John and other wearers of the "Lincoln green," and by language and style carried us back to that time. Young people from 14 to 40 will enjoy the book and appreciate the 12 spirited illustrations of Mr. Stanley L. Woods. The cover gives us a satisfying picture of Friar Tuck performing the ceremony of marriage between Robin Hood and Maid Marian, with the sturdy band of the foresters in the background.

Jane G. Austin, who has written so many delightful stories of the early Colonial life at Plymouth, Mass., discovered that field for fiction several years ago. Her newly published "David Alden's Daughter and Other Stories of Colonial Times"§ collects some of her earlier work in this direction, which first appeared in the various monthly magazines. They have, therefore, the inspiration of a new "find" in them, being written (as Miss Austin puts it in the preface to the book) when "the author was in the first flush of delight and surprise at discovering the wealthy romance imbedded in forefathers' rock."

The "Old Dominion" is probably more closely associated in the American mind with romance and pleasant,

* A Lucky Lover. By John Haberton. 12mo, pp. 306. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff. \$1.25.

† My Uncle and My Curé. Translated from the French of Jean de la Brète by Ernest Redwood. Octavo, pp. 253. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

‡ Maid Marian and Robin Hood. A Romance of Old Sherwood Forest. By J. E. Murdock. 12mo, pp. 327. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

§ David Alden's Daughter, and Other Stories of Colonial Times. By Jane G. Austin. 16mo, pp. 325. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

leisurely living than any other section North or South. When the sixties came, nowhere else was the contrast sharper between the old days of peace and the new days of war. It is into this land and into this period that the skilled and genial pen of Mrs. Harrison leads us in her



MRS. BURTON HARRISON.

volume of short stories.* "Belhaven" is an early name for Alexandria, Virginia, the hiding place of many an old-time relic and romantic episode. The main elements of the stories are the inherited aristocratic characteristics of the Virginians, their fidelity to the loved cause at the cost of loss of happiness; the faithfulness and local attachment of the negroes, and the love of Northern soldiers for Southern beauties. The first story belongs to the opening years of the century, and grew out of a bundle of old letters of that time which came to Mrs. Harrison's hand out of the forgotten dust of a garret. Five full-page illustrations increase the attractiveness of the book.

"Old Ways and New"† is the first collection in book form of the writings of Miss Viola Roseboro, who has been for several years a frequent contributor of short stories to our magazines. The volume contains ten sketches of character—characters typical, but so strongly individualized that we must believe the author was personally acquainted with them. The scene is frequently laid in a rural district of Tennessee, and we are given insight into the characteristics of nature and of community feeling there. Miss Roseboro sees the pathetic in life very clearly, but no less sees the cheerful and humorous.

Mr. Bynner is known as the author of "Penelope's Suitors," etc., as well as of several historical novels, of which "Zachary Phips"‡ is the latest. The hero's life leads us to an acquaintanceship with Aaron Burr and his daughter Theodosia and with Blennerhasset and the conspiracy connected with his name. Phips is on the deck of the *Constitution* in its famous fight with the *Guerrière*; is aboard the *Chesapeake* when Lawrence gained immortality by the words, "Don't give up the ship," and with Jackson fighting the Indians in Florida during the "first Seminole war." Young people will find this stirring period of our history very interestingly woven into Mr. Bynner's story, which is itself bale and well told.

We welcome a new addition to "The Columbian Historical Novels," which Jno. R. Musick is writing and which are published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. "St. Augustine,"§ the third of the series, belongs to the historical division which the author aptly calls "bigotry" and deals with the Huguenots, who, following the plan-

* Belhaven Tales, Crow's Nest, and Una and King David. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

† Old Ways and New. Stories by Viola Roseboro. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

‡ Zachary Phips. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner. 16mo, pp. 512. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

* Saint Augustine. A Story of the Huguenots in America. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

ning of Coligni, settled in Florida about the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Musick has written—with the authority of research and with the impartiality of historic method—of an obscure period, marked by terrible religious hatred (history justifies the paradox), by the human slaughter of the Florida Protestants by the Spaniard Melendéz, and the retribution by the French hand of De Gourges. The romance element of the book is the story of the love—at first troubled, but finally peaceful and happy—of a prominent Spanish Catholic for a Huguenot maiden.

“Cousin Phillis: a Story of English Love,”* by Mrs. Gaskell, belongs to the series of “Tales from Foreign Lands,” published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Its insertion in that series is a sufficient guarantee of its readability and value. There is a wholesomeness about the book which perhaps comes from the English rural scenes among which the course of the story runs. Another volume of the same series just appearing is “Marianela: a Story of Spanish Love,”† translated from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdos by Helen W. Lester.

The heroine of Miss Amanda M. Douglas’ novel “Sherburne House,”‡ is a young girl who was adopted and brought up by a good-hearted Irish family, living in New York City. She is found to be heiress of an old Virginian estate, and is removed there while quite young, to the great distress of herself and her old friends. Full of frolicsome life, she is subjected to the critical unsympathy of an old-maid relative, whose unkindness brings the girl finally to actual sickness. But through all she is faithful to her old New York friends, makes helpful new friends and conquers herself and her dislikes. All in all, the book is one which young people will read with interest and profit.

In “My Flirtations”§ Miss Margaret Wynman gives a genuinely and quietly humorous recital of the flirtations of a London girl of middle-class society. Mr. J. Bernard Partridge gives us a delightful picture of the heroine and amusing ones of many of her numerous adorers. The girl Margaret interests and appeals to us, is a healthy-minded woman, and ends her flirtations where they ought to end—in a happy but totally unexpected marriage. The opinions of her sister Christina, who is slightly cynical as to the other sex, bring a spice of the dramatic into the book.

The new edition of the “Fate of Fenella”|| proves that the original plan upon which it was written (each of the 24 chapters being from the pen of a separate popular English author), is a laudable one, if success be any criterion.

“Muriel Howe,”¶ by Angelina Teal, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is a very interesting and healthy story of American middle-class life. We note as a special

* Cousin Phillis: a Story of English Love. By Mrs. Gaskell. 16mo, pp. 222. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

† Marianela: a Story of Spanish Love. Translated from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdos by Helen W. Lester. 16mo, pp. 243. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

‡ Sherburne House. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

§ My Flirtations. By Margaret Wynman. 12mo, pp. 185. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

|| The Fate of Fenella: a Novel. By twenty-four writers. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

¶ Muriel Howe. By Angelina Teal. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

feature the descriptions of the life of the Dunkers, among whose settlements in Indiana some of the scenes of the story are laid.

“The Las’ Day,”* by Imogen Clark, is a short, simple and touching story of the estrangement between man and wife which was healed forever by the death of their little child. The New England farmer, who is the husband, still young, relates his experience naturally and reservedly, in his homely dialect. There are several illustrations by Miss S. Olivia Rinehart.

From Mr. Frank Pope Humphrey’s pen comes “A New England Cactus and Other Tales.”† He pictures well the life—humorous or pathetic, human but not modern—which goes on in the quieter provincial corners of Yankeedom. One of these stories, “A Belated Letter,” was first printed in *Harper’s Bazar* for 1887.

Those who have not known the pleasure of reading George Sand’s “The Naïad”‡ in the French will be glad of having the opportunity of reading the just issued translation by Katherine Berry di Téréga, a translation, the preface states, long ago begun, but interrupted by personal sorrow. Another story with scenes laid across the water is a new novel by “Ouida,” entitled the “Tower of Taddeo,”§ a love story of Venice, written in the author’s characteristic, well-known style. In Italy, too, are some scenes of Mrs. Mary Fletcher Stevens’ story “By Subtle Fragrance Held,”|| though the “fragrance” (that of a pleasant garden belonging to a rarely sweet old lady) and the real home of the story are in familiar New England. The heroine is a young girl of society habits, tempted to surrender herself to the lower aims of society, but successful in her effort to resist, and finding her reward in marriage with a true man who loves her for herself. “Other Things Being Equal”¶ removes us a long way from Italy or New England. The author, Miss Emma Wolf, has chosen San Francisco as the field of her love story, which concerns itself somewhat with Jewish customs and life, the heroine, Ruth Levice, being a Jewess. The author of “At His Gates and Kirsleen” needs no introduction. Mrs. Oliphant’s new English story, “The Cuckoo in the Nest,”** will well sustain her present reputation. We continue to deal largely with English character and go back to Italy, the land of song and romance, for some of the scenes of Hesba Stretton’s story of a religious complexion—“Half Brothers.”†† Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Ph.D., dedicates her story “Amore,”‡‡ just published by Lovell, Gestefeld & Co., to her own children and “all the children of lesser or larger growth.”

* The Las’ Day. By Imogen Clark. 16mo, pp. 52. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 60 cents.

† A New England Cactus and Other Tales. By Frank Pope Humphrey. The “Unknown” Library. 16mo, pp. 188. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

‡ The Naïad: a Ghost Story. From the French of George Sand. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

§ The Tower of Taddeo. By “Ouida.” 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Hovendon Company. \$1.

|| By Subtle Fragrance Held. By Mary Fletcher Stevens. 12mo, pp. 206. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

¶ Other Things Being Equal. By Emma Wolf. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

** The Cuckoo in the Nest. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.25.

†† Half Brothers. By Hesba Stretton. 12mo, pp. 494. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

‡‡ “Amore.” By Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. \$1.25

Mrs. Boynton is known as a pleader for nobler views of the nature and free progress of woman, and for a philosophic and liberal religion."

For lighter reading we may turn to the good-natured English "frivolous tale" "Mr. Witt's Widow,"* by Anthony Hope, author of "A Man of Mark," etc., or to Mr. Rodrigues Ottolengui's "An Artist in Crime,"† a tragic detective story of the better class, with its scenes laid in the United States. Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler has written a sequel to "The Quick and the Dead," which bears the title of "Barbara Dering."‡

SOME FAVORITE NOVELS IN NEW EDITIONS.

The countless admirers of Henry James, Jr., will be highly pleased with the superb way in which the Messrs. Harper & Brothers have published, in one volume, his "Daisy Miller"§ and "An International Episode." Mr. James' style and story would captivate if written in pencil upon the poorest paper; but the best of us have a love for fine illustrations (those before us are from drawings by Harry W. McVickar), and the worst of us have some sense of the fitness of things in binding and type and paper. It is absurd to suppose that there are people unacquainted with Henry James, but if such there were this volume would give a most happy initiation to his charms.

We may perhaps forget in part the political career of the lamented George William Curtis, noble-hearted as it was, but "Prue and I,"|| the product of his younger days, when life's stress was not too strong, will live as long as love and humor and reverie and kindly sympathy appeal to men's hearts. Harper & Brothers publish this month a new edition of that classic, adorned with very numerous beautiful illustrations from the drawings of Albert Edward Sterner and with the other features of the publisher's art in accordance therewith. The preface—"A word to the gentle reader"—is a fac-simile of the author's original autograph.

Two of the best and best-known works of fiction of the late Herman Melville are now republished. The author has been repeatedly called the "pioneer of South Sea romance," and these volumes ("Omoo"¶ is a sequel to "Typee"**) were the results of actual experience and residence in that region. Mr. Melville was a young man when "Typee" gave him a widespread reputation (in 1846), but his was one of those careers in which youthful work remains permanently and enters into a final estimate of the author. Mr. Melville's realism is natural and spontaneous, and has produced those stories of adventure in

* Mr. Witt's Widow: a Frivolous Tale. By Anthony Hope. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: The United States Book Company.

† An Artist in Crime. By Rodrigues Ottolengui. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

‡ Barbara Dering: a Sequel to the Quick and the Dead? By Amélie Rives Chanler. 12mo, pp. 285. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

§ Daisy Miller, and An International Episode. By Henry James, Jr. Octavo, pp. 296. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

|| Prue and I. By George William Curtis. Octavo, pp. 291. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

¶ Omoo. A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas. A Sequel to "Typee." By Herman Melville. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.50.

** Typee. A Real Romance of the South Seas. By Herman Melville. With Biographical and Critical Introduction by Arthur Stedman. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: The United States Book Company. \$1.50.

which healthy minds will never cease to delight. At the time of Melville's death in New York City, about a year ago, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS contained a spirited critical and biographical sketch from Mr. Arthur Stedman's pen. Mr. Stedman is the editor of the present works, and prefaces "Typee" with an interesting and intelligent review of Melville's life and works. The romancer was a personal friend of Hawthorne's, has always had a high place in England, and was a man of marked personality.

Dr. Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster"* has, among many other honors, that of being the "file-leader" of the American dialect movement, in so far as it has concerned itself with other than New England material. A new "Library" edition of this popular novel from the publishing firm of the Orange Judd Company has the special distinction of having a considerable preface giving the history of the story, and notes upon the dialect used, both being written by Mr. Eggleston himself. This book will stand as one of the most genuine productions of American literature. Many of us would vote it about the first place among American novels smacking distinctively of the soil.

In their republication of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novels, the Messrs. Macmillan have reached "Don Orsino,"† which they first gave to a grateful public last year. Mr. Crawford has been successful with scenes laid in other places besides Rome, but it seems to us that his novels of Roman life are very much the best "Sant' Ilario" was a sequel to "Saracinesca," and "Don Orsino" is a sequel to both. We follow the fortunes of the same noble old Roman families through successive political and social changes in the Eternal City. The stories are charming of themselves, but taken together these books have a special importance for what they reveal to us of the thought and the life of Rome as it was under Pope Pius IX. and the great Cardinal Antonelli, and as it has been since the downfall of the temporal power and the installation on the Tiber of the royal government of United Italy.

The beautiful new edition of Jane Austen's works, successive issues of which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has noticed from month to month, are fortunately falling upon a market that shows a most agreeable revival of interest in the novels of this classical author. The best critics are coming forward to declare that they admire and prize Jane Austen above all the great names in English fiction, with the possible exception of Thackeray and George Eliot. The latest volumes in the Messrs. Robert Brothers' edition are "Persuasion"‡ and "Northanger Abbey,"§ each in a single volume. This beautiful set, comprising a dozen or more volumes, would make a most delectable present.

In the Messrs. Macmillan's new edition of Dickens' works, reprinted from the first edition, we have now to notice "Dombey and Son"|| and "Barnaby Rudge."¶ As the successive volumes appear we are continually more

* The Hoosier Schoolmaster: a Novel. By Edward Eggleston. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Orange Judd Company. \$1.50.

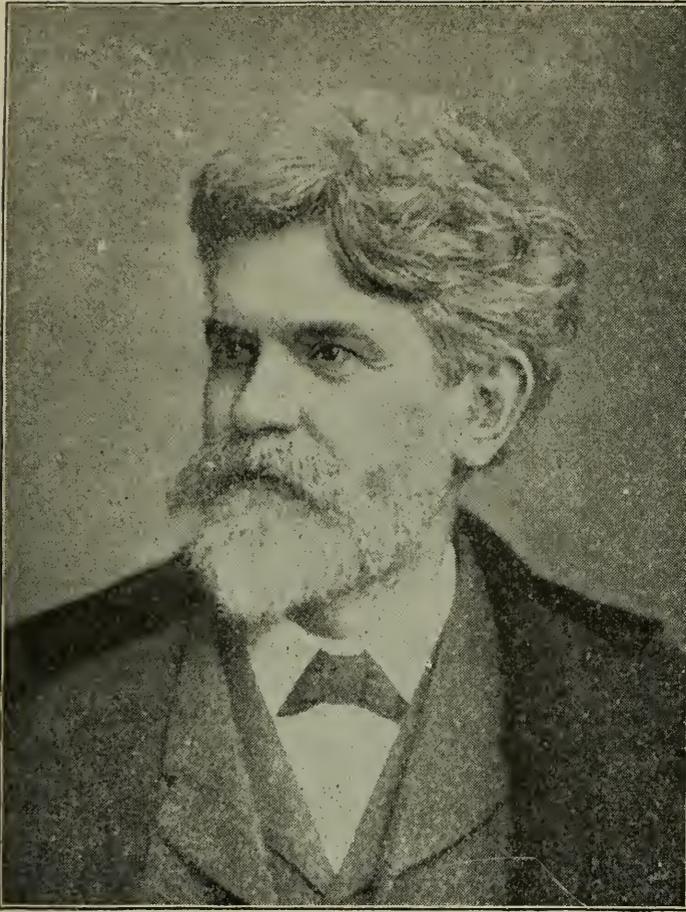
† Don Orsino. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 448. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

‡ Persuasion. By Jane Austen. 16mo, pp. 328. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

§ Northanger Abbey. By Jane Austen. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

|| Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens. A reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 859. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

¶ Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens. A reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 618. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.



DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

impressed by the value of the biographical and bibliographical introductions supplied to this edition by Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr. The republication of the original illustrations, of course, lends an added charm to these handsome and serviceably made volumes.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Much the handsomest juvenile book that has come to our table this year is Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s beautiful new edition of Hawthorne's "Wonder Book for Girls and Boys,"* with sixty designs by Walter Crane, many of them printed in several colors. Hawthorne's preface, written in 1851, explained the plan as follows: "The author has long been of opinion that many of the classical myths were capable of being rendered into very capital reading for children. In the little volume here offered to the public he has worked up half a dozen of them with this end in view. A great freedom of treatment was necessary to his plan, but it will be observed by every one who attempts to render these legends malleable in his intellectual furnace that they are marvelously independent of all temporary modes and circumstances. They remain the same after changes that would affect the identity of almost everything else." The myths chosen by Hawthorne were the "Gorgon's Head," "The Golden Touch," "The Paradise of Children," "The Three Golden Apples," "The Miraculous Pitcher" and "The Chimera." It would be superfluous to say anything of the wonderful charm of these tales as Hawthorne has told them. Mr. Crane's designs, classical in their drawing and their coloring, give the volume something of the character of an art album.

* A Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated by Walter Crane. Octavo, pp. 220. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Another of the charming old-fashioned holiday juveniles is Mr. Owen Wister's "The Dragon of Wantley,"* a delightful romance of the English crusading times, that older people will enjoy quite as well as the children, and that is distinctly a work of literary merit.

"The Admiral's Caravan"‡ is reprinted from *St. Nicholas* with Mr. Birch's numerous irresistible illustrations as well. The admiral and part of the caravan appear in gold and colors on the cover, and will greet the eyes of a good many girls and boys at Christmas time—for Dorothy, the little heroine, fell asleep on Christmas day, and saw a great many wonderful and charming things on that dreamland trip. Mr. Carryl here kindly gives us a report of them, which the little folks by all means ought to hear.

These cats of Mr. J. G. Francis‡ will make the young folks decidedly cheerful, and older heads will make a mistake if they do not look over the youngster's shoulders. We know not which to laugh at most, the illustrations or the rollicking nonsense of the verse. Cats do not have a monopoly, but dogs, owls, lions and other animals appear and behave in very strange and amusing way. Some of the material has appeared before in *St. Nicholas*.

The "Roundabout Books"§ are a series that will undoubtedly attain great popularity among the bright and eager lads of America. Messrs. Charles Brown & Co. have sent us the first nine of these "Roundabout Books," and the list thus far includes a tale of seafaring and adventure, entitled "Drifting Around the World," by Capt. C. W. Hall; "A Voyage in the Sunbeam," by Lady Brassey; "Our Boys in India," and "Our Boys in China," by Harry W. French; "Young Americans in Japan," "Young Americans in Tokio," and "Young Americans in Yezo," by Edward Grey; and "The Fall of Sebastopol," and "Fighting the Saracens," by G. A. Henty. All the volumes have numerous illustrations and are written in a highly entertaining fashion. They enter the juvenile book market in the same category with the famous "Zigzag" books of Hezekiah Butterworth, and remind us older boys of the "Rollo Books" of other days.

There is not a child's heart in our broad land which ought not to be made happy at Christmas time by the gift of a this year's "Chatterbox."|| As a veritable enchanted treasure house of information and fun and happy hours for rainy days, after all its years of success it hardly need fear a competitor now. Stories, anecdotes of the famous and the good, puzzles, gleanings from natural history, travel, all phases of human life—with just the amount of poetry interspersed which young folks want with all these resources, no one need hunt long for the secret of its popularity. Nor must we forget the illustrations—best of all, perhaps. Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, the publishers,

* The Dragon of Wantley: His Rise and His Downfall. A Romance. By Owen Wister. Quarto, pp. 149. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

‡ The Admiral's Caravan. By Charles E. Carryl. With Illustrations by Reginald B. Birch. Quarto, pp. 140. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

‡ A Book of Cheerful Cats and Other Animated Animals. By J. G. Francis. Oblong 4to, pp. 37. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

§ The Roundabout Books. Lithographed Covers, quarto, pp. about 300. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.25; cloth \$1.75.

|| Chatterbox for 1892. Illuminated Boards, Quarto, pp. 412. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

have put themselves to special trouble this season in securing a paper which would still further enhance the perfection of the illustrations, and we have no doubt the increased sales (although the million mark was reached long ago) will justify their efforts.

Louisa de La Ramé, better known to us as "Ouida," has collected in the volume called "Bimbi" * some very beautiful and fascinating stories for children, and Mr. E. H. Garrett has entered well into their spirit in his illustrations. They are mainly tales of interesting child life in Germany, Italy and England, among which the "The Child of Urbino" gives us a fine little glimpse into the boyish characteristic of the great Raffalle. The author knows, too, the secrets of animal and plant life, as the story of "The Ambitious Rose Tree" and of the turkey testify. The cover is very tastily pictured.

We can remember the time when "the 'Katy' books" was a very familiar phrase to our childish ears. Susan Coolidge goes straight to the children's hearts whether she chooses prose or poetry to clothe her pleasant messages. Roberts Brothers send us her "Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys," † strongly, handsomely bound and illustrated by Mr. Garrett, Miss Harriet Roosevelt Richards and others. The "jingle" of some of Miss Coolidge's rhymes makes most happy music; but she knows how to tell, in the way little folks like, many a story of nature or of history. The longest poem of this volume is a story of the children's crusade written in the ballad spirit.

STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

One great argument for the morality of war is the fact that so many good stories grow out of that institution. Warren Lee Goss was an "old soldier;" he knows about army life and he has proved in more than one book that he knows about boys. If he has the noble purpose of teaching a true and non-sectional patriotism in his books that does not change the fact that he writes a story good *per se* in "Tom Clifton." ‡ Tom is originally a Yankee boy, but he moves to Minnesota a short time before the war, and has a little experience in pioneer prairie life before the outbreak of 1860 comes. He is in the stirring events along the Mississippi, at Shiloh, and follows Sherman to the sea. There are good illustrations, and the boys will examine carefully the reproduced bill for a sale of slaves.

"The Girls and I," § by Mrs. Molesworth is told by the "I"—a bright London boy of eleven who has numerous interesting sisters whom he loves and whose ways he dislikes in a true boy fashion. How much he loves them he realizes only when disease threatens to remove one. So skillfully has the author hid herself that we actually half-believe a boy wrote this entertaining little history after all. Mrs. Molesworth knows best. Mr. L. Leslie Brooke is the illustrator.

* *Bimbi. Stories for Children.* By Louisa de la Ramé ("Ouida"). Quarto, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

† *Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys.* By Susan W. Coolidge. Quarto, pp. 143. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

‡ *Tom Clifton; or, Western Boys in Grant and Sherman's Armies.* By Warren Lee Goss. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

§ *The Girls and I. A Veracious History.* By Mrs. Molesworth. 16mo, pp. 198. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

"Axel Ebersen" * is a good story of the boyhood and youth of an interesting Swedish character, by André Laurie, the author of several novels. There is something of the ruggedness and vigor of Scandinavian life in this tale, which is supposed to be told to his pupils by the old schoolmaster of Sonneborg in Dalecarlia.

Elizabeth W. Champney, the author of "Vassar Girls Abroad," has written a third member to her "Witch Winnie" series, called "Witch Winnie's Studio." † The pleasant way in which Miss Champney writes of girl life in America is well known. The plot of the present story turns upon a forged Rousseau painting which Witch Winnie is accused of selling. But it turns out that she is innocent, and she comes out of her trial nobly and charmingly. Mr. J. Wells Champney has illustrated the book. It would be especially adapted for a gift to the "King's Daughter" girls, their society's name being on the title page, and their symbol, the Maltese Cross, gleaming out from the cover.

In "More Good Times at Hackmatack" ‡ Mary P. Wells Smith continues her story of child life in the hill towns of western Massachusetts as it was some half century ago. Mrs. Smith believes in those times, and therefore writes in sympathy with them, but she does not allow her sympathy to lead her to a falsifying optimism; and, besides gaining a hearty enjoyment, the children of to day who read her book will learn many valuable things about the children of two generations ago.

We mention elsewhere a book of Miss Anna Chapin Ray's. T. Y. Crowell & Co. send us another also, "In Blue Creek Cañon," § which is a bright, breezy story of mountain life for boys and girls, growing out of a summer spent by the author in a Colorado mining camp.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Raymond also gives two stories to the world simultaneously. "Mixed Pickles" || is a little story of episode and humor, which introduces us to a jolly household in a Quaker farmhouse in America, in which household are the "Pickels," who turn out to be a German family brought over the sea on a visit to their American relatives. We breathe quite a different atmosphere in her second book—"Monica, the Mesa Maiden." ¶ Monica is a Spanish girl of Southern California, and the dreaminess of the region is woven into the story. The coming of American tourists brings a train of adventure and unfolds the thread of destiny. Mrs. Raymond has appended a vocabulary of Spanish terms to the tale. Both of her books will make good reading for the young of either sex.

"A Fisher Girl of France" ** is a story of the passions, the tragic trials and the life by and on the sea of the peasant girl Elise, from the French of Fernand Calmettes, and with the illustrations, by her. The mystery, the strength, the terror of the sea leave their deep effects on the human

* *Axel Ebersen, the Graduate of Upsala.* By André Laurie. 12mo, pp. 286. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

† *Witch Winnie's Studio; or, The King's Daughter's Art Life.* By Elizabeth W. Champney. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

‡ *More Good Times at Hackmatack.* By Mary P. Wells Smith. 16mo, pp. 277. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

§ *In Blue Creek Cañon.* By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

|| *Mixed Pickles.* By Evelyn Raymond. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

¶ *Monica, the Mesa Maiden.* By Mrs. Evelyn Raymond. 16mo, pp. 357. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

** *A Fisher Girl of France.* From the French of Fernand Calmettes. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

lives which come in contact with them, and they form the background of this intense story.

Mrs. Lydia Spencer Dane is a lady who saw a great deal of our army life of twenty to thirty years ago on the South-western and Western frontier. In her "I Married a Soldier" * she tells in a familiar and unpretentious way her experience as a soldier's wife in Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Mexico, etc., from the year 1856 to about 1869. She portrays well the incidents, humorous, varied and very interesting, which belonged to that army life, now so nearly a thing of history merely.

"Polly Button's New Year," † by Mrs. C. F. Wilder, is a character sketch presenting the history of a plain, rather ignorant woman who grows out of her nominal Christianity into one of greater spiritual depth and greater practical usefulness. She becomes one of those reliable souls making up the rank and file upon which the world's salvation depends. The book's binding is one of the most unique of the season.

From Roberts Brothers also come two children's stories in prose; the first is by A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," etc., who very fittingly illustrates as well as writes the book.‡ It is the history of two little twin sisters who were adopted by families differing widely in social rank. The little girls discover one another after quite a long separation, and the less fortunate one is finally given a home with the other. The story is simple and tender. The second is "The Story of Juliette--A Child's Romance," § the name naturally indicating that the scene is in France; and where exists a more charming region in which to find the dragons and knights and enchanted castles of which little girls love to read? Yet after all, this story which Miss Beatrice Washington tells is a story of real life, as little folks will see if they read it aright.

"Uncle Bill's Children," || by Helen Milman (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton), recalls the flavor of "Helen's Babies" in its humorous insight into children's ways and thoughts. But humor is only a part of the story, which has its pathetic portions, and its thread of "grown-up" love, which will make it while away a profitable hour for the young-old folks.

Alice Weber is author of "When I'm a Man," etc. In "An Affair of Honour" ¶ she tells how a lovely little girl, Alicia, in her sweet, simple way leads some older people toward "the calm, bright land" of family peace. Miss Emily J. Harding has given us a considerable number of illustrations, in which Alicia appears very attractive.

Mr. Brander Matthews enters a new field in "Tom Paulding," ** and proves himself no less familiar with a boy's heart and reading appetite than he is with French dramatists, or the function of clear and sympathetic criticism. "Tom Paulding" lives in New York City, and searches for a

* I Married a Soldier; or, Old Days in the Army. By Lydia Spencer Lane. 16mo, pp. 214. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

† Polly Button's New Year. By Mrs. C. F. Wilder. 12mo, pp. 137. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

‡ The Little Sister of Wilfred. By A. G. Plympton. Small 4to, pp. 211. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

§ The Story of Juliette. A Child's Romance. By Beatrice Washington. Small 4to, pp. 186. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

|| Uncle Bill's Children. By Helen Milman (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton). Small 4to, pp. 148. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

¶ An Affair of Honour. By Alice Weber. Small 4to, pp. 117. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

** Tom Paulding: The Story of a Search for Buried Treasure in the Streets of New York. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

buried treasure which was stolen and hidden in the streets long ago. He finds the money, which turns out to be nothing but counterfeit, but the lad's long and patient search is rewarded after all, for his uncle gives him the opportunity for a school of mines education, which is his heart's desire. A healthy, straightforward interesting story—in a word, what we might expect from Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Herbert D. Ward is not a new comer into the field of fiction. "The Captain of the Kittiewink" * is a story of the adventures—very adventuresome too, though naturally told—which two Massachusetts boys had in quite a lengthy yacht experience off the coast. Boy-like, they barely escape with their lives, and are the trial of their mother's heart, although she loves them dearly.

Stories of school life are always especially attractive to intelligent boys, if they are well told by one who is familiar with the ground. Such stories are "The Riverpark Rebellion," † of Homer Greene, and "The Cadets of Fleming Hall," ‡ by Anna Chapin Ray. "Riverpark" is the slightly changed name of a real boy's school on the Hudson, and all that fidelity to real life which boys want in a book is found in this one. "Fleming Hall" is in Connecticut, and though a woman essays something novel in writing a boy-school story, Miss Hall has been successful, and every lad's heart will bound as he reads the accounts of the boat race and other athletic events.

"Under the Water Oaks," § by Marian Brewster, is one of Roberts Brothers' boy books, this time telling us of the fun and adventure of a curious little darkey chap and his two white-boy companions among the water-oak regions somewhere in Dixie. The boys are brave, happy and natural.

SOME PAPER COVERED NOVELS RECEIVED.

Asenath of the Ford. A Romance of the Red Earth Country. By "Rita." Paper. 12mo, pp. 358. 50 cents.

The Old Mill Mystery. By A. W. Marchmont, B. A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 246. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 30 cents.

Hypnotism. By Jules Claretie. Paper, 12mo, pp. 248. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 50 cents.

The Last DeLamar. By Clementine B. Allan. Paper, 12mo, pp. 203. St. Paul, Minn.: The Price-McGill Company. 25 cents.

A Dead Level, and Other Episodes. By Fanny Purdy Palmer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 270. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

Strange Tales of a Nihilist. By William le Queux. Paper, 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The Adopted Daughter. By Edgar Fawcett. Paper, 12mo, pp. 262. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 25 cents.

L'Évangéliste. By Alphonse Daudet. Paper, 12mo, pp. 304. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 50 cents.

Sweet Danger. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Paper, 12mo, pp. 296. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 50 cents.

Through Pain to Peace. A Novel. By Sarah Doudney. Paper, 12mo, pp. 380. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

Constance. By F. C. Phillips. Paper, 12mo, pp. 305. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

Love's Temptation; or, A Heart Laid Bare. By Emilie Edwards. Paper, 12mo, pp. 165. Chicago: N. C. Smith Publishing Co. 25 cents.

A Shadow's Shadow. By Lulah Ragsdale. Paper, 12mo, pp. 237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

* The Captain of the Kittiewink. By Herbert D. Ward. 12mo, pp. 320. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

† The Riverpark Rebellion, and a Tale of the Tow-Path. By Homer Greene. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

‡ The Cadets of Fleming Hall. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

§ Under the Water-Oaks. By Marian Brewster. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. October.

The Catholic Idea in the New Testament. A. F. Hewit.
The Church and English Liberty. Michael Hennessy.
English Kings and Roman Pontiffs. A. F. Marshall.
Christopher Columbus: Ingratitude—Misfortunes—Posthumous Honors. Richard H. Clarke.
The Friars of the West Indies. J. I. Rodrigues.
The Nimbus and Aureole. Ellis Schreiber.
Columbus and the "Scientific" School. J. A. Mooney.
Is Irish Home Rule Near? Bryan J. Clinch.
Our Parochial System. George DeWolff.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. October.

Dealing in Futures and Options. W. D. Washburn.
Progress in Morals. Rev. J. R. Sutherland.
Industrial Slavery. Frank H. Hurd.
Is Our Method of Electing the President Republican? J. A. Roebling.
How to Abolish War. W. H. Jeffrey.
The Tariff Not a Local Question. Henry Kingerly.
Why Not Tax Church Property? James E. Larmer, Jr.
Fourth Interparliamentary Conference of Peace. Belva A. Lockwood.
The "Endowment" Craze in Massachusetts. F. P. Bennett.
Protection and Free Trade in their Relations to Wage-Earners and Commerce. John Jarrett.
Factory Inspection. Robert Watchorn.

The Andover Review.—Boston. October.

The University Settlement Idea. Robert A. Woods.
The Place of College Settlements. Vida D. Scudder.
The Poetry of Donne. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.
Adaptation vs. Uniformity in Sunday School Lessons. E. Blakeslee.

Antiquary.—London.

Archæology in the Durham University Museum. R. Le Schonix.
The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight.
Prelates of the Black Friars of England. Rev. C. F. R. Palmer.
Holy Wells: Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

Architectural Record.—New York. Quarterly.

French Cathedrals.—I. Barr Ferree.
History of Terra Cotta in New York City. James Taylor.
Various Causes for Bad Architecture. Wm. N. Black.
The Grammar of the Lotus. Prof. W. H. Goodyear.
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Architectural Aberrations.—V.

The Arena.—Boston.

Lord Salisbury's Afghan Policy. Rev. T. P. Hughes.
The New Education and Its Practical Application. J. R. Buchanan.
The West in Literature. Hamlin Garland.
Psychical Research: Its Status and Theories. M. J. Savage.
Bacon vs. Shakespeare. Edwin Reed.
Asiatic Cholera, with Practical Suggestions. H. Sheffield.
The Volume of Currency. N. A. Dunning.
Alcohol in Its Relation to the Bible. H. A. Hartt.
Some of Civilization's Silent Currents. B. O. Flower.

Asclepiad.—London. Third Quarter.

On the Cause and Prevention of Death from Chloroform.
Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., and the "Religio Medici." With Portrait.
Cholera Literature and Practice During the Late Epidemic.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Bám-i-Dunia; or, the Roof of the World (The Pamirs). R. Mitchell.
The Origin and Progress of Hospitals in India. Sir W. Moore.
England's Honor Toward India. D. Naoroji.
Korea. A. Michie.
The Condition of Morocco. A Resident.
British Subjects in Morocco. W. B. Harris.
The Ethics of African Exploration. Dr. R. N. Cust.

The Present Position of Canada. L. Irwell.
The Cholera. Sir W. Moore, Hon. R. Russell and Sir J. Fayrer.
Sidelights on the Oriental Congress, 1892.
Legends, Songs and Customs of Dardistan. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
Summary of the Oriental Congresses of 1891 and 1892.

Atalanta.—London.

Charlotte Corday. E. Hopkins.
The Novel of Manners. L. B. Wolford.
New Serial: a Young Mutineer." L. T. Meade.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

The Marriage of Abraim Pasha. H. F. Brown.
John Greenleaf Whittier. George E. Woodberry.
Sociology in the Higher Education of Women. S. W. Dike.
Some Breton Folk-Songs. Theodore Bacon.
The Two Programmes of 1892.
The Dutch Influence in America.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

Runs on Banks. R. H. I. Palgrave.
The Bankruptcy Report.
Gold and Silver in the East.
State of Trade in Yorkshire.

The Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Lantern-Slide Films.
Adjustment of Gradation in the Negative.
Mounting Glossy Prints.
Shape of Lantern-Slide Openings.
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Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

Physical Culture—VIII.
Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. Ralph E. Hoyt.
Chicago City Government. Ada C. Sweet.
Western Artists and Art Patrons—II. William Armstrong.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.

Lord George Bentinck on the Turf.
The Valley of Roses: Kezanlik in the Balkans.
Clothes. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
More Old Elections. Lord Brabourne.
An English Officer Among the Apulian Brigands: Gen. Sir R. Church. E. M. Church.
London After the Great Fire. C. Creighton.
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Water Communication Between Amsterdam and the Rhine.
Emigration to Brazil.
Trade-Marks Law of the South African Republic.

Bookman.—London.

Lord Tennyson. Various Articles by Miss F. Peacock, R. Roberts and Others.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

Pagan Temples in San Francisco. Frederic J. Masters.
Coffee in Guatemala. Emelie T. Y. Parkhurst.
Did the Phœnicians Discover America?—I. T. C. Johnston.
Millionaires. Dr. Lyman Allen.
The Administration of James A. Garfield. L. A. Sheldon.
Riverside, California.
Our Commercial Growth and the Tariff. R. H. McDonald, Jr.
The Pre-Columbians of the Southwest. J. J. Peatfield.

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Unconscious Orthodoxy. W. Harrison.
Psychology: Its Defects. W. H. Moore.
Messianic Prophecy.—VII. J. M. Hirschfelder.
Bible Study. Chancellor Burwash.

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Romance of the Round Pond, Kensington Gardens. Surgeon-Gen. R. F. Hutchinson.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

Witness to the Deed—New Serial. G. Manville Fenn.
How a Serial Story Is Written: a Chat with Mr. Manville Fenn.
Making Fortunes on the American Stage: a Chat with Mrs. Kendal.
M. P.'s Who Have Risen from the Ranks
A Blind Leader of the Blind: a Chat with Dr. William Moon.
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Confessions of a Lady Journalist.

The Catholic World.—New York.

Of Tennyson. Maurice F. Egan.
The Future of the Summer School. Rev. M. M. Sheedy.
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To Gypsyland. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
Autobiographical Notes. J. Massenet.
Does the Bible Contain Scientific Errors? C. W. Shields.
Plain Words to Workingmen. Fred Woodrow.
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Reminiscences of Brook Farm. George P. Bradford.

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In a Reformatory School.
Some Dutch Characteristics. Chas. Edwards.
On Grief.
Dreams and Perceptive Illusions.
The Mother of Napoleon.
Tulle and Its Government Factories of Arms.

Chaperone.—St. Louis. October.

The Street Arabs of Constantinople. W. C. Monkhouse.
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The St. Louis Illumination.

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Charity Organization in Cities. G. B. Buzelle.
The Ideal of the Charity Worker. W. F. Slocum.
Co-operation as an Educational Force. C. D. Kellogg.
Co-operation in the Work of Charity. A Symposium.
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The Greek and American Democracies. David H. Wheeler.
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Izaak Walton—1593-1633. W. F. Stockley.
Immigration. Nobel Caney.
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The Woman's Press Club of New York. Fannie P. Tinker.

The Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia.

Once a Buddhist, now a Christian Minister.
The Council at Toronto. W. E. Moore.
The Moosurs. D. McGilvary.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London.

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The Maramakatayam Law. Rev. A. F. Painter.
Recollections of a Bengal Missionary. Rev. A. P. Neele.
The Proposed Evacuation of Uganda.

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Labor and the Hours of Labor. William Mather.
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Japan Revisited. Sir Edwin Arnold.
A Cosmopolitan Language. Maltus Q. Holyoake.
The City of Hamburg. Murat Halstead.
A Recent Visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. W. H. Riding.
Art Schools of Paris. Lucy H. Hooper.
Education for the Common People in the South. G. W. Cable.
A War Correspondent at the Fall of Constantinople. A. Forbes.
Epping Forest. Edward E. Hale.
Growth of Great Cities. Lewis M. Haupt.
Aërial Navigation. John P. Holland.
Bird Courtship. John Burroughs.
Two Studies of the South. Brander Matthews.

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Newman Smyth's "Christian Ethics." Prof. A. B. Bruce.
Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Ethics." Prof. J. Iverach.
Smith's "Old Testament in the Jewish Church." Prof. G. A. Smith.

The Dial.—Chicago.

Higher Aspects of the Columbian Exposition.
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A Prose Dithyramb by Rénan.
A Frenchman and His Note Book at an English Court.
Thoreau's Seasons. Louis J. Block.
The Evolution of the Critical Faculty. Marian Mead.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal.

The Late Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D. George Stewart.
The Onondaga Berry Dance. A. H. H. Heming.
Cricket in Canada—III.
Lord Tennyson. John Reade.

Dublin Review.—Dublin. October.

The Authorship and Composition of the Hexateuch. C. Van Den Biesen.
Modern Stellar Astronomy. Agnes M. Clerke.
The Spanish Monarchy. W. Fitzpatrick.
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Charles Langdale. W. J. Amherst.
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Eastern and Western Review.—London. October.

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Waterloo Revisited. C. Edwards

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The Scottish Union.
Marshal Saxe and the Marquis d'Argenson.
A Nebulous Hypothesis: Mr. Gladstone's Third Administration.

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Normal Training in Women's Colleges. Francis A. Walker.
Habitual Postures of School Children. Eliza M. Mosher.
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Progress in the Art of Wood Working. C. R. Tompkins.
The City Hall in America. Barr Ferree.
Our Costly Geological Survey. E. O. Wolcott and N. S. Shaler.
What Engineering Owes to Chemistry. A. L. Griswold.
Relative Cost of Gas and Electricity. C. J. R. Humphreys.
The Mississippi Problem Up to Date. W. Starling.
The Electric Motor and the Farmer. Wm. N. Black.
Business Opportunities in Cuba. Eduardo J. Chibas.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London.

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Otter Hunting. W. C. A. Blew.
On a Grain of Mustard Seed. Jos. Hatton.
The Green Room of the Comédie Française. (Illus.) F. Hawkins.
The Cries of London. G. A. Sala.
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Notes from the Oriental Congress. Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy.
Is the Revised Version a Failure? Rev. D. Brown.
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A Chat About Rénan. A. D. Vandam.
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The Forum.—New York.

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English Views of the McKinley Tariff. T. H. Farrer.
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What We Really Know About Mars. Edward Holden.

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R. W. Ramsey.
More Leaves from My Diary. P. Fitzgerald.
Amperzand. J. Hooper.
The Old Astronomy. T. H. B. Graham.
Famous Learns. H. J. Jennings.
Some Italian Novelists of the Present Day. Mary Hargrave.

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The Imperial Canal. A. S. Jones.
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On the Movements of the Earth's Crust. A. Blytt.
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Great Thoughts.—London.

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The Pathos of London Life. Arnold White.
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The Proposed Pan-Britannic and Anglo-Saxon Olympiad. J. A. Cooper.
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The Sentiment of Union from a South African Point of View. Sir T. Shepstone.
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The Holy Places of Islam. Charles Dudley Warner.
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The Designers of the Fair. F. D. Millet.
A Collection of Death Masks—III. Laurence Hutton.
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The Home-Maker.—New York.

Cogoletto, Where Columbus Was Born. Minnie L. Koffman.
Some Boston Newspaper Women. Helen M. Winslow.
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Julia Ward Howe.
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The Homiletic Review.—New York.

The Christian as a Trustee. Merrill E. Gates.
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Christ Teaching by Miracles. N. S. Burton.
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International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia.

National Traits of the Germans as Seen in Their Religion. Prof. Otto Pfeiderer.

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1792.—Year I. David G. Ritchie.
Utilitarianism. A. L. Hodder.

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The Dirge of Coheleth. Rev. C. Taylor.
The Latest Researches on Philo of Alexandria. Dr. L. Cohen.
Further Notes on the Jews of Angevin, England. Joseph Jacobs.
Nachmanides. S. Schechter.
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Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—
Chicago. September.

The Nicaragua Canal. O. B. Gunn.
Some Experiments on the Effect of Punching Steel Plate.
C. H. Benjamin.
The Railway Problem of Chicago.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. Sept.
Allotments and Small Holdings. Sir. J. B. Lawes and J. H. Gilbert.
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Miscellaneous Implements at Warwick. T. H. Thursfield.
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Solidarity Without Federation. M. Millwraith.
English Law Reform. A. W. Renton.
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Lord Bramwell. G. H. Knott.

The Kansas University Quarterly.—Lawrence, Kan. October.

Universal Curves by Method of Inversion. H. B. Newson.
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The Great Spirit Spring Mound. E. H. S. Bailey.
On Pascal's Limaçon and the Cardioid. H. C. Riggs.

Knowledge.—London.

The Disaster at St. Gervais. Sir Edw. Fry.
Rev. J. Michell, Astronomer and Geologist. J. R. Sutton.
The Movements in the Line of Sight of Stars and Nebulæ.
Miss A. M. Clerke.
The Oldest Mammals. R. Sydekker.
The New Geology. Rev. H. N. Hutchinson.

Leisure Hour.—London.

The People of Italy: How They Live, Think and Labor.
The London Donkey Mart. W. J. Gordon.
The Black Country. T. Pinnock.
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 Quarantine at New York. Dr. W. T. Jenkins.
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Through Darkest America—II. Trumbull White.
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Modern Nervousness and Its Cure. Herr Dr. Bilsinger.
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The Venice of the East—Srinagar in Cashmere. E. C. Tait.
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John Greenleaf Whittier. Mary Harrison.
Our Bible, How It Has Come to Us. Canon Talbot.
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Washington Irving.
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Col. H. Elsdale.
Novelists at Sea. W. Laird Clowes.
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Mounted Infantry. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton.
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The Volunteers and the Empire. Lieut. C. W. Bellairs.
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Military Punishments—Ancient and Modern. James Mew.
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The Financial Relations of England and Ireland. W. J. O'N.
Daunt.
The Parisian Street Urchin. Mary Negreponce.
The New University for London. J. Spencer Hill.
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A Peep at the Cookery School. H. J. Barker.
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Headaches.

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Guns and Forts. Col. N. R. King.
Queries on the Cavalry Equipment. Lieut. J. A. Cole.
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Our New Infantry Drill Regulations. Lieut. C. J. Crane.
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Parliamentary Procedure. Jesse Macy.
Social Work at the Krupp Foundries. S. M. Lindsay.

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Alte und Neue Welt.—Einseideln.

Heft 1.

In a Sculptor's Workshop. Hochländer.
The Folk-Play at Kraiburg. H. Leher.
The William Tell Monument at Altdorf. E. Müller.
Stock Exchanges. P. Freidank.
The Cuisine in England. Dr. A. Heine.

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Man as an Automaton. T. Seelmann.
The German Folk in Their Songs. Dr. F. J. Holly.
Heraldry. Dr. Weiss.
Feathered Winter Songsters. M. Slein.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. October.

Italy. Continued. R. Neumann.
The Columbus Celebrations.
Eastern Europe Robber Romance. R. Bergner.
The Maldive Islands and Their Inhabitants. C. W. Rosset.

From Kimberley to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland. H.
Flügge.
Belgrade.
International Communication. Dr. E. Strasburger.

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Dr. Immanuel Faisst. With Portrait.
On the Teaching of Singing in Schools. Max Arend.
Choruses for Male Choirs: "Frühlingsgrüße," by T. Pieffer;
"Anbetung Gottes," by M. Vogel.

October 15.

The Teaching of Singing in Schools. Continued.
The Vienna Musical Exhibition. O. Keller.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 8.

Our Railways and Their Field of Campaign. H. von Zobeltitz.
Mansfeld and the Upper Rößlinger Lakes. W. Border.

October 15.

Sport in German East Africa. Dr. H. Meyer.

October 22.

Columbus. Poem by R. Fuchs.

Columbus. Dr. F. Violet.

The Berlin Exhibition of Household Appliances. H. von Zobelitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 1.

Rotten Financial Companies. P. Freidank.

Epilepsy. Dr. L. Schinitz.

Sketches from Karlsbad.

The Gypsies and Knife Grinders of the Hümmling. Dr. F. K. Berlage.

The Civilizing Mission of England in India. Dr. E. Hardy.

Bees and Their Stomachs. J. Dackweiler.

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The Russo-French and the Triple Alliances in the Light of History—II.

The Secrets of the Planet Mars. A. Schmidt.

Eduard Lasker's Correspondence, 1870-71—VIII.

The Polish Revolution of 1863—II.

The Partition of Africa—V. Lovett Cameron.

Von Ranke's Workshop—XII. T. Wiedmann.

Philosophy and Theology. F. Erhardt.

The Age of Natural History. F. Bendt.

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The American Jubilee Celebrations. K. von Den Steinen.

Florence and Dante. Otto Hartwig.

Mont Blanc. With Map. P. Güssfeldt.

The Economic and Financial Outlook.

Political Correspondence—The Cholera.

The New German Army Bill, Italy, &c.

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The Moral Rebirth of America. L. Groulund.

Factory and Home Work for Women. Dr. Sophie Dalzynska.

Have Karl Marx's Theories Been Overthrown? Dr. R. Ulbing.

The Nationalization of the Medical Profession.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 2.

The Glass Works of the Schliersee. A. Ashleitner

William Lee, the Discoverer of the Loom. M. Lillie.

The African Savannahs. Dr. Pechuet-Lösche.

Our Home Birds. Continued. A. and K. Müller.

Writers' Cramp. C. Falkenhorst.

Health and the Growth of Cities. Dr. Fr. Dornblüth.

Ancient American Civilization.

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Christendom, the State and Socialism. Karl Bleibtreu.

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Poems by M. G. Conrad, Hans Fischer, D. von Lliencron and Others.

Carbon as the Mover in Psychic Appearances. L. Mann.

A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Origin of Anti-Semitism in Germany. M. R. von Stern.

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In Moltke's Footsteps. C. Beyer.

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The Austin Nun, Katharina Emerich von Dülmen, 1774-1824.

Dr. Riéks.

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In the Days of My Literary Youth. P. K. Rosegger.

Dramatic Impressions. Continued. B. Auerbach.

Berlin as an Art Centre—II. C. Gurlitt.

Zola and His Works.

October 8.

Old American Culture. Dr. P. Trachart.

Wildenbruch's New Play, "Bernhard von Weimar." H. von Basedow.

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October 15.

Ernest Rénan. G. Karpeles.

Newspapers and Literature—VI. A. Kerr.

Dramatic Impressions. Continued.

Alfred Tennyson. G. Duncan.

October 22.

Columbus in the Drama. F. Mauthner.

Ernest Rénan—II. G. Karpeles.

Dramatic Impressions. Continued.

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October 1.

Italian Music in Vienna.

October 15.

Italian Music. Continued.

"Gringoire," Opera by V. Leon, music by I. Brüll. Max Graf.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 1.

The Eleventh Anniversary of *Die Neue Zeit*.

Historical Materialism. F. Engels.

The English Trade Union Congress. E. Aveling.

No. 2.

An International Congress on the Eight Hours Day. A. Bebel.

Historical Materialism. Continued.

On the Latest Inquiry into the Condition of the Rural Laborer.

No. 3.

The Average Profit Rate and the Marx Law of Value. C. Schmidt.

The Cholera. Dr. I. Zadek.

A Reply to Nieuwenhuis. E. Bernstein.

No. 4.

Cholera. Continued.

Two Novels of Gerhart Hauptmann.

No. 5.

The Condition of Labor in Australia. Max Schippel.

Cholera. Concluded.

State Socialism Again.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.

Werner von Siemens, With Portrait. A. Kohut.

German Goldsmith Works of the Sixteenth Century. F. Luthmer.

From the Posthumous Works of Henriette Herz. H. Hahn.

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Baka, "The Niche of the Winds." B. Stern.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. October.

The Poems of Michael Angelo. W. Lang.

National Church, People's Church, Free Church! W. Faber.

The Future of Courtesy. K. Erdmann.

Socrates as a Politician. F. Kolpp.

Political Correspondence—The King's Referendum in Belgium, Army Reform and Taxation Reform.

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Peace and Reminiscences of War. Bertha von Suttner.

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Burial and Cremation of the Dead Among the Ancients. R. Löw.

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Are We Reincarnated? L. Hellenbach.

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The Theory of Second Sight. Dr. C. du Prel.

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October 21.

Blaise Pascal—IX. W. Kreiten.

The Idea of Justice in the Socialist Systems.—I. H. Pesch.

The Dramatic Art of the Hindus. A. Baumgartner.

Darwinism in the Faculty of Perception. I. K. Frick.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

The Golden Wedding at Weimar. With Portraits. Dr. J. Kürschner.

Old and New Weimar.

Eisenach. A. Trinius.

Princess Anna Amalie, of Weimar.

Friendship. W. Kirchbach.

The Speed of Express Trains. M. Margot.

Sham Fighting and Military Manœuvres. E. von Wald-Ledwitz.

Robert Waldmuler (Ed. Duboc). With Portrait. M. Necker.

The Three Castles of Gleichen.

The Heads of the Vienna Exhibition. With Portraits. Dr. J. Kürschner.

Rapid Fire Extinguishing in Houses. K. Stichler.

Home Colonization. Dr. G. Strehlke.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 4.

Primitive Times in Germany. C. Holstein.
German and Foreign Art Trade. G. Boss.
The Golden Wedding at Saxe-Weimar. With Portraits.
An American Mode of Supplying Ice to Private Houses. W. Berdow.

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Réaumur and Celsius Thermometers. C. Krogh.
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Robert Zolle. With Portrait.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 2.

The Public Festival at Cannstadt. H. Oberthal.
The Old and New Schools of Prussia—II. J. B. Meyer.
On the Banks of the Ganges. H. Zöller.
Vutorio Alfieri and the Countess of Albany. E. Korpel.
An Old Hans-Town—Danzig. A. Röcaner.
The Anniversary of the Discovery of America. S. Ruge.
Life During the Manceuvres. A. von Winterfeld.

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Traveling Sketches of the Lahn. (Illus.) K. Kollbach.
Balloning at the French Autumn Manceuvres. N. von Engelnstadt.

The Color and the Fall of the Leaves in Autumn. Dr. O. Gotthief.

Character Reading by the Hand. O. Moretus.
The Folk-Play at Meran. Dr. D. Saul.
In the Australian Bush. Dr. K. E. Jung.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. October 15.

The Writing of History and Progress. M. Adler.
The Duty of the Press. A. Berger.
Lord Byron Against War. J. V. Widmann.
Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Braunschweig.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary in Letters to His Sister.—II. Portrait, Maps and Illustrations.
Caroline Louise, Princess of Weimar. Continued. Lily von Kretschmann.
Pictures from Spain—II. The Madrid Museum. Princess Marie Urusow.
Friedrich Bodenstedt. With Portrait. Adolf Stern.
Lorenzo di Medici. "Il Magnifico." Portraits and Illustrations. S. Münz.
Old Itzstein. R. von Gottschalt.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 10.

A Girls' Gymnasium in Vienna. Vivus.
Literature and National Feeling. Dr. T. Guntram-Schultheiss.
The Intimate Letters of Stendhal. E. Lepelletier.
The Criticism of Poetry. Dr. H. Sittenberger.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. Paris.

October 15.

Postal Unions. Concluded. L. Poinsard.
The Auditing of Public Accounts in England. V. Marcé.
The Neutralization of Switzerland. Paven.
The Finances of the War of 1796 to 1815. Continued. S. de la Rupelle.
The Aborigines of Tunis. M. Caudel.
The Recognition of the Monarchy of July. Masure.
F. Leplay. G. Alix.

Association Catholique.—Paris, October 15.

On the Conquest of Liberty. Marquis de La Tour du Pin Chamblay.
Liberty During the Middle Ages. Continued.
Rural Banks in Alsace. Continued.
The Progress of Socialism in Germany.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. October.

The Political Ideas of Dante. F. Rod.
Modern Superstitions. A. de Verdilhac.
Impressions of a Botanist in the Caucasus—IV. E. Levier.
On Moral Hygiene—II. Dr. P. Ladame.
Chroniques—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. October 20.

The Actual Conditions of the Christian Faith. Continued. G. Frommel.
Jesus Christ. Concluded. J. Reymond.
Adolphe Monod and Eugène Bersier. Concluded. A. Watier.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. October.

The Paris Commune—II. M. Bakounine.
Unpublished Poems by Jules Laforgue.
François Coppée. H. de Régnier.

L'Initiation.—Paris. October.

Synthetic Chemistry. F. C. Barlet.
Electricity Produced by Living Beings. Continued. Dr. Fugarion.
The Ancient Religion of the Gauls.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. October.

The Parliamentary Work of the Chamber of Deputies. A. Liesse.
The New Customs Tariff in the Colonies. A. Bouchié de Belle.
Insurance for the Loss of Profits in Consequence of a Fire. E. Rochetin.
Review of the Principle Economic Foreign Economic Publications. Maurice Block.
The Decrease in the French Population. L. Roquet.
Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland. A. Raffalovich.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on October 5.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

October 1.

The Victory of the Torpedoes. J. Dalgène.
Marshal MacMahon—II. Commandant Grandin.

Madame Blavatsky—I. Mme. Vera Jelihovsky.

The Museum Fund. L. Bénédite.
Dramatic Collaboration—II. A. Chadourne.

October 15.

Marshal MacMahon—III. Commandant Grandin.
Unpublished Memoirs of Billaud Varenne: A Papal Legate at the Court of Louis XIV—I. Cte. de Morny.
The Co-Operative Movement in Agriculture—II. Cte. de Rocquigny.
Madame Blavatsky—II. Mme. Vera Jelihovsky.
Ernest Rénan. A. Albalst.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

September 20.

Gambetta as a Barrister. Continued. A. Tournier.
M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Public Instruction at Royan. G. Achille Moull.
A Glimpse of the Turkish People. Garabad Bey.
Letter from the Pyrenees. J. Le Teurtrois.

October 15.

The Social Peril in Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.
Gambetta as a Barrister. Continued.
The Centenary of Christopher Columbus. H. Lyonnet.
The Turkish People. Continued. Garabad Bey.
The Contemporary Historical and Literary Movement. E. Arse.
International Chronique. Vicomte d'Albens.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

October 1.

The Tax on Celibates. M. Vanlaer.
The Will of a XVIIth Century Moralist—La Huguette. A. Baleau.
Two Contemporary English Economists: Alfred Marshall and Charles Devas. C. Jannet.
The Society of Ancient Hospitaliers at Lyons. J. B. Guise.

October 16.

An Inquiry in Belgium into Salaries, Prices and Labor Accounts. A. Julin.
"Administrative Solidarity." L. Fontaine.
The Temperance Crusade and the Blue Cross Society. Pastor Lenoir.
A Type of Industrial Conciliation: H. Friese's Manufactory at Berlin. E. Dubois.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

October 1.

The Theatre at Paris from October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1871. A. Soubies.
Shakespeare. L. Bazalgette.

October 16.

Madame Bartet, of the Comédie Française. M. Véga.
Music and Pantomime. P. Hugoumet.
Pellerin, of the Palais Royal. F. Jalipaux.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 1.

The University Fête at Dublin.
Literature and Science. Concluded. G. Lanson.
The Renaissance in Burgundy, 1543. J. Durandau.
The Fête of September 22d. H. Monin.

October 8.

Ernest Rénan. E. Faguet.
China. Edmond Plauchut.
Talma at Bordeaux: Unpublished Memoirs. M. Albert.

October 15.

The Essential Character of French Literature. F. Brunetière.
George Sand. E. Grenier.
The Chicago Exhibition. L. Claretie.

October 22.

The History of Literary Reputations. P. Slapfer.
A Fortnight at Sainte Pélagie. G. Bergeret.
Our Policy in South Algeria. H. Pensa.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

October 1.

France Under the First Restoration—I. The Beginning of
Louis XVIII's Reign. H. Houssaye.
A School of Arts and Crafts. Vte. A. de Sapersa.
The Relation of Sound and Color. A. Binet.
A Voyage of Discovery Through American Society. Th.
Bentzon.

Horsemanship in France. J. Musany.
Nietzsche and His Grievances Against Modern Society. G.
Valbert.

The Friends of Bernardin de St. Pierre. F. Brunetière.

October 15.

Political Life in the United States. C. de Varigny.
France Under the First Restoration—II. The Revival of Par-
ties and the Ministry of Marshal Soult. H. Houssaye.
The *Lettres de Cachet*, from Unpublished Documents. F.
Funck-Brentano.

Eighteenth Century Studies—I. The Growth of the Idea of
Progress. F. Brunetière.

Notes on the Lower Vivarais—II. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

October 1.

The Le Sage Fêtes. L. Claretie.
The Epochs of the French Theatre: M. Brunetière at the
Odéon, 1891-92. A. Chabrier.

Léon Cladel. With Portrait. H. Castets.
France in Africa. G. Offémont.
The Papers of M. Thouvenel. With Portrait. A. Gauvain.

Criminal Anthropology. Dr. P. Sollier.

Irrigation in India. G. Dumont.

The Valmy Centenary. J. Grand Carteret.

October 15.

The Movement of Decorative Art. R. Marx.
A. Moircau's History of the United States. A. Gauvain.
The Anatomy and Morphology of Plants. H. Coupin.

Man in Nature. E. Bordage.

Cholera in Caricature. J. Grand Carteret.

Rénan in Caricature. J. Grand Carteret.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

October 1.

Reminiscences of Louis Harmel. Jules Simon.
The Pamirs: Russia and England in Asia. With Map.
Adrienne Lecouvreur—III. G. Larroumet.

Assisi and Its Neighborhood. E. Rod.

October 15.

Louis Harmel. Continued.
Strikes in the United States: Homestead, Cœur d'Alêne, etc.
A. Gigot.

The Camorra and the Mafia in the Sicilies.
Some Objects of Feminine Coquetry. L. Roger Miles.

The Two Parts of Eternity in the History of the Church. C.
Benoist.

The Playthings of Sovereigns.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

October 1.

The Future and Present Resources of the Malay Peninsula.
A. Fauvet.

The Dahomey Question. A. Nogues.

The Arab Rising in the Congo State.

October 15.

Operations at Dahomey.
The March of the Cholera Epidemic. L. Radiguet.
The Malay Peninsula. Continued.
Expeditions on the Congo. With Map.

Revue Générale.—Paris. October.

The Memoirs of Marshal Macdonald. A. de Ridder.
Mdme. de Staal-Delaunay. Concluded. E. Marcel.
Rama in Bosnia. Concluded. A. Bordeaux.
Some Works on the Revolution. C. de Ricault d'Héricault.
Literary Impressions: Lamartine. F. Vanden Bosch.
The Latest Catholic International Scientific Congress. A.
Grafé.
The Salon at Ghent. G. Kaiser.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. October.

The Principles of Psycho-Therapeutics. Dr. Van Edden.
The Hypnotic Section of the International Congress of Experi-
mental Psychology.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. October.

The Catholic Labor Society of "Notre Dame de l'Usine" at
Harmelville. H. Desportes.
The Pamir Question. A. du Courneau.
The Separation of Church and State in France. Concluded.
Y. des Bruyères.
The Roman Catholics of Germany. J. de Rochav.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. October.

Study of the Mental Representations of Musical Sounds and
Symbols. Dr. Brazier.
The Development of the Will. Concluded. A. Fouillés.
The Pedagogical Movement. E. Blum.
On Modern Mysticism. C. Richet.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

October 1.

How Races Transform Their Civilization and Their Arts. G.
Le Bon.
The Observation of the Moon at a Short Distance. C. Trépied.
Incubators in Egypt. P. Devaux.

October 8.

European Progress in Morocco. A. Le Châtelier.
The International Congress of Zoology at Moscow. J. de
Guerne.
The Representation of Colors. P. Souriau.

October 15.

Criminal Anthropology at the Brussels Congress. M. Legrain.
Submarine Boats. L. de Djéri.

October 22.

The Planet Mars. Norman Lockyer.
The Origin of the Arts in India. G. Le Bon.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October.

Trades Unionism in England. G. Ghisler.
The Revolution of the Future. Concluded. H. Aimel.
"La Dêbâcle." R. Bernier.
The Limitation of Hours of Labor in Belgium. E. Vander-
velde.
Justice and the Economic Order. Frablan.
The Social Question Before the Elected Bodies. A. Delon.

L'Université Catholique.—Lyons. October 15.

The Inner Life of St. Catherine of Sienna. F. Vernet.
M. Frayssinous and Apologetic Spiritualism. C. Denis.
Lamennais After His Fall. A. Ricard.
The Abbé Guétal. A. Devaux.
Review of the Holy Scriptures. E. Jacquier.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome. October 1.

Patriotism in Italy.
Modern Civilization. Science and Criminals.

October 15.

The Columbian Pageant at Grisa.
The French Republic and Its Legislation.
The Hittites and Their Migrations.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome. October 1.

Venetian Artists in the Marches. Giulio Cantalamerse.
Italian Life as Represented by a Sixteenth Century Novelist.
Ernesta Masi.
The Banking Question in England. G. R. Salerno.
Terenzio Mamiani in Exile. T. Casini.
The Spanish Character. P. Mantigazza.

October 16.

Lord Tennyson. Enrico Nencioni.
A New Scheme of National Education. A Franchetti.
The Great Manœuvres of 1892 and Their Critics.
Italian Life According to a Sixteenth Century Novelist. E. Masi.
Military Recollections. L. Pullé.

La Ressegna.—Naples. September.

Ozone in Agriculture. S. Zinno.
The Electric Works at Tivoli. A. Vitale.
The New Spanish Civil Code. S. d'Amelio.
The Question of the Wine Clause. F. Marino.
The English Crisis and Italian Policy in the Mediterranean.
"A Diplomatist."
Economics and Finance. A. Argentino.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Avenç.—Barcelona. August.

Popular Anthropology—IX. T. Valenti Vivo.
A Curious Catalan Custom: "The Dance of Torrent." G. V. Montero.
Pyrenean Sketch. J. Massò Torrento.

España Moderna.—Madrid.

October 15.

Columbus Literature. J. L. Amaya.
Critical Summary of the Century. C. F. Duro.
Political Survey of Europe. Emilio Castelar.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. October.

Carel Storm van's Gray sande (Causerie). E. Wesly.
Professor Opzoomer. Dr. Jan ten Blink.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. October.

The Summer Vacation. Prof. A. Pierson.
An Austrian Diplomat (Ludwig, Fürst Stahrenberg). W. H. de Beaufort.
Seneca the Tragedian—I. Dr. H. J. Polak.
A Festival at Buitenzorg. Professor Oudemans.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagny.—Stockholm. No. 6.

Fredrika Limmell. Esselde.
A Protest Against the Unnamed Author of "Woman's Social Life." Esselde.
American Women's Clubs. Cecilia Waern.
Mrs. Emily Crawford. Hugo Vallentin.
The Swedish Women's Participation in the World's Fair.
Communications from the Fredrika-Bremer Society.

Danskeren.—Kolding, Denmark. October.

Diary Notes on Grundtvig by Sigfred Ley. Fredrik Nygard.
A Doctor's Debate. H. F. Feilberg.
The Exploration of America in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. S. N. Mouritsen.
The Scandinavian Sailors' Home in Calcutta. L. Schröder.

Idun.—Stockholm.

No. 40 (250).

The Other Side of the Matrimonial Advertisement Question. C. M.

No. 41 (251).

Marie Röhl. With Portrait. Richard Bergström.
Womankind and University Studies. M. Schmidt.
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Isabelle of Castile. With Portrait. Emil Svensén.
The "Back-fisch." Efraim Rosenius.
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On a New Philosophic Work on Liberty. G. Morando.
Cardinal Lavigerie and the French Republic. A. A. di Pesaro.
The Living Organism Considered in Its Essence, and in its Origin. R. Ferrini.
The Hexameron—Part III. A. Stoppani.
On the Origin and Vicissitudes of the Temporal Power of the Popes. G. Cassani.
Christopher Columbus. Drama in Three Acts. Luigi d'Isengard.

October 16.

Pietro Cossa. P. E. Castagnols.
Colors and Hygiene. E. Gabba.
An Ambassador of Louis XIV. at Rome and Berlin. V. d' Arisbo.
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Cardinal Lavigerie and the French Republic. Continued. A. A. di Pesaro.
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José Manuel Goenaga.
The Hard Career of a Journalist. A. Barazarte Jugo.
Historical Studies in Columbia. Tomas Hidalgo.
Becquer. J. P. Franco.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

September 30.

Popular Music in the Philippine Islands. M. Walls y Merino.
Regionalism in Galicia. Continued. L. Pedreira.
Literary History in Spain. Concluded. C. M. Garcia.
Forms of Government. Continued. D. Isern.
Official Statistics in Spain. Diego Pazos.

Tijdschrift voor het Binnenlandsch Bestuur.—Batavia. Part 7.

Ground Rents.
How the Native Census is Taken in Java and Madura. W. Bergsina.
Feudal Tenures in the Netherlands. K. F. Holle.
Bugi (Sumatra) Superstitions. G. Harribomee.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem.

Coal and the Fuel of the Future. Dr. Snijders.
Elementary Training in Agriculture. A. Ranwerda.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 5.

The Argentine: Emigration and Colonization. P. Vedel.
Lawsuit Reforms in the North—II. O. W. Steel von Holstein.
Russia Under the Reaction of the Northern War. Harold Hjärne.
Gold and Silver. Hans Forselt.
Icelandic Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Jon Stefansson.

Ord och Bild.—Stockholm. September.

Columbus. Emil Svensén.
The World's Fair at Chicago. Karlaf Goijerssam.
A Swedish Art Industry. E. G. Folcaer.
A Swedish Statesman's Autobiography. Reminiscences L. de Geer. Otto von Zweigoerk.
Caroline Ostberg. Portrait and Autograph.

Samtiden.—Bergen. September-October.

Jonas Lie. With Portrait.
Goethe and Charlotte von Stein. Georg Brandes. With Portrait of G. B.
Gottfried Keller's Woman Characters: Mrs. Laura Markholm. With Portrait.
Causeries in Mysticism. Ola Hansson. With Portrait.
The Queen of Sheba. Knut Hamsum. With Portrait.
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Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala.

Nos. 13 and 14.

The Old Testament as Instruction for Children. L. H. A.
Modern Moral Sophistry. J. A. Eklund.
Newer Unionist Literature. Otto Varenus—II.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAAPS	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChMisI	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CaM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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 Brasses, Gertrude Harraden, GOP.
 Brazil, Emigration to, BTJ, Oct.
 Breton, Folk-Song, Some, Theodore Bacon, AM.
 British Channel, The Crossing of the, J. Fleury, Chaut.
 Brook Farm, Reminiscences of, G. P. Bradford, CM.
 Browning's Optimism, The Source of, Mary M. Cohen, PL.
 Burmese Traits, H. C. Moore, FR.
 California :
 Legal Tender Notes in, Bernard Moses, QJEcon, Oct.
 The Fisheries of California, David Starr Jordan, OM.
 The University of California—II., Millicent, W. Shinn, OM.
 Pagan Temples in San Francisco, F. J. Masters, CalM.
 Riverside, California, CalM.
 Fruit Growing, W. Roberts, FR.
 California : The United States in Paragraphs, MAH.
 Canada, Present Position of, L. Irwell, AQ, Oct.
 Carmagnola, Charles Edwardes on, Mac.
 Cathedrals, French—I., Barre Ferree, ARec.
 Chaucer : Is Chaucer Irreligious? Eleanor Baldwin, PL.
 Charities, State Boards of, LAH.
 Charities of the District of Columbia, H. S. Everett, LAH.
 Charity Worker, The Ideal of the, W. F. Slocum, CRev.
 Charity Organization in Cities, G. B. Buzelle, CRev.
 Chicago City Government, Ada C. Sweet, BelM.
 China :
 Social Life Among the Laboring Classes in Fo-Kien, GGM, Oct.
 The Imperial Canal, A. S. Jones, GGM, Oct.
 Secret Societies in China, F. H. Balfour, GGM, Oct.
 Chloroform, Death from, As, 3d qr.
 Choisy, Abbé de, L. Latimer, NatR.
 Cholera :
 Sir S. W. Moore and Others on, AQ, Oct.
 Literature and Practice During the Late Epidemic, As, 3d qr.
 The Origin and Diffusion of Cholera, Surgeon-General Cornish, GGM, Oct.
 Asiatic Cholera, with Practical Suggestions, H. Sheffield, A.
 What Cholera Costs Commerce, Erastus Wiman, NAR.
 Christ Teaching by Miracles, N. S. Burton, HomR.
 Christian as a Trustee, The, Merrill E. Gates, HomR.
 Church and Christianity :
 The Church and Labor Combination, Canon Holland, EconR, Oct.
 Early Chronicles of the Western Church, ChQ, Oct.
 Is Christianity an Evolution? LQ, Oct.
 Influence of Paganism on Christianity, Canon Farrar, SunM.
 Probability and Faith, J. Morris, DR, Oct.
 Christianity, Historical Preparation for, S. Weir.
 Church of England :
 Church Movement of 1833, NH.
 Present Position of the High Church Party, CR.
 Bishop of Salisbury on the Holy Communion, LQ, Oct.
 Clerical Preferment Under the Duke of Newcastle, EH, Oct.
 Church of England, Recent Theological Movements in the, PRR, Oct.
 Church, The, and English Liberty, Michael Hennessy, ACQ.
 Church of Scotland : Pan-Presbyterian Council, Scots.
 Cities, Growth of Great, Lewis M. Haupt, Cos.
 City Hall, The, in America, Barr Ferree, EngM.
 Civilization's Silent Currents, Some of, B. O. Flower, A.
 Coffee in Guatemala, Emelie T. Y. Parkhurst, CalM.
 Colleges, Normal Training in Women's, Francis A. Walker, EdRA.
 College Settlements, The Place of, Vida D. Scudder, AR, Oct.
 Colonies, British : Solidarity Without Federation, JurR, Oct.
 Color in Flowering Plants, Alice Carter, PS.
 Columbus, Christopher :
 Columbus and His Times—VIII., W. H. Parker, GGM, Oct.
 Columbus Monuments, The, William Eleroy Curtis, Chaut.
 Memoir on the Discovery of America, MAH.
 Ingratitude, Misfortunes, Posthumous Honors, ACQ, Oct.
 Columbus and the "Scientific" School, J. A. Mooney, ACQ.
 Cogoletto, Where Columbus Was Born, Minnie L. Hoffman, HM.
 Columbus Day :
 Columbus Day One Hundred Years Ago, Chaut.
 New York's Great Object Lesson, Martha J. Lamb, MAH.
 Columbus Day One Hundred Years Ago, C. T. Thompson, Chaut.
 Condé, House of, ER, Oct.
 Constantinople, A War Correspondent at the Fall of, A. Forbes, Cos.
 Cooking, Art of, A. K. Herbert, NC.
 Co-operation as an Educational Force, C. D. Kellogg, CRev.
 Co-operation in the Work of Charity, CRev.
 Corday, Charlotte, E. Hopkins, Ata.
 Corinth, Gulf of, Prof. Harrower, GW.
 Cricket in the United States, G. S. Patterson, Lipp.
 Crime, the Growth of Education and, ChQ, Oct.
 Critical Faculty, The Evolution of the, Marian Mead, D.
 Cromwell as a Soldier, TB.
 Cuba, Business Opportunities in, E. J. Chibas, EngM.
 Curtis, George William, Warren Olney, OM.
 Dartmouth and the Dart, T. B. Russell, HM.
 Dardistan, Songs and Legends of, G. W. Leitner, AQ, Oct.
 Darwinism, Evolution and, G. M. Searle, CW.
 Death Masks, A Collection of—III., Laurence Hutton, Harp.
 Democracies, The Greek and American, D. H. Wheeler, Chaut.
 Denominational Federation, J. B. Thomas, HomR.
 Donkey Mart of London, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Donne, The Poetry of, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., AR.
 Dreams, Study of, F. Greenwood, NewR.
 Dreams and Perceptive Illusions, CJ.
 Dress :
 The Development of Dress, QR, Oct.
 Clothes, Sir H. Maxwell, Black.
 Latest Ideas on Hygienic Clothing, GOP.
 Driving, Form in, C. Davis English, Lipp.
 Dutch Influence in America, The, AM.
 Earth's Crust, On the Movements of the, A. Blytt, GGM, Oct.
 Eddystone Lighthouse, F. G. Kitton, Str, Oct.
 Education :
 The Natural or Scientific Basis of Education, W. Mills, PS.
 How to Solve the School Question, Mgr. O'Reilly, NAR.
 Education for the Common People in the South, G. W. Cable, Cos.
 Notes on Principles of Education—V., M. MacVicar, Ed.
 The New Education and Its Practical Application, A.
 On the True Lever of Education, H. G. Wells, EdRA.
 The Newspaper and the New Education, F. E. Oliver, Ed.
 The Growth of Education and Crime, ChQ, Oct.
 Rousseau's Theory of Education, A. E. Street, Mac.
 A Day with a Diocesan Inspector, A. Thorold, Mac.
 Eton College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 St. Peter's School, York, A. F. Leach, FR.
 Eels, T. Southwell, Long.
 Elections, More Old, Lord Brabourne, Black.
 Election, A North Country, Mrs. J. Bagot, NC.
 Electric Motor, The, and the Farmer, W. N. Black, EngM.
 Electricity, Gas and, Relative Cost of, C. J. R. Humphreys, EngM.
 Emigration to Brazil, BTJ, Oct.
 Engineering, What, Owes to Chemistry, A. L. Griswold, EngM.
 English Kings and Roman Pontiffs, A. F. Marshall, ACQ.
 Epileptics, Story of a Colony for, Edith Sellers, CR.
 Epping Forest, Edward E. Hale, Cos.
 Eschatology, Christian, R. J. Cook, MR.
 Etienne, Robert, an Old French Printer, Mac.
 Ethics, Some New Text Books of, J. H. Hyslop, EdRA.
 Europe in 1890-91 : Venice, S. B. Holabird, US.
 Europe at the World's Fair : Germany and Russia, NAR.
 Evolution and Darwinism, G. M. Searle, CW.
 Fairbairn, Prof., D. B. Martin, YM.
 Farmer, The Matter with the Small, R. M. Davis, F.
 Fiction :
 The Novel of Manners, Mrs L. B. Walford, Ata.
 Fiction for Young People, ChQ, Oct.
 How a Serial is Written, Manville, Fenn, CSJ.
 Novelties at Sea, W. L. Clowes, USM.
 Italian Novelists of To-day, M. Hargrave, GM.
 Financial :
 A Plea for Thirty-Shilling Pieces, Sir J. Evans, Long.
 Co-operative Credit Banking in Germany, H. W. Wolff, EconR, Oct.
 Legal Tender Notes in California, Bernard Moses, QJEcon, Oct.
 The Bank Note Question, C. F. Dunbar, QJEcon, Oct.
 The Volume of Currency, N. A. Dunning, A.
 Fitzgerald, Percy, Leaves from His Diary, GM.
 Fog, A Scheme to Abolish London, B. H. Thwaites, NatR.
 Football, Association, C. Bennett, LudM.
 Fishing, Sturgeon, in Russia, Robert F. Walsh, O.
 Football Season of 1891, Battles of the, Walter Camp, O.
 Forfarshire, J. H. Crawford, Scott R, Oct.
 Freeman's History of Sicily, J. B. Bury, ScotR, Oct.
 Free Trade, Has England Profited by, Lord Masham, F.
 Free Trade a Variable Experiment, F. Greenwood, NatR.
 Friars of the West Indies, The, J. I. Rodrigues, ACQ.
 Garfield, James A., The Administration of, L. A. Sheldon, CalM.

- Gas and Electricity, Relative Cost of, C. J. R. Humphreys, EngM.
- Geological Survey, Our Costly, E. O. Wolcott and N. S. Shaler, EngM.
- Geology: Our Molten Globe, A. R. Wallace, FR.
- Germans, National Traits of, Seen in Their Religion, IJE.
- Gpsyland, To, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, CM.
- Gladstone, A Recent Visit to, at Hawarden, W. H. Rideing, Cos.
- Gladstone's Romances Lectures, EdRL.
- Goethe as a Minister of State, H. W. Nevinson, CR.
- Greenlander at Home, The Danish, W. G. Smythies, SunH.
- Guatemala, Coffee in, Emelie T. Y. Parkhurst, CalM.
- Gymnastic Systems, Hartvig Nissen Ed.
- Hamburg, The City of, Murat Halstead, Cos.
- Hanover, Electress Sophia of, Sarah Tytler, GOP.
- Harrison, Frederic, and Prof. Huxley, W. E. Hodgson, NatR.
- Heraldry, Scottish, J. B. Paul, ScotR, Oct.
- Holland: Some Dutch Characteristics, C. Edwardes, CJ.
- Holy Wells, R. C. Hope, Ant.
- Homer and Recent Discoveries, QR, Oct.
- Home Rule: Is Irish Home Rule Near? Bryan J. Clinch, ACQ.
- Horse Shoes, C.
- Howe, Julia Ward, HM.
- Huxley, Prof., and Frederic Harrison, W. E. Hodgson, NatR.
- Hymn Writers, A Group of Early, S. G. Green, SunH.
- Ibraim Pasha, The Marriage of, H. F. Brown, AM
- Ibsen's Social Dramas, PMQ, Oct.
- India:
- Russia, India and Afghanistan, QR, Oct.
- England's Honor Towards India, D. Naoroji, AQ, Oct.
- Origin and Progress of Hospitals in India, AQ, Oct.
- Railways in Native States, E. Dicey, NC.
- The Maramakatayam Law, ChMisi.
- Srinagar in Cashmere, the Venice of the East, SunM.
- Immigration, Nobel Cancy, Chaut.
- Indians, North American, Guy Johnson on the, MAH.
- Industrial Development in the South—II., R. H. Edmonds, EngM.
- Insurance and Business Profit, J. B. Clark, QJEcon, Oct.
- International Quarrels and Their Settlement, L. H. West, IJE.
- Ireland:
- The *Sine Quâ Non* of Home Rule, W. T. Stead, CR.
- The New Departure in Ireland, T. W. Russell, NewR.
- Mr. John Morley's Task, W. O'Brien, FR.
- Irving, Washington, TB.
- Islam, The Holy Places of, Charles Dudley Warner, Harp.
- Italian Literature, F. J. Snell, MP.
- Italy, The Peoples of, LH.
- Italy, The Scientific Societies of, W. C. Cahall, PS.
- Japan Revisited, Sir Edwin Arnold, Cos.
- Jerusalem, Discoveries in, Selah Merrill, PRR, Oct.
- Jesuits, The General Chapter of the, NatR.
- Jewett, Benjamin, The Diary of—1758, NatM.
- Joan of Arc, The Martyr of Rouen, Thomas O'Gorman, CW.
- Johnson, Dr., Letters of, QR, Oct.
- Judaism, American, M. Ellinger, Men.
- Keene, Charles: A Famous Artist in Black and White, RR.
- Kensington Gardens, R. F. Hutchinson, CFM.
- Klapka and Kossuth, Karl Blind, ScotR, Oct.
- Labor Questions:
- The Labor Question, J. Chamberlain, NC.
- Labor and Hours of Labor, W. Mather, CR.
- The Church and Labor Combinations, Canon Holland, EconR, Oct.
- Present Position of the "Sweating System" in the United Kingdom, EconR, Oct.
- Work and Wages in Hotels and Restaurants, GW.
- Lancashire, The Industrial Decline of, SEcon.
- Largdale, Charles, W. J. Amherst, DR, Oct.
- Language, How to Learn a, in Six Months, RR.
- Language: A Cosmopolitan, Malthus Q. Holyoake, Cos.
- Lantern Slide Films, B, Oct.
- Law and the Lawyers:
- Inns of Court as Schools of Law, NC.
- English Law Reform, A. W. Renton, JurR, Oct.
- Bail, J. C. Macdonald, JurR, Oct.
- Library of the United States, The, A. R. Spofford, F.
- Lighthouse, Eddystone, F. G. Kitton, Str, Oct.
- Lightships, S. T. Treanor, SunH.
- Lincoln, Abraham, Reminiscences of, R. E. Hoyt, BelM.
- Literary Centre, New York as a, D. Sladen, EI.
- Literature, The West in, Hamlin Garland, A.
- Living Beings, The Synthesis of, M. Armand, Sabatier, PS.
- London:
- Rapid Transit in London, QR, Oct.
- After Dark in London, Rev. A. B. R. Buckland, GW.
- The Cries of London, G. A. Sala, EI.
- London After the Great Fire, C. Creighton, Black.
- A Bit of Old London, LH.
- Lotus, The Grammar of the, W. H. Goodyear, ARec.
- Louisiana, Discovery and Settlement of, J. Doniphan, MAH.
- Lunacy: Care of Insane Patients, MP.
- Machiavelli, Niccolo, LQ, Oct.
- Mackenzie, Samuel J., I K Mackenzie, Scots.
- McKinley Act, Retail Prices Under the, QJEcon, Oct.
- McKinley Tariff, English Views of the, T. H. Farrer, F.
- Madagascar:
- Madagascar and Mauritius, NatR.
- A Visit to the Queen's Camp, Archdeacon Chiswell, NH.
- Maine, the Early History of, Gen. E. Parker-Seannon, CW.
- Mars, What We Really Know About, Edward Holden, F.
- Marsden, Miss Kate, and the Lepers of Siberia, EI.
- Massinger and Ford, James Russell Lowell, Harp.
- Maybrick, Mrs.: Ought She to Be Tortured to Death? W. T. Stead, RR.
- Medical Science, C. R. Hammerton, Chaut.
- Mediterranean Politics, ER, Oct.
- Mendelssohniana—IV., George A. Kohut, Men.
- Merlin Myth, Scottish Origin of, ScotR, Oct.
- Methodist Agitation of 1885, LQ, Oct.
- Milling: The Miller and His Mill, W. C. Edgar, Chaut.
- Millionaires, Dr. Lyman Allen, CalM.
- Miracles, Christ Teaching by, N. S. Burton, HomR.
- Morality, Philanthropy and, Father Huntington, IJE.
- Morocco, Condition of, AQ, Oct.
- Morocco, British Subjects in, W. B. Harris, AQ, Oct.
- Mortality in the United States, J. S. Billings, Chaut.
- Municipal Institutions in America and England, J. Chamberlain, F.
- Music:
- Glimpses of Japan and Its Music, Esther C. Bell, Mus, Oct.
- Form and Spirit in Music, Bessie M. Whitely, Mus, Oct.
- Mustard, J. Hatton, EI.
- Napoleon, L., Mother of, CJ.
- National Guard of New Jersey, W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A., O.
- Natural History:
- Looting the Orchard, P. Robinson, CR.
- Traveling Naturalists in the New World, QR, Oct.
- Navies:
- The French Manœuvres of 1892, USM.
- Naval Requirements for India, USM.
- Command of the Sea, Capt. J. F. Daniel, USM.
- Our Pressing Need, Col. H. Elsdale, USM.
- The Fleets at Genoa, Capt. C. Clerk, EWR, Oct.
- The Religion of Sailors, E. J. Hardy, GW.
- The *Foudroyant*, LH.
- The Two *Foudroyants*, Mac.
- Nervousness, Modern, and Its Cure, Herr Dr. Bilsinger, PS.
- New Jersey, National Guard of, W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A., O.
- Newspaper Women, Some Boston, Helen M. Winslow, HM.
- New Testament, The Catholic Idea in the, A. F. Hewitt, ACQ.
- Nicaragua Canal, The, O. B. Gunn, JAES, September.
- Nimbus and Aureole, The, Ellis Schreiber, ACQ.
- Normal Training in Women's Colleges, Francis A. Walker, EdRA.
- North Carolina Boast, The, G. Pool, GGM, October.
- Ogdensburg, The First Bishop of—VI., C. A. Walworth, CW.
- Oracles, Greek, T. D. Seymour, Chaut.
- Oregon, N. J. Wyeth and the Struggle for, J. A. Wyeth, Harp.
- Oriental Congress, AQ, October.
- Summary of the Congresses of 1891 and 1892, AQ, October.
- Otter Hunting, W. C. A. Blew, EI.
- Oxford in Vacation, Eugene L. Didier, Chaut.
- Pagan Temples in San Francisco, F. J. Masters, CalM.
- Paper Maker, The First German, Eduard Grosse, PS.
- Palestine: Rebuilding of the Temple, ChMisi.
- Palestinian Discoveries, The Latest, Wm. Hayes Ward, HomR.
- Pamirs, The, R. Mitchell, AQ, October.
- Paris:
- Along the Parisian Boulevards, Theodore Child, Harp.
- Art Schools of Paris, Lucy H. Hooper, Cos.
- A City's Housekeeping, E. R. Spearman, LH.
- An Englishman in Paris, LQ, October.
- Paris Commune, What an American Girl Saw of the, CM.
- Paris Commune, What I Saw of the—II. Archibald Forbes, CM.
- Parkman, Francis, James Russell Lowell, CM.
- Parliament: Constitutional Revision, Lord Salisbury, NatR.
- Parliament: The New Government, QR, Oct.; ER, Oct.
- Parochial System, Our (Catholic), George De Wolff, ACQ.
- Paul, St., Spiritual Development of, PMQ, October.
- People's Palace in London, Mrs. S. S. Blanchard, LAH.
- Perowne, Bishop of Worcester, RC.
- Persia, ER, October.
- Peterborough, Past and Present, S. Phillips, NH.
- Petrie Papyrie, J. P. Mahaffy, NewR.
- Philanthropic Development of Paganism and Christianity, Canon Farrar, RC.
- Philanthropy and Morality, Father Huntington, IJE.
- Philanthropists in Parliament, Q.
- Photography: See contents of *Beacon*.
- Physical Culture—VIII., BelM.
- Piano Playing, Philosophy in—II., Adolphe Carpe, Mus.
- Piano Playing: A Systematic Fingering, M. W. Cross, Mus, Oct.
- Piracy, The Earl of Bellomont and the Suppression of, NatM.
- Pitcher Plant, Home of, M. Christy, GW.
- Pitt and the Nationalities, LQ, Oct.
- Plants, Flowering, Color in, Alice Carter, PS.
- Poetry of Donne, The, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., AR, Oct.
- Poetry of To-day and To-morrow, ChQ, Oct.
- Poets-Laureate, The, Charlotte Newell, PL.

Political :

- The Presidential Campaign of 1892, J. G. Blaine, NAR.
 Politics and the Pulpit, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, NAR.
 The Democratic Outlook, W. F. Harrity, NAR.
 Swiss and French Election Methods, Karl Blind, NAR.
 Wanted, a New Party, T. V. Powderly, NAR.
 The Two Programmes of 1892, AM.
 Pontiffs, Roman, English Kings and, A. F. Marshall, ACQ.
 Population: Are There Too Many of Us? E. B. Andrews, NAR.
 Population, ER, Oct.
 Post Office Savings Bank, ER, Oct.
 Posture and Its Indications, On, T. Lauder-Brunton, PS.
 Press Club of New York, The Woman's, Fannie P. Tinker, Chaut.
 Printing, Colonial, in the Seventeenth Century, NatM.
 Prayer Book of Edward VI., Preparations for the First, ChQ, Oct.
 Profits: Are Business Profits too Large? J. B. Mann, PS.
 Provence, Mary Darmesteter, CR.
 Psalter, Origin and Religious Contents of the, MR.
 Psychical Research: Its Status and Theories, M. J. Savage, A.
 Psychology, Problems of Comparative, J. Jastrow, PS.
 Psychology, The Service of, to Education, J. Sully, EdRA.
 Pulpit, Politics and the, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, NAR.
 Quakers in Pennsylvania, A. C. Applegarth, MAH.
 Quarantine at New York, Dr. W. T. Jenkins, NAR.
 Railway Problem of Chicago, The, JAES.
 Raleigh; Sir Walter, QR, Oct.
 Ramazon, Feast of, Lucy M. J. Garnett, SunH.
 Rapid Transit in London, QR, Oct.
 Reciprocity, F. W. Taussig, QJEcon, Oct.
 Reformatory Schools, CJ.
 Rénan, Ernest: Mrs. Emily Crawford, FR; R. H. Hutton, NatR; H. Le Roux, FR; G. Monod, CR; Sir F. Pollock, NC; A. D. Vandam, FR; R. G. Ingersoll, NAR; A Prose Dithyramb by, D.
 Reunion Conference, RC.
 Rhetoric, The Scottish School of, W. M. Williams, Ed.
 Rhetoric and Public Speaking, H. A. Frink, Ed.
 River Valleys, Lakes and Waterfalls, Ralph S. Tarr, GGM, Oct.
 Road-Coaching Up to Date, T. Suffern Tailer, CM.
 Roman, The Last Great (Flavius Stilicho), Sir H. Maxwell, US.
 Rópin, Ilya: a Russian National Artist, Isabel F. Hapgood, CM.
 Roses, Valley of, Black.
 Rousseau's Theory of Education, A. E. Street, Mac.
 Rowing: Are our Oarsmen Degenerate? R. C. Lehmann, NewR.
 Russia, India, and Afghanistan, QR, Oct.
 Sardou, V., Portraits of, Str., Oct.
 Saxe, Marshal, and the Marquis d'Argenson, ER, Oct.
 Scandinavians in the United States, The, H. H. Boyesen, NAR.
 School, The Summer, The Future of, Rev. M. M. Sheedy, CW.
 School System, Public, Buffalo and Cincinnati, J. M. Rice, F.
 Scientific Societies of Italy, The, W. C. Cahall, PS.
 Scotland:
 How the Scottish Union Was Worked, J. Downie, ScotR, Oct.
 Forfarshire, J. H. Crawford, ScotR, Oct.
 The Scottish Union, ER, Oct.
 Shakespeare, Bacon vs., Edwin Reed, A.
 Shelley, Mary, Annie Armit, ScotR, Oct.
 Sherman, W. T., John: Letters of Two Brothers, CM.
 Shilleleths, C. S. Devas, DR, Oct.
 Siberia, The Prisons of, GGM, Oct.
 Sicily: Ancient Sicily, QR, Oct.
 Singing, Importance of a Knowledge of, J. W. Suffern, Mus.
 Social Horizon, The, LQ, Oct.
 Social Problems and Their Solution, EconR, Oct.
 Sociology in the Higher Education of Women, S. W. Dike, AM.
 South, Industrial Development of the.—II. R. H. Edmonds, EngM.
 South, Two Studies of the, Brander Matthews, Cos.
 Southwest, The Pre-Columbians of the, J. J. Peatfield, CalM.
 Somerville, Mrs., LH.
 Songs, Old Welch Baby, J. E. Humphreys, NH.
 Sothorn, E. H., Mildred Aldrich, Q, Oct.
 Spanish Monarchy, The, W. Fitzpatrick, DR, Oct.
 Speech, Natural Basis of, C. R. Condor, ScotR, Oct.
 Spurgeon, Charles Haddon, H. Woodcock, PMQ, Oct.
 Spurgeon, Charles Haddon, R. C. Houghton, MR.
 St. Louis, The New Growth of, Julian Ralph, Harp.
 Steel Plates, Experiments on the Effect of Punching, JAES.
 Stereoscope, The, B, October.
 Sterne at Home, C.
 Stewart, Mrs. Duncan, A. J. C. Hare, GW.
 Stilicho, Flavius: The Last Great Roman, Sir H. Maxwell, US.
 Summer School of Theology at Mansfield College, PMQ, Oct.
 Sunday School Lessons, Adaptation vs. Uniformity, AR.
 Tariff? Who Pays the, SEcon.
 Tariff, Our Commercial Growth and the, R. H. McDonald, Jr., CalM.
 Tariffs, Colonial, William Hill, QJEcon, Oct.
 Tennyson, Lord: Portrait, El; Edmund Gosse, NewR; Herbert Paul, NewR; R. Roberts and Others, Bkman; James Wilkie, Scots; The Death of Tennyson, Canon Ainger, Mac.
 Of Tennyson, Maurice F. Egan, CW.
 Tennysonianism, D.
 Tennyson, Whittier and—Poetry and Religion, Men.
 Terra Cotta, History of, in New York City, J. Taylor, ARec.
 Thanksgiving Day, Beginnings of the American, Chaut.
 Theatres and the Drama:
 Green Room of the Comédie Française, EI.
 Making Fortunes on the American Stage, Mrs. Kendall, CSJ.
 Famous Lears, H. J. Jennings, GM.
 Erdowed Theatres and the American Stage, Mme. Modjeska, F.
 Theosophy, see contents of *Lucifer*.
 Thoreau's Seasons, Louis J. Block, D.
 Tibet, A Journey Through Lesser, Mrs. Bishop, ScotGM, Oct.
 Torpedoes and Submarine Mines, Frank L. Winn, US.
 Trades Unions, Should be Incorporated? K. Boccock, SEcon.
 Trades Unions and Civilization, SEcon.
 Trebelli, Mme., Portraits of, Str., Oct.
 Trees, Economical, Frederick Le Roy Sargent, PS.
 Trepanning in Prehistoric Times, C.
 Turkey To-day, Ched. Mijatovich, EWR, Oct.
 Tyrol, The Austrian, Jenny June, HM.
 Universities, Democracy and Our Old, J. King, CR.
 University Tests in Scotland, A. T. Innes, JurR, Oct.
 University Settlement in Whitechapel, EconR, Oct.
 University Settlement Idea, The, R. A. Woods, AR, Oct.
 University Spirit, The, J. M. Coulter, EdRA.
 Urim and Thummim, The, H. E. Dosker, PRR.
 Utilitarianism, A. L. Hodder, IJE.
 Verney Memoirs, LQ, Oct; ER, Oct.
 Vivisection, V. Hersley, NC; Dr. A. Ruffer, NC.
 Volunteers and the Empire, Lieut. C. W. Bellairs, USM.
 Wagner's Niebelungen, The Woman of, H. Moore, Mus, Oct.
 Wagner's Parsifal, Louis S. Russell, Mus.
 Wagner and the Voice—L. Clement Tetedoux, Mus.
 Walton, Izaak, 1593-1683, W. F. Stockley, Chaut.
 War Correspondent at the Fall of Constantinople, A. Forbes, Cos.
 Washington and His Mother, Dr. J. M. Toner, MAH.
 Ward, Mrs. Humphry, and "David Grieve," R. Hind, PMQ, Oct.
 Waste Products Made Useful, Lord Playfair, NAR.
 Waterloo Revisited, S. Edwards, EWR, Oct.
 Welton, Rev. J. E. C., Str, Oct.
 Wesley, John, Recreations of, J. C. Tildesley, Q.
 West Point, Educational Methods at, P. S. Michoe, EdRA.
 West Indies, The Friars of the, J. I. Rodrigues, ACQ.
 Whittier, John Greenleaf, George E. Woodberry, AM.
 Whittier, J. G., Mary Harrison, SunM.
 Whittier and Tennyson—Poetry and Religion, Men.
 Willard, Miss Frances E., Character Sketch by W. T. Stead, RR.
 Wind as an Erosive Agency, The, N. P. Nelson, GGM, Oct.
 Witchcraft, Scottish Trials for, F. M. Anderson, Scots.
 Wood-Working, Progress in the Art of, C. R. Tompkins, EngM.
 World's Fair:
 Europe at the World's Fair: Germany and Russia, NAR.
 Higher Aspects of the Columbian Exposition; D.
 Some Exposition Uses of Sunday, Bishop Potter, CM.
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 Some Boston Newspaper Women, Helen M. Winslow, HM.
 A Woman's Commonwealth, C. M. Huntington, SEcon.
 The Woman's Press Club of New York, Fannie P. Tinker, Chaut.
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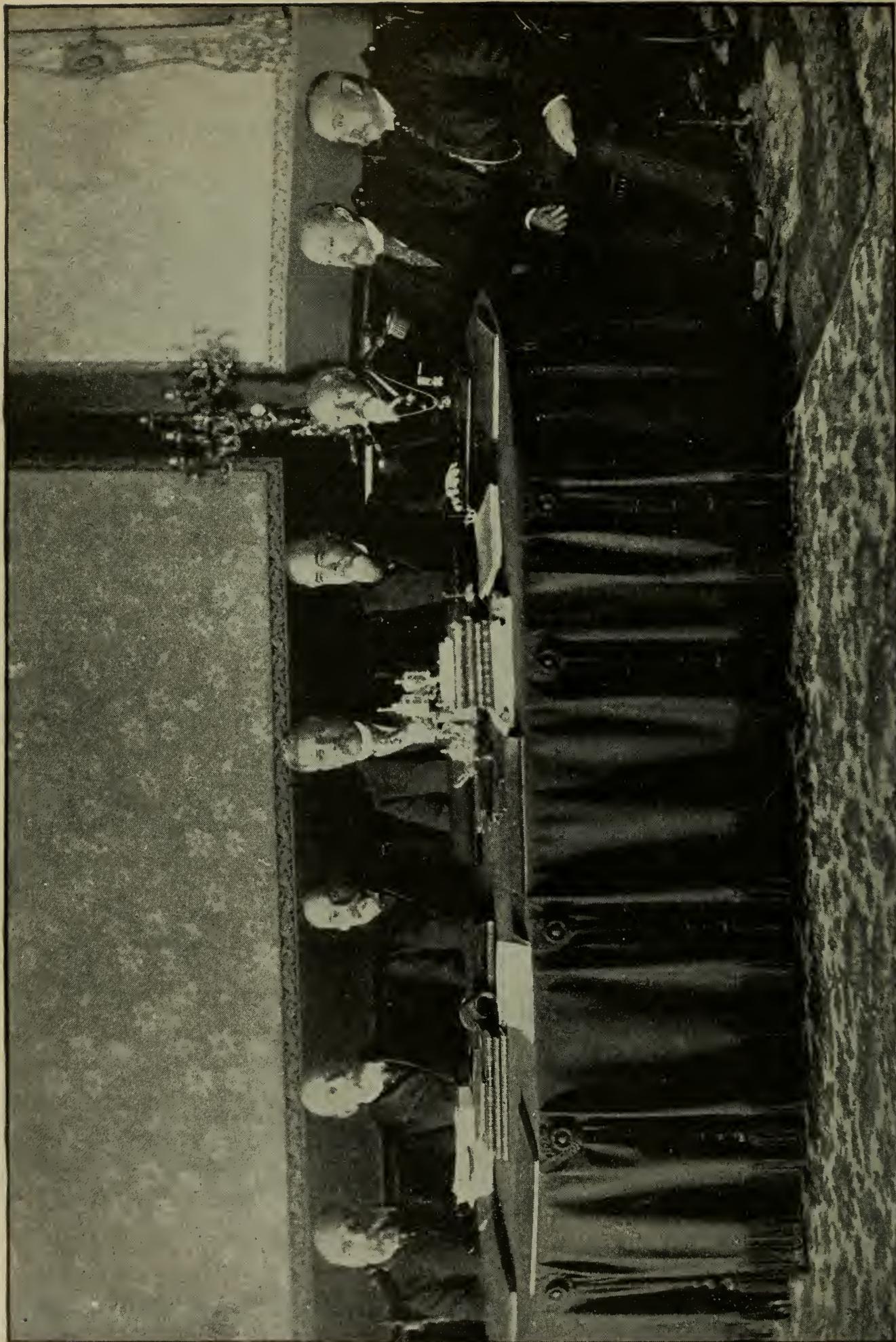
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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From a photograph by Schlattman taken, December 9, 1892, for the review of reviews.

ROMERO.
(Finance.)

LEAL.
(Public Works.)

MARISCAL.
(Foreign Affairs.)

DIAZ.

RUBIO.
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HINOJOSA.
(War.)

BARANDA.
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COSIO.
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PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO, AND HIS CABINET.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VI.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 36

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS extends the compliments and good wishes of the season to its many readers, and is disposed to congratulate them upon the privilege they enjoy of living at so remarkably interesting a time as the beginning of the year 1893. To those who, like the ancient philosopher, hold nothing as alien to them that affects mankind, life is so thronged with matters of moment and so stimulating withal, that the pleasure of being a spectator of the world's magnificent drama is greater than at any former period. For the horizon has become amazingly extended, and we observe familiarly nowadays the doings of regions that twenty years ago were about as dimly known as Mars. Russia's terrible famine and her harsh expulsion of the Jews have come home to us closely; for we have ministered directly to the famine-stricken, and we have given hospitality to scores of thousands of those very refugee Hebrews. The cholera has come near enough to our own doors to revive our interest in Asiatic geography and to show us how, in spite of oceans and tariffs and all sorts of natural and artificial barriers, we are never safe from the ills that afflict any portion of our common humanity, and are part and parcel of a world whose interests are inextricably bound together. The fall of silver and the low prices of wheat and cotton have made our people discover that India bears appreciable relations to the economic welfare of every family in the Mississippi valley. A variety of circumstances have conspired to fix our attention upon the Spanish-American Republics south of us, and to give us such a sympathetic and intelligent interest in their affairs as we never possessed before. The great Northern half of our own continent affords a series of problems that appeal urgently to every instructed and discerning mind. The partition of Africa and the rapid strides that the European powers are making in the opening up of the Dark Continent present topics that are anything but dull. The social and political ferment of France, Germany, Italy and Austria, the ever-shifting phases of the Eastern Question, the Home-Rule struggle in the United Kingdom, the progress of a new Anglo-Saxon civilization in Australasia—all these movements are now in the full view of the whole world. This familiar command of affairs in all parts of the planet

is a distinctly new acquisition, and one that adds very much to the charm and worth of life.

Modern "News" and Its Triumphs.

The crowning triumph of our day is, simply, the day's news. "News" is not merely the passive and inactive reflection of the world's doings, but is in itself the most powerful creative agency the world has ever seen. News begets a myriad of activities. Of all the kinds of magic that the tellers of fairy tales ever invented, none was half so wonderful or potent as this modern magic that we term "news." It is federating the world; it is annihilating the false in religion and science, as well as in government and law; it is working out human freedom, creating an enlightened public opinion of world-wide authority, and promoting a common happiness, prosperity and elevation that had never before been conceived of as possible. It is in this magic sphere of the world's news in the highest sense of that term that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS endeavors to live, move and have its being, and thus in its measure to serve our day and generation. Each of its numbers endeavors to convey the essence and meaning of the world's best thinking and doing. The twelve issues for 1892, when one turns the leaves to recall the vanished year, do certainly seem to reconstruct for us that eventful twelve-month with a vividness and an actuality almost startling. And this may be claimed without a thought of boastfulness or self-praise, for the magazine has merely been as faithful as it could to the opportunity that each month in turn presented. It has lived in the very heart of the real news of the time, and that is the only secret of such success as it has achieved.

New Lines of Communication.

This disquisition about news in the higher sense suggests a word or two upon the growth of the tangible facilities for procuring and disseminating news, in the ordinary use of the word. The closing months of 1892 discovered several plans for extending the network of electric wires that already encompasses the more modern parts of the world. Thus active measures have been taken for a Pacific cable to unite our own coast with Japan, China, India and Australia by way of the Sandwich Islands, Samoa and other South

Sea groups. Commerce and civilization will be materially served by this much-needed line of telegraphic communication. A cable from Brazil to the Canary Islands and the west coast of Africa and thence to Southern Europe, is also announced as an early probability. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has just visited London from the scene of his large activities in South Africa, and he has proposed to the British Government to build at his own expense a telegraph line from Cape Town to Uganda, with the distinct intention that it shall, in the future, be extended to Khartoum and down the Nile Valley to Cairo and Alexandria, there to connect with the trans-Mediterranean lines to all parts of Europe. A telegraph line lengthwise of Africa, eventually to be followed by a railroad, appeals so boldly to the imagination that it makes the great trans-Siberian railway, now under active construction by Russia, seem a tame affair.

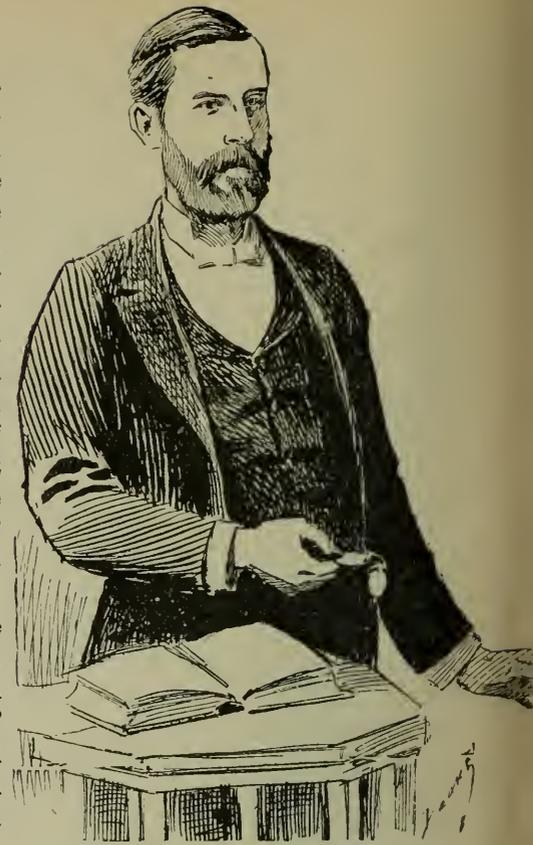
From
Cape Horn
to Capetown
by Rail.

It adds something to the zest of life—if one has a healthy, active fancy—to reflect that there are people now living who may travel by continuous rail from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope. The plan of a “pan-American” railway to connect the South American systems, through Central America, with the systems of Mexico and the United States, is already well advanced. There are to be roads from the Canadian Pacific away up to the Peace River and Mackenzie Valleys; and it is not very hard to believe that these may ultimately be extended across the Rockies to the Ukon Valley in Alaska, and continued finally to the narrow and shallow Behring Straits, across which a connection would be made with the Siberian road. Continuous rail travel from Siberia to Constantinople will soon have become an accomplished fact, and the link from Constantinople to Egypt may be expected quite confidently. At the present rate of developments in Africa, the construction of a road from Egypt to the Cape ought to be realized within twenty-five years. The Channel tunnel will, of course, have been built, and electricity or some still more powerful motive force will have superseded steam; so that the Californians and Puget Sound denizens would naturally go to London by fast Alaskan and Siberian express. If they chose they might return by steamship, making the passage in two or three days from the West Coast of Ireland to Labrador or Halifax. In view of all that has been done in the past twenty-five years, such further development of traveling facilities is easily within the realm of sober prediction.

Will “Telepathy”
Become a Work-
ing Force?

The long-distance telephone is now a successful fact from New York to Chicago—a distance of nearly one thousand miles; and it is no longer particularly rash to predict the trans-oceanic telephone that will facilitate communication between the New York and London editorial offices of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. As for the almost unlimited extension of telegraph lines, on land and under water, and of railroads in regions not yet invaded by the locomotive, the most timid imagination can contemplate it all without a shock.

But who knows what great discoveries in the realm of psychic force our men of science may shortly make, by which “telepathy” may be reduced to calculable uses, and mind communicate with mind regardless of distance, without paying tolls to the “Western Union” or the cable companies? In Mr. Stead’s remarkable Christmas novel, “From the Old World to the New,” a very sensational chapter is devoted to the rescue of a castaway on an iceberg by the steamship *Majestic*, through the clairvoyant and telepathic gifts of two passengers, one of whom foresees the castaway in a vision, while the other communicates regularly with the freezing man by a system of telepathic messages, while a third passenger is hypnotized, and in that state is able to predict accurately the course of the ship for a day or two ahead and to describe the icebergs which will be duly encountered. To most of us there may seem nothing prophetic in all this, but only nonsense and rubbish. Yet we must acknowledge that there are wise and learned people nowadays who think otherwise, and whose researches and experiments lead them to believe that strange new modes of exercising power and conveying intelligence are shortly to be discovered. Those to whom these ideas seem “unsettling” and dangerous may contentedly let them alone. As yet they have made good little or no claim upon the general attention. But on the other hand the psychical is just as legitimate a field of research as the electrical. And no actual discoveries of truth can ever possibly do us any harm. It is not every man’s business to be an experimenter or explorer in difficult or new fields of knowledge. Few of us are qualified for that kind of work. For most of us it is enough to keep an open and a candid mind; to reverence all truth, and to seek to live in accordance with truth. But it is a very poor business to quarrel or meddle with those who are trying to find out new things, or to test the precise merit of old and accepted things.

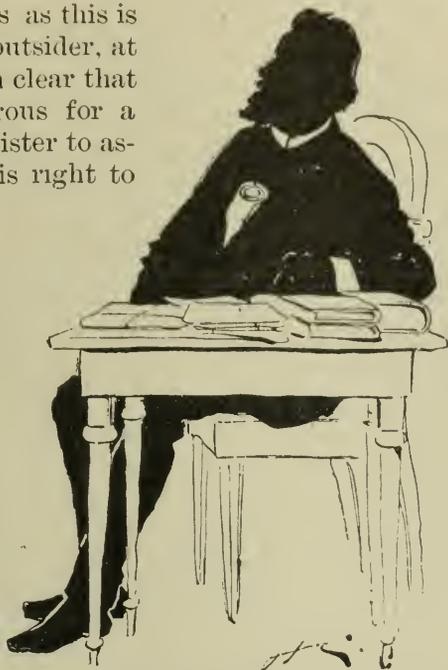


PROF. SMITH, OF CINCINNATI.

The Pending
Theological
Disputes.

This dictum may, if the reader please, be deemed to have some reference to certain pending theological controversies. Professor Briggs, of New York, and Professor Smith, of Cincinnati, declare that they accept the Bible as an inspired religious record and guide. They are eminent scholars,

and have thought it useful to find out everything possible about the Bible and the times and methods of its composition. Their announced discoveries and conclusions have led to trials for heresy, and Dr. Smith has now been convicted and deposed from the Presbyterian ministry by the Presbytery of Cincinnati. Dr. Briggs' trial is in progress as this is written. To an outsider, at least, it must seem clear that it is very dangerous for a Presbyterian minister to assume that it is his right to try to find out all he can about the Bible. Doubtless the opponents of Dr. Briggs and Dr. Smith are perfectly honest and sincere in their belief that it is improper to subject the Bible to the same sort of critical study that is bestowed upon Homer or other ancient writings. Yet, after all, what possible criterion can any man fall back upon except the conscientious use of his own reason? How else shall one decide that the Bible is better than the Koran, or that the accepted canonical books are better than the apocryphal books, or that the New Testament gospel is better than the Levitical law? And if one may apply himself to learn something about the Bible, why may he not apply himself to learn all that he possibly can? Moreover, how can those who have not studied the Bible thus profoundly dare to sit in intellectual judgment upon the men of scholarship? The work of Dr. Briggs and Dr. Smith would seem to have had no



PROFESSOR BRIGGS ON TRIAL.

very immediate bearing upon the case of the plain man who tries to order his life by the practical teachings of the Scriptures. Theories of inspiration are extremely difficult to formulate intelligibly, and every minister has his own. Differences lie



DR. BIRCH, OF THE PROSECUTION.

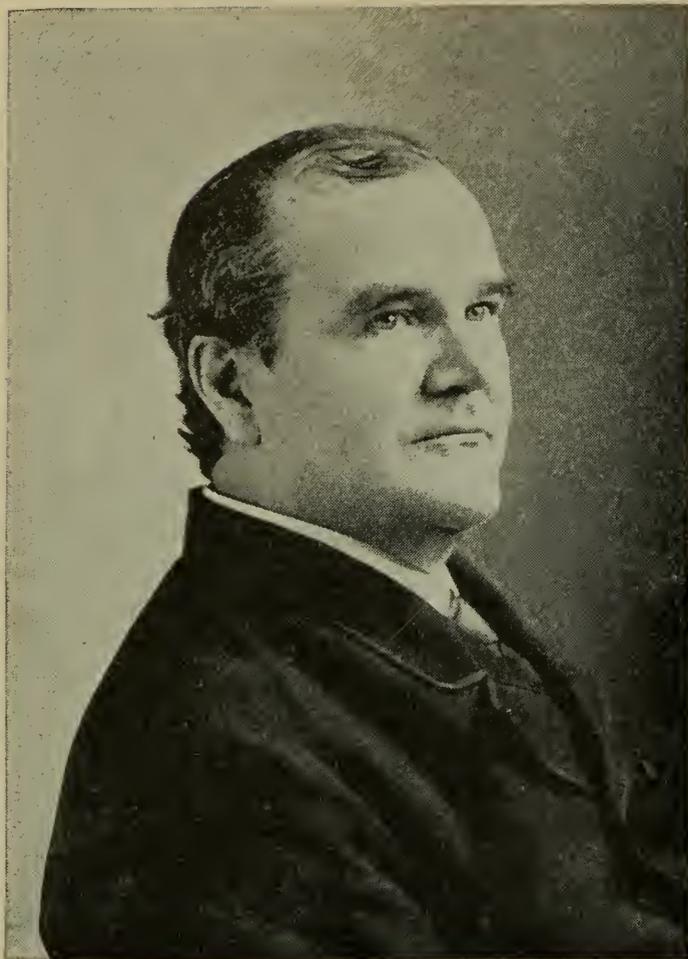
chiefly in the meaning men place upon certain words. If these verbal misunderstandings could be swept away, it is probable that no serious disagreement would remain between the two heretical professors of theology and their orthodox accusers. The controversy is not edifying, and it seems a great pity that the prosecutors allowed their consciences to be so troubled over the offenses of brethren whose own consciences were in a highly clear and healthy state. The heresy-seeking instinct is one that every man should always try his best to choke down, whether in theology, in medicine, in political economy or in any department of science or art.

Archbishop Satolli's Mission of Conciliation.

American Catholicism has been deeply aroused in these recent weeks by the presence and mission of Archbishop Satolli, who has come from the Vatican as a papal ablegate, and who is intrusted with the extraordinary duty of hearing and settling without further appeal all controversies between priests and their Bishops. The appeal to Rome, from this distance, is a tedious and difficult measure; and it is greatly in the interest of a prompt harmonizing of various long-standing disputes that Archbishop Satolli has been commissioned to settle everything on the ground. The most interesting reconciliation that has been announced as a result of his coming is that between Dr. McGlynn, the famous supporter of Henry George, and his immediate superior—Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. McGlynn's restoration to clerical rank and pastoral labors will



ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI.



REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

have given wide satisfaction. But Archbishop Satolli's most important errand has been to settle the heated controversies raging about the school question. He has communicated to the Catholic Archbishops an eminently wise and reasonable pronouncement. It distinctly acknowledges the educational function of the State, and approves the American public schools. In practical effect, this letter makes it permissible for Catholic parents to act upon their own judgment in selecting schools for their children. It merely insists that the parents and priests should see that Catholic children have regular religious instruction outside of school hours, if they attend public schools. The "Fairbault plan" is fully sanctioned as an alternative. In cases where parochial schools of as good quality as the public schools can be afforded, and where local circumstances make it appear that the public schools are anti-Catholic in their influence and teaching, the separate system is advised. The more narrow and bigoted elements in the Church have criticised the Satolli statement very bitterly, and have tried to make it believed that he was speaking his own personal views and not representing the Vatican authoritatively. But this objection is not valid. The Archbishop has, in fact, spoken with full authority. It is a great victory for Archbishop Ireland and the patriotic American wing of the Church. Pope Leo and his advisers have evidently mastered the real situation in the United States. The Holy See has intervened in favor of American Catholic parents, who can no

longer be restrained from sending their children to the public schools by priestly threats of excommunication or refusal of the sacraments. The Catholic church will be stronger by far when, in the spirit of Archbishop Satolli's statesmanlike address, it accepts the institutions of this country.

*Some
Deferred
Solutions.*

The year 1892 witnessed the defeat of the Republican party on the tariff issue; but the year 1893 is not likely to see the results. So slow are our political processes that no general tariff legislation can be expected until 1894. In like manner 1892 witnessed the overthrow of the Tories in Great Britain and the accession of Mr. Gladstone on a Home Rule platform. Yet, although British political processes are comparatively rapid in their movement, there is only a meager prospect that 1893 will see the enactment of a Home Rule measure. The old year witnessed a great cholera epidemic in Asia and Europe, and a successful attempt to repel the invader from our own country. But we are told by the physicians and experts that the coming season is almost sure to bring another struggle with the dreaded monster, so that Europe, at least, does not expect immunity until 1894. Thus in many other directions great forces have been set in motion or important determinations reached during the past year that cannot expend themselves or bring their fruition before 1894.

*Science and the
Cholera in
1893.*

If only the cholera can be kept fairly in check during this World's Fair year, 1893, it will be a great victory for science and statesmanship. Science is concerning itself with effective methods of isolating the disease, with quarantine details, with public and private sanitation, and—not least—with experimental inoculation as a preventive. The world may now reasonably hope that in M. Pasteur's famous laboratory at Paris, a "virus" or "lymph" has been discovered that will make inoculation against cholera as successful as vaccination for smallpox or the corresponding treatment—discovered by M. Pasteur—for hydrophobia. It is pleasant to note that M. Pasteur has just completed his seventieth year, full of honors and congratulations. It may be added that word comes from Berlin that Dr. Koch's "lymph" for the cure of tubercular disease has of late been greatly improved by additional discoveries. The method and the great importance of vaccination for cholera are well set forth in an article written for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS and published in this number. The article is from the pen of a young American lady, who has the honor to be the first woman upon whom the experiment of inoculation for cholera has been tried. It was written in Paris about December 1.

*Cholera and
Immigration
Problems.*

The measures of statesmanship that are under consideration in this country for protection against the cholera are the establishment of full national control of quarantine regulations, the establishment of an elaborate national health bureau, and the temporary suspension of immigration. The control of quarantine should un-

questionably be assumed as a direct function of the Federal authority. The immigration question is the difficult one. In view of the outrageous manner in which for years some of the steamship companies have incited the indiscriminate movement of European population to America for the sole purpose of gaining the passage money, it is not easy to view with patience the impudence of the steamship lobby at Washington that is now working against any effective measure of suspension, restriction or control. Too much else that is deeply important is involved to make the intrusion of the immigrant ship owners anything else than an impertinence; and if Congress allows legislation to be dictated by these subsidized European companies—which are, in fact, chiefly responsible for the great mass of undesirable immigrants with which we have been flooded in the past ten years—the American people may well be indignant. Our policy in this matter must not be prescribed by European governments or European ship owners. At present there seems a good prospect that Congress may suspend ordinary immigration for one year. The people of the country are ready to approve a sweeping measure that will give them a chance to adjust, properly distribute and suitably employ the people already here before the flood-gates are again thrown open to Europe's teeming hordes of outcasts and refugees.

*President Harrison's
Last Annual
Message.*

The President's message at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress was read on December 6. It is a long document, bristling rather formidably with statistics. But President Harrison knows how to use figures interpretatively, and this last of the four annual messages of his administration is a very careful and valuable *résumé* of our national affairs at home and abroad. It presents facts at length to show the unprecedented condition of prosperity in which the United States stands to-day, and it then proceeds to set forth the fiscal situation in epitome of the elaborate report of the Secretary of the Treasury. There is a tone of honest pride in the President's review of the magnificent work achieved by Secretary Tracy and the officials of the Naval Department during the period of this administration. A most lucid picture, also, is presented of the amazing expansion of our postal service, and of its thrifty and efficient conduct. In the summing up of the record of the Interior Department, the chief emphasis is rightly placed upon the great work now being accomplished for the transformation of the Indian tribes; their elevation to the rank of citizenship with separate family estates, and the restoration to the public domain and opening to general settlement of large areas hitherto reserved for the Indian population. There is a method and a purpose in our Indian policy to-day, such as existed at no former time. The President argues with evident strength of conviction for the protective policy, which he believes to have been so largely the means by which our astounding industrial and commercial development has been

attained, but he does not fail to acknowledge what he considers to be a popular verdict for the principle of a revenue tariff as against a protective tariff. He suggests, however, that the whole subject of tariff legislation should be left to the new Congress and should not engross legislative attention in the present session.

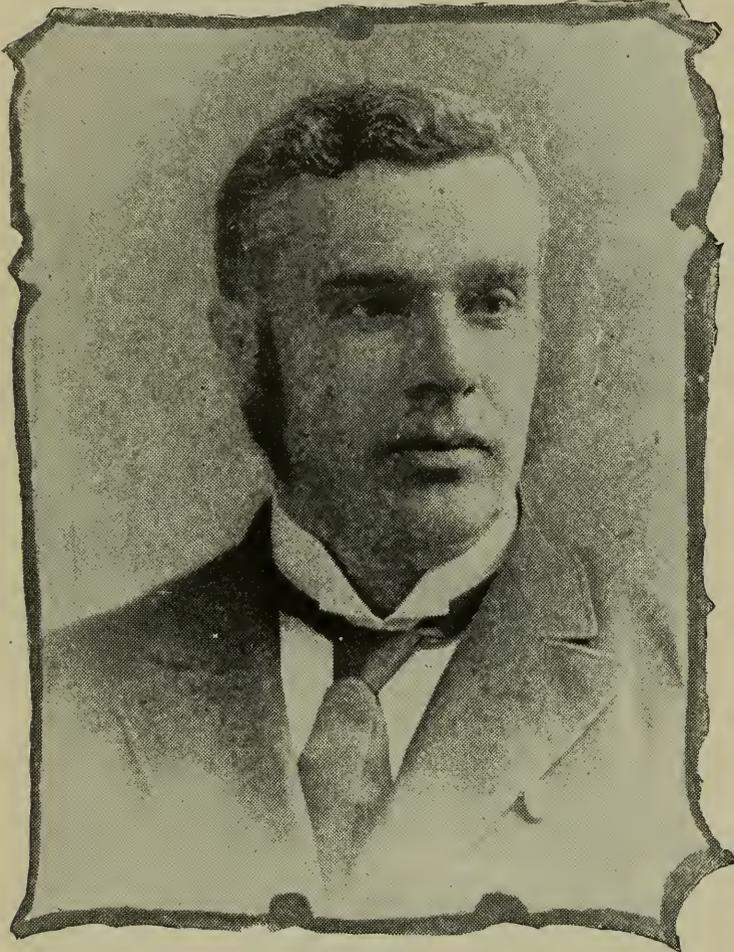
*"Well Done,
Good and
Faithful Servants!"*

It is less important that we should summarize the facts which President Harrison has laid before Congress and the country, than that we should give our strongest emphasis to certain fortunate circumstances under which President Harrison's administration will soon have reached its limit. A vast revenue has been collected and disbursed without the loss of a single dollar or the suspicion of serious dishonesty at any point in the government's highly ramified services. Every portfolio will cheerfully be made over to a successor of the opposition party without the slightest fear of any damaging disclosures. As against the scandalous revelations now exciting so much attention in Germany, showing that officials of the government and of the army have been in league with dishonest contractors to supply worthless small arms to the troops, our government can show the highest state of efficiency and the highest quality of construction in both military and naval supplies and equipments. While the French Republic has seemed of late on the very verge of dissolution, in consequence of the most colossal and all-pervading corruptions, our own national government is to-day the purest and the freest from scandal in all the world. This is cause for profound thankfulness on the part of the American people. President Cleveland and his official household found, when for the first time in a quarter-century the Republicans were dispossessed, that they had inherited an honestly conducted and efficiently organized mechanism of administration. When four years later the responsibility was given back to the Republicans, President Harrison and his executive corps again found that the great trust had not been abused during the four years of Democratic incumbency. And now when Mr. Cleveland returns to power he will receive at the hands of his retiring predecessor an administrative machine that has been improved, rather than disordered, during the past four years. Viewed in this light, the three recent changes from one party to the other will have been beneficial to the country, for they are greatly enhancing the respect of all our citizens for the government itself and for the men who are called upon to administer it.

*Our North and
South American
Neighbors.*

President Harrison considers with some detail the relations we sustain to the governments of our own hemisphere. He makes a favorable showing of what reciprocity has already accomplished, predicts a highly successful commercial future for the policy, defends once more the plan of steamship subsidies to promote direct and frequent communication with South Amer-

ican ports, and lays the utmost stress upon the necessity of our bringing the Nicaragua canal project to an early completion under the auspices of our own government. His expressions regarding Mexico show the most neighborly disposition; and inasmuch as this feeling is mutual in both countries, something substantial toward the lessening of trade barriers and the growth of business and social relations ought soon



SIR JOHN THOMPSON,
The New Canadian Prime Minister.

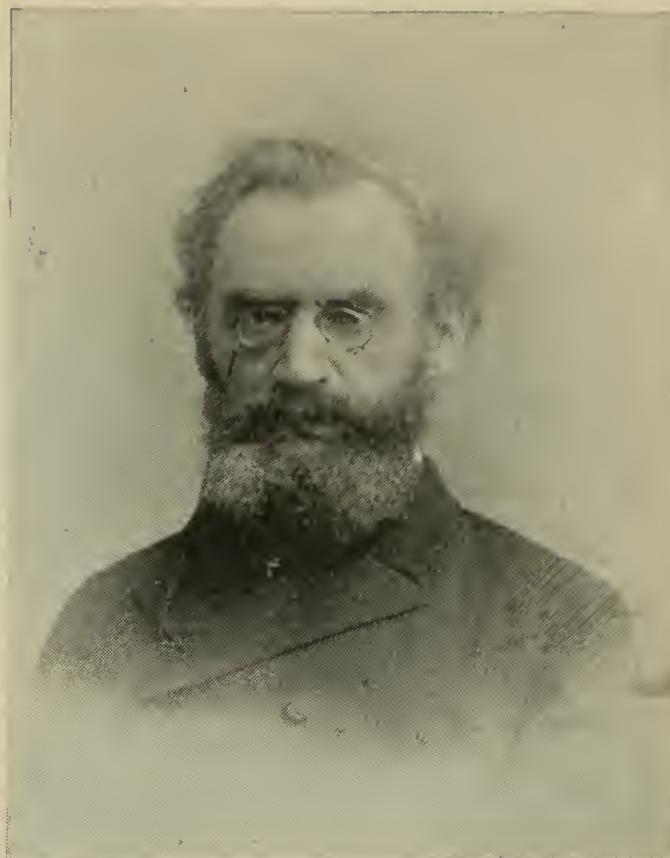
to be accomplished. It is to this end that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has secured the highly noteworthy article upon "President Diaz and the Mexico of Today" which forms the most conspicuous feature of this number of the magazine. Upon our anomalous relations with Canada, and the various phases and topics of controversy between our own half and the northern half of this continent, the President's message also animadverts at length. His discussion is contemporaneous with the launching of what seems to be a concerted and organized movement in Canada in favor of what is now called "Continental Union." It is not generally conceded in the United States that the acquisition of Canada would be advantageous to us, and there is certainly no evidence of particular eagerness for such a consummation. Nevertheless, a majority of those citizens on this side of the boundary who have considered the subject most carefully are clearly of the opinion that "Continental Union" would be of great value to us in numerous ways. On the other hand, it is still more generally believed in the United States that Canada's interests would be

enormously promoted by the Union. Meanwhile, it is creditable rather than otherwise to the stability and character of the Canadian people that they cannot view lightly so grave and decisive a step; and that there should be a strong sentimental feeling for the Mother Country and "the Old Flag." While the attitude of the United States should be as friendly and sympathetic as possible toward Canada, the discussion of Continental Union must proceed chiefly in the Canadian provinces themselves. It is for them to decide, sooner or later, whether or not they desire to join their political fortunes, together with their commercial and social destinies, with their kinsmen on this side of the ocean rather than with their kinsmen on the other side. Sir John Thompson's accession to the premiership of Canada should be mentioned, by the way, as one of the most important political changes of the past few weeks.

Politics in Washington, New York and Elsewhere. Apart from the immigration question, there seems to be little likelihood of any very interesting general legislation at Washington this winter. From the time of its assembling on December 5 up to its Christmas recess, Congress had made a record of masterly inactivity. The annual appropriation bills will occupy most of the time of both houses from the resumption of sittings in January to the dissolution on the 4th of March. The politicians are much more interested in the game of making a cabinet for Mr. Cleveland, and in the wire-pulling that has been busily conducted in several States for seats in the Senate, than in anything the expiring Congress is likely to perform or omit. In the State of New York the Democrats have the control of the Legislature which will this winter choose a successor to Senator Frank Hiscock. Over the filling of this place a controversy has been raging between the two sharply-severed wings of the New York Democracy. The so-called machine candidate is Mr. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy. Mr. Murphy has long been a very powerful man in the practical organization which, under the headship of Mr. Hill, has controlled the Democratic party, and, through that party, the administration of the State government and of the chief cities of the State. No one would think of claiming that Mr. Murphy possesses the kind of attainments or of public experience that has in the past been thought requisite for a seat in the United States Senate. But, as between a successful politician like Mr. Murphy, who owes his advancement to skill and to hard-earned influence in the management of party machinery, and the typical senatorial plutocrat who merely buys his seat, the comparison is infinitely in Mr. Murphy's favor. It would seem a pity that the great State of New York should not choose to honor itself by trying to find a first-class statesman to fill this exalted position. The anti-Hill and anti-Tammany Democrats of New York have not settled upon one candidate, but have mentioned very prominently the Hon. Carl Schurz, the Hon. William R. Grace, Mr. Frederic Coudert, and one or two others. Mr. Schurz, who is certainly a gentleman of remark-

able attainments and versatility, would seem to be the favorite in the camp of the Mugwumps and the so-called "anti-snapper" Democrats. It is declared that Mr. Cleveland would regard the choice of Mr. Murphy as a movement distinctively hostile to himself. In various other States the preliminary contests for senatorial prizes are absorbing much attention. The position occupied by the Farmers' Alliance in several Western legislatures has given opportunity for a large amount of diplomacy. In several cases no one can yet tell what will be the political complexion of senators to be chosen by bodies in which no one of the three parties has a clear majority. Particular interest has been excited in the Kansas senatorial situation because of the novel candidacy of Mrs. Mary Lease, who has been the most eloquent apostle in that State of the overwhelmingly successful Populist movement.

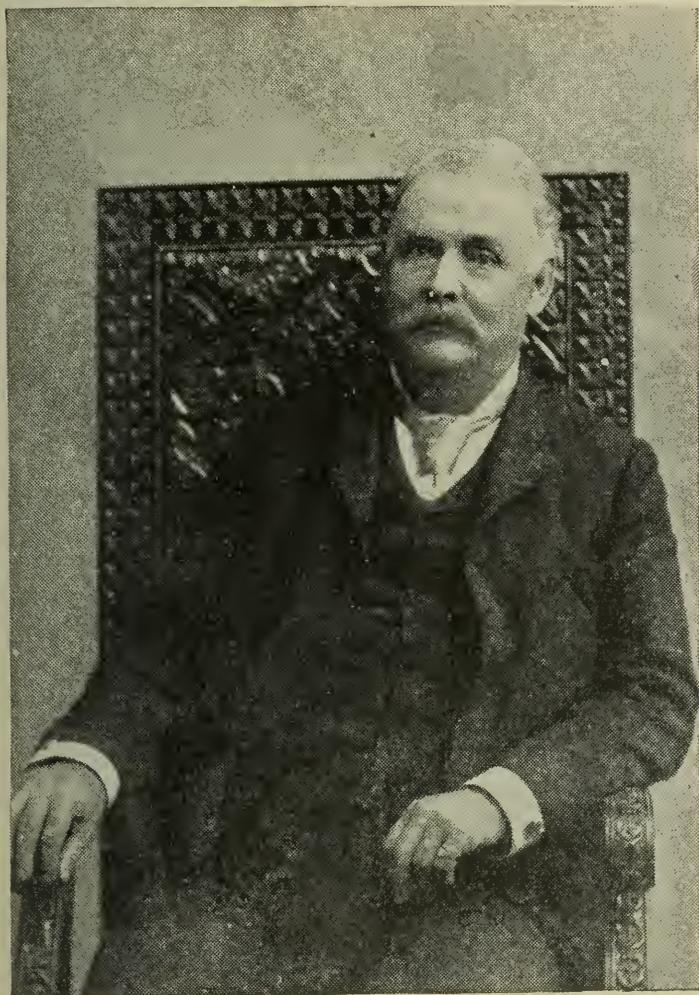
Speaking of the Populists and their strategic position in the West, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS would



HON. CARL SCHURZ.

what remarkable feat. There seemed, at political and newspaper centers in New York, no serious doubts as to the fact of the election of the gentlemen whose portraits we produced. But the final figures from Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming show that the Populist candidates for the governorship were the ones who received a plurality of the votes. In Kansas, the Hon. Loraine D. Lewelling, Populist, was chosen, whereas our frontispiece of last month gave the face of the Hon. A. W. Smith, Republican. In Colorado, Hon. Davis H. Waite is the victor, and the Hon. J. C. Helm is vanquished. As to Wyoming, where the situation seemed for some time to be in bitter dispute, it is now adjudged that the Hon. John E. Osborne, Populist, and not the Hon. Edward Iverson, Republican, is to assume the honor and responsibility of the Governor's chair. We present our compliments and congratulations to these successful Populist candidates, and make the best amends in our power by publishing their portraits in this number.

On the continent of Europe the past two months have been a time of great parliamentary activity. The November agitations culminated in the overthrow of the French ministry. The French Republic has at least proved that in politics there is no indispensable man. In twenty years the French have had twenty-six ministries, but the stability of their Republic does not seem to be related to the mere fact of the short innings of its administrations. The perpetually-recurring ministerial crises, which scandalize steady-going politicians in other lands, really supply the zest without which the



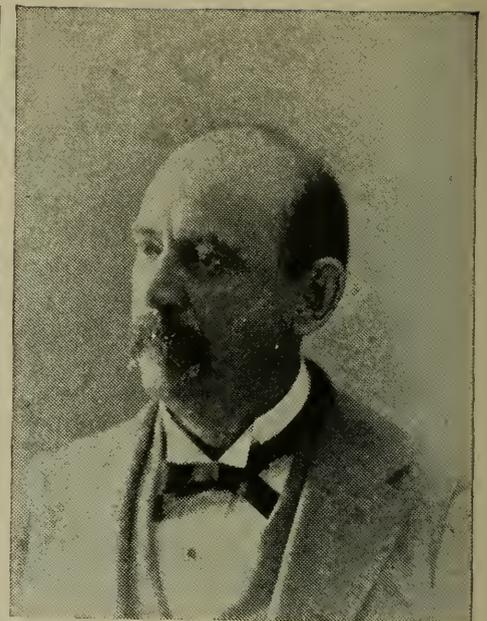
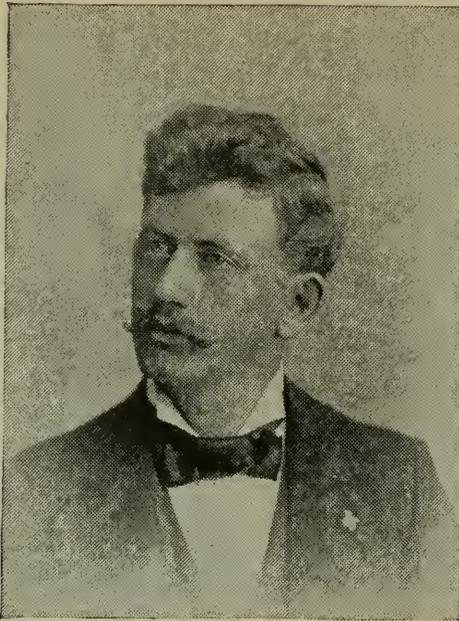
HON. EDWARD MURPHY, JR., OF TROY.

be guilty of an omission which it could have no possible desire to make, if it should fail to explain that in its two portrait groups last month, which included some thirty newly elected governors of States, the official returns from three States have since shown that it gave the honor to the wrong man. The gathering of these portraits and their reproduction in time for our December number was a some-

French politicians would find life not worth living. A French ministry has a short life, and, let us hope, a merry one, for no minister has ever fallen without at least half a dozen candidates for the vacant folio cropping up in the Chamber. The course of events which led to the downfall of M. Loubet began with the strike at Carmaux, which had the effect of bringing M. Clemenceau, "the king maker" of French politics—if we may apply that term to one who is much more remarkable for demolishing ministries than for making them—into line with the Socialists. It also created an uneasy impression on the part of the timid bourgeoisie that the Anarchist element was lifting its head again, and this impression was deepened by a dynamite explosion in the heart of Paris. M. Loubet was regarded as having been weak, and an attempt made by him to strengthen the law directed against incitement to outrage on the part of the press terminated, after a threatened crisis in something like a fiasco, the Chamber accepting the bill and then turning it inside out in committee.

*The
Panama
Scandal.*

The Carmaux strike was chiefly important as preparing the way for the upset which terminated the life of the Loubet Ministry. From his place in the Tribune M. Delahaye created a tremendous hubbub in France by declaring that the Panama Canal Company had obtained exceptional privileges which it had used for the purpose of defrauding the investors, by the bribery of no fewer than 100 Deputies. To all cries to name the offenders, the speaker replied by challenging the Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The Government had already decided to prosecute M. de Lesseps and the rest of the Directors of the Canal Company on what was tantamount to a charge of fraud, and it was therefore most difficult to institute another inquiry by committee into the conduct of those who were already on trial before a judicial tribunal. Such, however, was the sensation produced by the charges launched from the Tribune against the honor of French Deputies, that the ministry consented to allow the whole question to be submitted to a parliamentary committee. The committee had not yet received much evidence of value, when in the middle of the investigation Baron Reinach, a banker who was accused of being the instrument or agent of much of the corruption of the Canal Company, opportunely died, and was buried. Death is seldom so convenient in coincidence; and rumor was soon busy. Before long it was roundly asserted by one set of gossips that Baron Reinach had poisoned himself, while an-



GOV.-ELECT OSBORNE, OF WYOMING. GOV.-ELECT LEWELLING, OF KANSAS.

other set maintained as positively that he was still alive, and that the coffin which was supposed to have contained his remains was filled with gravel. So confident did the rival rumorists wax in asserting their mutually contradictory stories, that the Committee of Inquiry decided to demand the exhumation of the coffin. Against this the Minister of Justice, M. Ricard, whose conduct throughout the prolonged crisis had been by no means calculated to exalt his reputation, protested; but in spite of his protests the Chamber, on November 28, defeated the government by a small majority. Thus, in order that a corpse should be exhumed, a moribund ministry was slain.

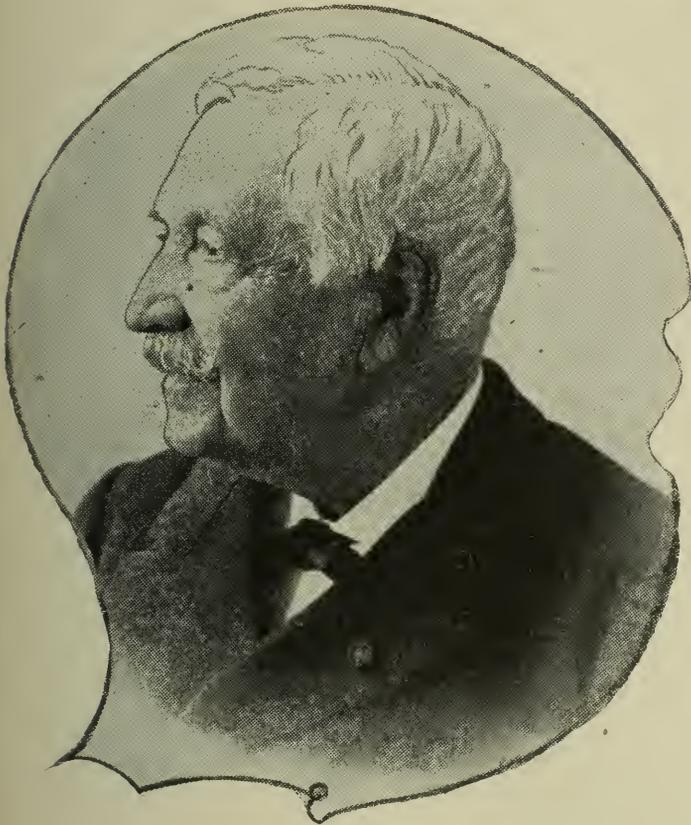
*Further
Developments
as to the Canal.*

As to the merits of the question in dispute, there is no doubt that the Panama Canal Company was the most gigantic fraud of our time. Three or four hundred millions of dollars of hard-earned money was sunk in what every one who looked into the matter must have known was an absolutely impossible attempt to cut a ship canal through a mountain range shaken with earthquakes and crossed by a devastating torrent. The glamor of M. de Lesseps' name was sufficient to blind investors to the risk which they were running, and the press was bribed by lavish advertisements. That the Panama Canal Company bribed the Deputies as well as the journalists is a matter upon which Parisian rumor for a long time past has had its mind made up affirmatively. Certainly, unless many deputies were grossly maligned, they would have had no moral scruple about "accepting" recompenses for voting for the Canal Company. We shall know more about the extent of the corruption in the Chamber itself when M. Brisson's committee reports, as it is expected to do on January 10. It is now known that although some \$500,000,000 of Panama bonds are outstanding, not more than about half that sum was

actually raised for the legitimate work of making the Canal, and evidences of not more than \$80,000,000 of honest investment could be shown at Panama when the collapse came. It cost millions upon millions to keep the bankers friendly to the enterprise and willing to help gull the hundreds of thousands of small investors. It cost millions more to keep the press of Paris from telling the people what was actually the situation at Panama. And it would seem that still other millions were required to keep government officials and members of the Chamber on the right side. As to poor Ferdinand de Lesseps, the "grand old man" of France, who is now 88 years of age and very feeble in mind and body, we shall prefer to believe that he has all along been the victim of his own enthusiasm and misled by the crowd of designing men who have made millions out of the limitless confidence the common people of France have long reposed in him. He was far too old to enlist in so stupendous an enterprise, and his diplomatic talents were always far greater than his ability either as engineer or financier.

M. Ribot at the Republic's Helm.

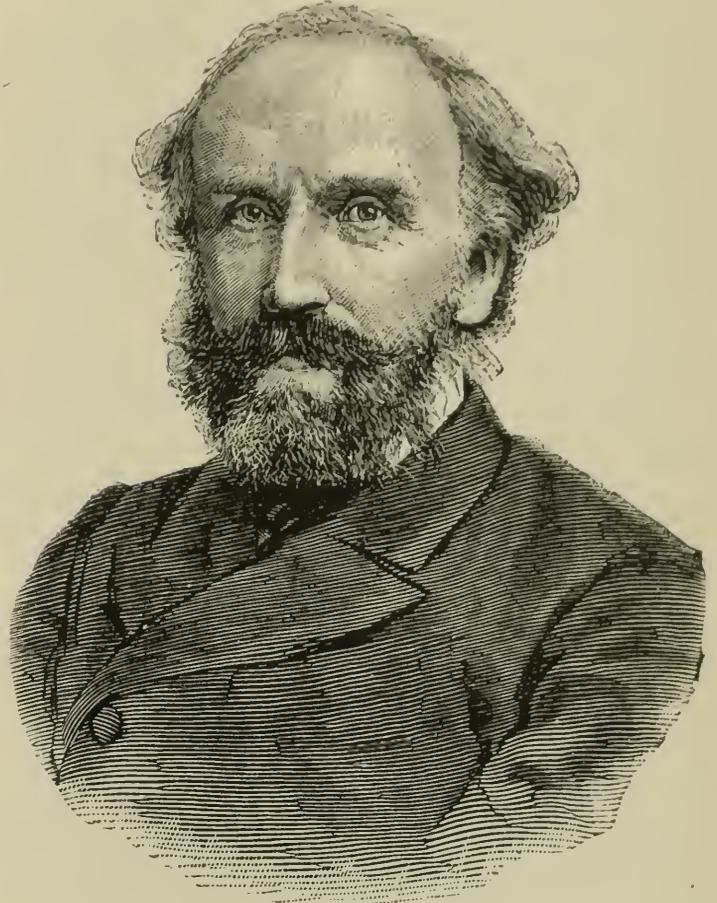
It was fortunate for France in this crisis that M. Ribot, so soon after the fall of M. Loubet, was able to form a new cabinet which was indorsed by a very heavy vote, upon



COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

M. Ribot's bold refusal to do the very things which the self-same Chamber had within a week defeated M. Loubet for refusing to do. M. Ribot showed the Chamber the danger involved in violating the constitution, by mixing the functions of the legislature and the judiciary. He declined to give M. Brisson's

investigating committee the extraordinary powers of a judicial nature that were demanded. His eloquence and vigor convinced the Chamber; and, although he has had rough sailing, he bids fair to weather the gale. He retained all the members of the Loubet cabinet excepting two, and Loubet him-



M. RIBOT,
The New French Premier.

self remains in possession of a portfolio. While Brisson is probing the scandals by means of his legislative committee, Ribot is causing the public prosecutors and the judiciary to act with a boldness that outbids even the austere and fanatical Brisson. About the middle of December several of the directors of the Canal Company were arrested and imprisoned on charges of wholesale swindling. It has all been a terrific experience, but the lesson will be wholesome. France will emerge the better for it and French public life will be purified. The Republic, we both hope and confidently believe, will endure the shock and withstand the plots of its enemies.

Germany's "Grand Old Man."

While dark clouds have gathered over the head of France's Grand Old Man, across the Rhine the German G. O. M. has been doing his best to make his friends and admirers regret that when he retired from the Chancellorship he was not snatched by some beneficent eagle and carried to the knees of Jove. The cartoon which we reproduce from one of the Paris newspapers represents only too accurately the effect produced on the reputation of

one of the few remaining great names in Europe by the recent utterances of Prince Bismarck. If there was one thing more than another that turned the whole tide of European feeling against France at the beginning of the last great war, it was the announcement that the French Envoy, Benedetti, had forced the quarrel upon the King of Prussia by springing upon him a fresh demand that he should never recognize a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain, immediately after he had succeeded in averting a quarrel by securing the withdrawal of the candidate. The Benedetti incident at Ems was accepted almost universally as a proof that the Emperor Napoleon was bent on forcing on a war. Prince Bismarck, in an interview published in a Leipzig paper, calmly announces that this famous insult was practically his own invention. His exact words were :

It is so easy to change completely the meaning of a speech by omissions and suppressions. I myself once tried this game as editor of the famous Ems dispatch, which the Social-Democrats have for twenty years been harping upon. The King sent me the dispatch, with instructions to publish it wholly or in part. After I had prepared it for publication, by omissions and contractions, Moltke, who was with me, exclaimed, "At first it was a call to a parley, and now it sounds the charge."

*Vindicated
Against His
Will.*

The effect produced by this confession can be imagined. A cry of vindictive delight arose from Paris, while the Germans were troubled and sore at heart. Count Caprivi, however, took an early opportunity of proving from his place in the Reichstag, by the production of the original dispatches, that Prince Bismarck had been maligning himself in order to deal a stab at the reputation of the Emperor William. It is evident from the dispatches which the Emperor sent to Bismarck, and which Bismarck subsequently edited and toned up with an eye to influencing public opinion, that the Emperor had put his foot down, and that the popular impression at the time was correct. Bismarck's excuse is that he believed war was inevitable, and knowing that the moment was propitious for Germany, he seized the opportunity of precipitating hostilities. His cue is to represent the Emperor William as hesitating and shivering on the brink of a resolution, while he, the Chancellor, forced the hand of his Imperial master. It is a sorry spectacle, and almost makes one wish that when great statesmen fall from power they should be treated as Oriental princes sometimes deal with those who have been trusted with State secrets—have their tongues cut out.

*The German
Army Bill.*

After defending Prince Bismarck against Prince Bismarck's imputations, General Caprivi proceeded to defend the new bill which provides for an increase of the German army. His exposition of the European situation was frank and outspoken. Germany was at peace; Germany wanted no more territory, had

sufficient colonies; Germany did not dream of attacking any of her neighbors. France had, however, recuperated her energies, and, singly, would be a formidable antagonist. Germany could not count, however, upon being left alone with France. Popular feeling in Russia against the Germans, General Caprivi stated, was very strong and was increasing. The Czar was peaceable, but no one could say, with this strong anti-German feeling in Russia, whether the Russian army, which was being more and more concentrated along the western frontier, might not be used against Germany. Therefore General Caprivi argued that it was indispensable that they should strengthen their armaments. Military service is to be reduced from three to two years, and the strength of the army on a peace footing raised to 492,068 men. The proposals were by no means received with enthusiasm; but it is probable that the force of facts and figures will induce the Reichstag reluctantly to pass the bill.

*The
Italian
Elections.*

The Italian Government has come back from the polls with a renewed expression of confidence. Signor Giuletti has 325 supporters out of a House of 508 members. This result has been received with great satisfaction in Germany and in Austria. The Triple Alliance, in spite of all the sacrifices which it demands, would seem to be more popular in Italy than had been imagined. Of course no general election in Italy can be said to represent the opinion of the Italians until the Pope allows the Catholic voters to go to the polls. Still, the Pope's interdict is not a thing of yesterday, and the general election may be taken as a clear indication that among the Italians who do go to the polls the Triple Alliance is more popular than the alternative suggestion of the Republicans, that the Italians should first depose their King, have a republic and strike hands with France.

*The Ministerial
Crisis
in Hungary.*

Hungarian politics attract little outside attention. Some years ago two smart Hungarian journalists went to London to arrange for corresponding with some London paper from Budapest. An Austrian correspondent in the English capital somewhat rudely enlightened these ingenuous young men as to the chance of success. "Daily correspondence," said he, "from Budapest! Why, there is not one Englishman in ten thousand who knows where Budapest is. Of those who do know where it is, not one in a million cares a straw for what happens there. You had better go home." The ministerial crisis has resulted in the formation of a ministry under the middle-class Protestant Dr. Wekerle, to succeed the Szapary ministry, which fell on the question of civil marriages. It is interesting to all civilized countries, because it is connected with a question of universal speculation. The Pope is wroth at the demand of the Hungarian Liberals that all marriages should be celebrated before a civil functionary. This is the law in France, where it is acquiesced

in by the Pope; but its introduction into Hungary excites the liveliest protests on the part of the Catholic hierarchy. A *modus vivendi* will probably be found, possibly upon the basis of the English system, by which the registrar representing the civil power will have to be present when the religious ceremony is celebrated. The new ministry is also pledged to the following measures: The registration of births by the State, the free practice of all religions, and the recognition of the Jewish faith as a so-called received religion. The controversy is one among many indications which show, even to the most careless, the power and influence still exercised by the Pope in countries nominally Protestant.

The Dahomey Campaign.

The French campaign in Dahomey has been terminated for a time by the hoisting of the French flag over the palace of the King at Abomey. Information trickles slowly in from the West Coast of Africa, but it seems evident that in the attack upon Kana, the sacred city of Dahomey, the French very narrowly escaped a crushing defeat. Their first assault was repulsed and the city was only taken by very severe fighting. It is interesting to hear that the Amazons fought much better than the men. Their superior intelligence was shown by the fact that they alone were allowed the use of the breechloader. The French may yet find that Dahomey is a Moscow on a small scale. King Behanzin, who has not been captured, set fire to his capital. He left it and is now with most of his chiefs in the Mahi country, which is in the Hinterland of Dahomey. It is probable that the cost of holding this famous negro stronghold will be heavy in human life.

England and Uganda. In the English Cabinet the issue has been joined upon the question of Uganda. Lord Rosebery stood to his guns, and the Cabinet—Mr. Gladstone bringing up the rear—agreed to let him have his way. The precise terms of the arrangements that will be made to secure the retention of British sovereignty in Uganda are not yet completely known, but it is understood that the Cabinet was confronted with the fact that if they gave up Uganda they must also give up Lord Rosebery. They decided that as they could not have Lord Rosebery without Uganda, they would keep them both. Lord Rosebery probably would not have been able to convince his colleagues so rapidly of the absolute necessity of reconsidering their ways on this matter if it had not been for the very significant expression of public opinion throughout the country, especially among English Churchmen and in Scotland, Captain Lugard doing yeoman's service as an agitator. On the top of memorials and resolutions, emanating from the most influential quarters, came Mr. Rhodes from the Cape, with his offer to lay a telegraph line, if need be at his own expense, from Mashonaland right up the Central Lakes to Uganda. This offer to back a given line of policy with £150,000 down is

understood to have settled things. Sir G. Portal has been appointed Commissioner for Uganda.

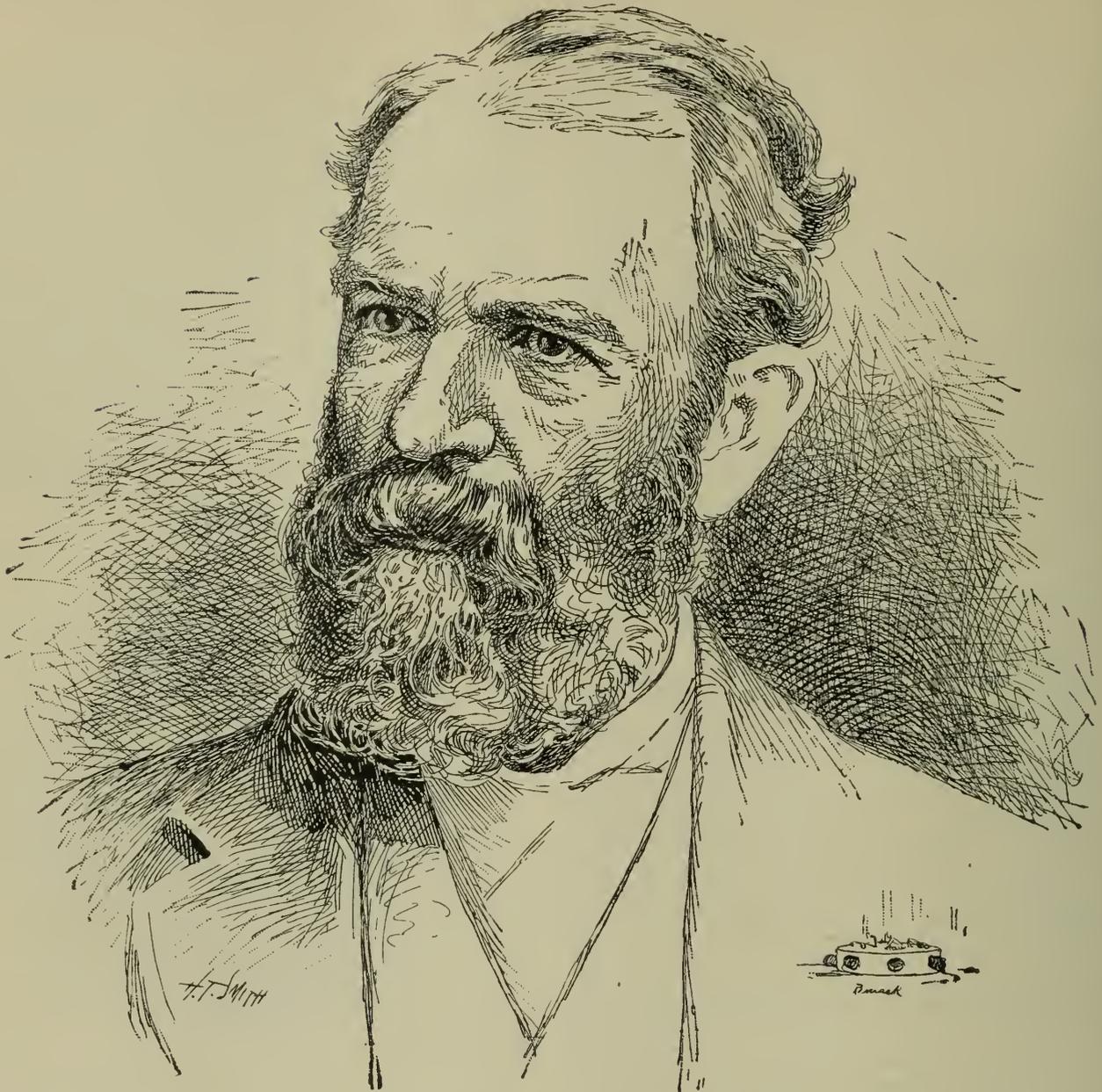
Prospects of the Ministry in England.

The Home Rule Bill is supposed to be in process of incubation at Hawarden, but very little is said about it or its details; and in the Cabinet and out of it there seems to be a praiseworthy unanimity in favor of acting in the direction of the old nursery formula: "Open your mouth, shut your eyes, and see what the G.O.M. will send you." Meanwhile, the impression is growing that the Cabinet will be lucky if it lasts till midsummer. The pessimists who predict an early dissolution pin their faith, first, upon the possibility of Mr. Gladstone's physical breakdown; and, secondly, upon the probability that the Home Rule bill, when he takes it out of his sleeve, will afford the Redmondites sufficient excuse for crying, "To your tents, O Israel."



CAPTAIN LUGARD.

Leaving Mr. Gladstone's health out of the question, it is argued that if a comparatively small section of the Irish Home Rulers respond to Mr. Redmond's appeal—and they are certain to have excuse enough in any Home Rule bill, no matter who drafts it—then the ministry will be so fatally weakened that it will certainly be beaten on points of detail. Being goaded on this side and that side, as a bull in the ring is tormented by the banderillas of the matadors, it will at last rush upon the sharp sword which gives the *coup de grâce*. The Irish do not need to vote against Mr. Gladstone to upset the Cabinet. They simply need to stay away, for it is obvious that, if the ideal of those English Radicals who wish to expel the Irish members was realized to-morrow, Lord Salisbury would be sent for at Windsor the day after. Add to these elements of danger the fact that the ministerial majority is largely composed of men who are in a hurry to legislate on English questions, and to put



From the original drawing by H. T. Smith for the *New York World*.

THE LATE JAY GOULD.

through what they regard as an indispensable labor programme before the inevitable dissolution, and the prospect of getting good work out of the present parliament next session seems to be extremely small.

The Death of Jay Gould. The most absorbing newspaper topic since the elections is the death of Mr. Jay Gould. The story of his life has been related by many pens, and his character has been discussed with a diligence and thoroughness that leave few points uncovered. We shall next month present Mr. Stead's ideas of the significance of Gould's career. Mr. Gould's personality was not familiar to the public. His face was known to very few men. He lived a reticent, unpretentious life. In a period more productive of bold speculation than any other our country has known, Mr. Gould emerged as the prince of daring Wall street operators. The great masters of our transportation systems have come into their power and holdings by two very distinct processes.

Some have risen through practical experience and great ability in the business of constructing and operating traffic lines. Others have risen through the mere manipulation of stocks—the betting and gambling methods known to the Stock Exchange. Mr. Gould's advancement in wealth and power was by the latter process. He was a shrewd operator. He became dominant in the "Western Union" Company not because he was a great manager or developer of telegraph facilities, but because by strict attention to opportunities in Wall street he became owner of a vast amount of the company's stock. And this was true of his railway interests, and of all his huge holdings of stocks and securities. That Mr. Gould had foresight and believed in the development of the country is doubtless true. But he studied its possibilities in order to make its growth advance his private fortunes. He reaped where other men had sown, and he secured a mighty harvest. He was little better or little worse than a host of other speculators.

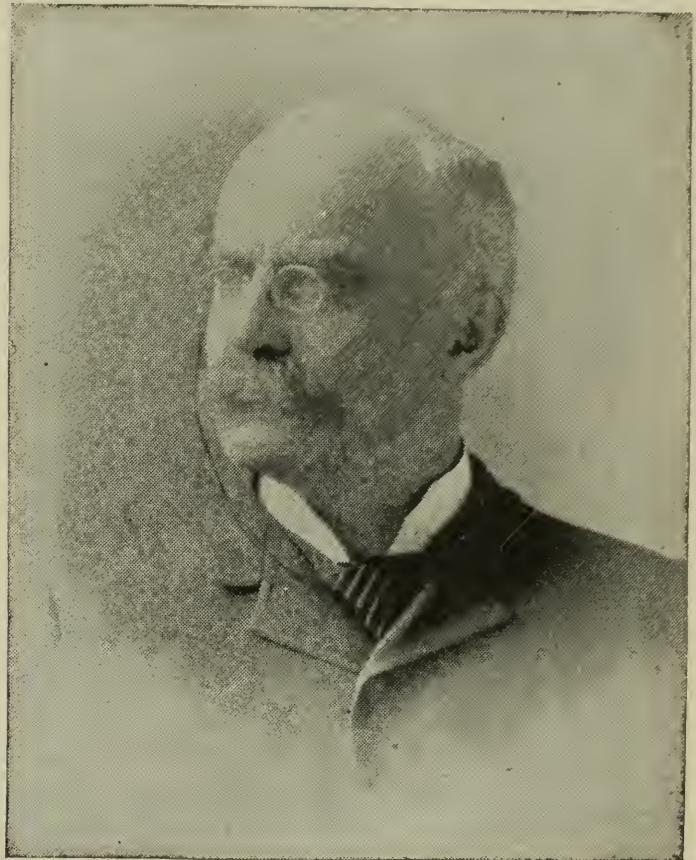
His game was on a larger scale because of his superior ability and audacity. Possibly some of his so-called success is due to the fact that at critical turning points in his business career he dared to do things that other men, from conscientious scruples or from timidity, would not have done. Much of Napoleon's military success was due to the fact that he acknowledged no restraints. Treaties were not sacred to him; promises were meaningless; the rights and claims of others did not concern him in the least. Other men could not compete with him because they were handicapped by scruples, by some sense of obligation, or by some traditional notion of respect for the laws of God or of men or of nations. Perhaps some of Mr. Gould's unprecedented acquisition of wealth was due to a large freedom of action resulting from a lack of the restraining sense of obligation. Doubtless he performed many kindly deeds, incidentally. But his career was to an extraordinary degree that of a man who seemed devoid of the sense of human brotherhood and social obligation. And so he came to be considered a phenomenon rather than an ordinary human being. He was regarded in many quarters as an evil genius to be dreaded and, therefore, if possible, to be propitiated. He is said to have been a religious man in the sense of adhering firmly to orthodox Presbyterian theology. But he did not make extensive use of his religion in the only practical way that is open to anybody, namely, the love of one's fellow-men. It is not pleasant nor is it necessary to multiply harsh words about Mr. Gould. But, on the other hand, one cannot have a changed opinion of his life and character merely because death has removed him. At least his disposal of his great wealth was manly and sensible. He loved his children and he left them his money. Their views of life will be broader and more generous than his, perchance. They may even be touched with some of that sense of obligation that many good men feel who account themselves nothing more than stewards, sacredly intrusted with wealth to be used for the world's betterment. It is to Mr. Gould's credit that he did not try to buy for his memory the esteem that men had withheld from him in his lifetime, by leaving money for some institution or philanthropy to be called by his name. He has left simply a group of immensely rich children. They are his offering to a world that did not highly esteem him. They have it in their power so to use the wealth he left at their disposal as to make the world for their sakes glad to forget his faults and to soften its judgment of him.

*The Stage, the Church
and the American
Public.*

The influence and position of the stage in this country is a subject that no thoughtful person can

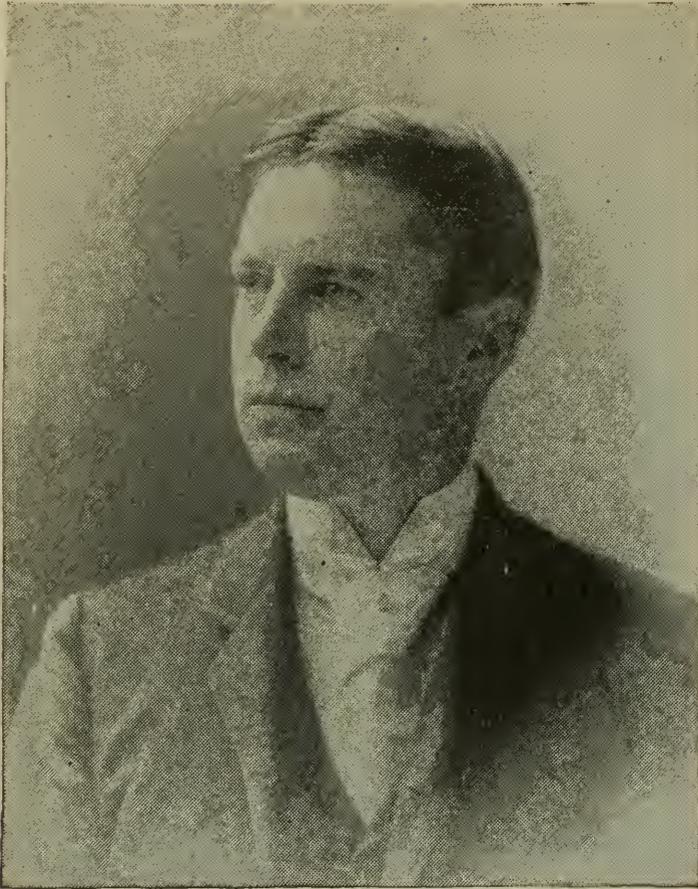
allow himself to dismiss as of minor importance. Dramatic art is a universal and inevitable fact, and its condition in any civilized country at any given moment ought to be deemed a matter of moment and serious concern. The rapid growth of city and town life; the high pressure of latter-day existence demand-

ing, as it does, a great variety of relaxations and amusements for relief from the strain; the influx of European populations and ideas; our general progress in esthetics and the fading away of old-time American asceticism, are all conspiring to give the stage a larger and more essential place in American life than it ever before occupied. Accepting the stage as a great present-day fact, the question arises as to what it ought to be and to accomplish. May it not afford recreation and amusement and at the same time convey sound ethics, help to promote good esthetic taste, bear some relation to our literary progress, assume a national and patriotic tone, mirror our own manners and characteristics, and, in short, play a respectable and an accepted part in our popular culture? In our opinion the answer may safely be affirmative. But the practical



MR. BRONSON HOWARD.

task of elevating the stage to its proper functions and dignities is not so easy. One way to go about it is to exercise sharp discrimination. The church is behaving very unscitantly toward the stage. It is not dealing frankly. It preserves a traditional attitude of distrust and opposition in theory, while pronouncing the *tolerari potest* in practice. Much better would it be to fight unsparingly an immoral drama or an indecent spectacle, while supporting with cordiality, as at once a duty and a pleasure, every play that refines, instructs or innocently amuses. The church would be more likely to gain than to lose in influence on its own account, by such a course. Fortunately, we have already a national stage, which, with proper encouragement, may hope for a great future. It is some-

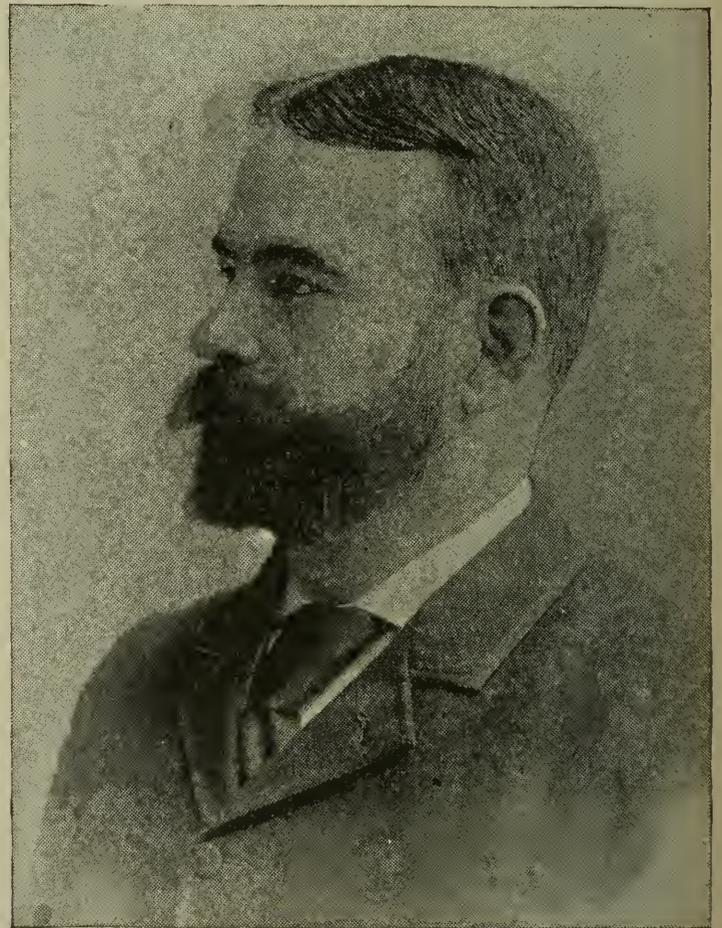


MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

thing worth while to have had such an actor as Joseph Jefferson, with such an American play as "Rip Van Winkle." Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are of the soil and are genuine. Even the scores of barn-storming companies that play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" perennially in every county town north of Mason and Dixon's line, are worth something as a protest against imported French plays. The dramas of Mr. Bronson Howard, on the other hand, while American to the core, are also highly artistic and altogether sound in tone and sentiment. Such a play as the "Henrietta" or "Shenandoah," for instance, atones for a multitude of dramatic shortcomings. And Mr. Howard no longer stands alone, for since Mr. Augustus Thomas has delighted the country North and South with that charming appeal to the finest sentiments of both sections, his "Alabama," there has been a wholly new appreciation of the patriotic possibilities of the American stage under the hand of a true master of the playwright's art. Still others, moreover, are giving us plays conceived in the admirable spirit shown by Messrs. Howard and Thomas, and it is pleasant to note evidences of a growing respect for the stage as a result of such offerings.

The Theatre of Arts and Letters. A unique and attractive departure in the direction of a more finished drama and of a firmer alliance between literature and the stage, is the New York Theatre of Arts and Letters. This review of the month cannot enter into

details. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the new Theatre, which will give five performances during the present season, is sustained by the subscriptions of its own members, and is intended to afford opportunity for the experimental production of plays upon their literary and artistic merits, regardless of financial considerations. The project can at least do no harm, and it bids fair to do no little good. What encouragement it may live to render to the development of a worthy national drama, no one can tell. At the very least, it adds another welcome agency to the few already at work for a refined and artistic stage, in keeping with our best American accomplishments in the other arts. Mr. Henry B. McDowell, in whose hands is the general direction of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, has the contagious enthusiasm that in so many ventures counts for all the difference between success and failure. The first performance was given on December 14, and the play was written



MR. HENRY B. M'DOWELL.

by Mr. Frederic J. Stimson, of Boston. The January performance will be devoted to a short play by Mr. Richard Harding Davis and a longer one by Mr. Frank R. Stockton. Mr. W. D. Howells is expected to furnish a play, and it is said that Mr. George W. Cable is to make his advent as a dramatist. The Theatre of Arts and Letters has the support of a most brilliant constituency, and it ought surely to find a way to render some high public services.

*Recent
Activities
of Women.*

The activity of women in a score of well-considered and useful ways has been especially noticeable during the past few months. The part they are taking in the preparations for the World's Fair is so large and valuable that we must beg to reserve the topic for somewhat elaborate treatment a month or two hence. American women have demonstrated their efficiency so fully that they seem destined to be drawn increasingly into public life, whether they wish it or not. The work of a great variety of women's clubs and societies has begun to show itself in the very appreciable elevation of the standards of culture in all our communities, great and small. The organizations and movements that are federated in the general association of women over which that accomplished and useful American woman, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, presides, stand for a great force in our national life that must within two decades produce some highly unexpected, though not objectionable, results. In the West, the social and practical usefulness of women is more fully recognized than in the East. The Prohibition and Farmers' Alliance movements have depended very largely upon women for their success. The proposition to send Mrs. Lease to the United States Senate from Kansas is an illustration of the drift of sentiment in a State which has not only given women the municipal franchise, but has elected numerous women to town councils and school boards and several to mayors' chairs. The Populists of South Dakota selected as their recent candidate for the State Superintendency of Education Mrs. Susan W. Hassell, of Redfield, a brilliant scholar of fine classical attainments, a graceful and ready public speaker, and a teacher of large experience and rare



MRS. SUSAN W. HASSELL, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

success. A better candidate for that particular position could not have been found. Mrs. Hassell was not elected, because her name happened to be on the losing ticket; but she polled a very heavy vote, and doubtless her turn will come. There are a large number of women serving as elected County Superintendents of Schools in the West, and their efficiency averages rather higher than that of men occupying like posts.

There have of late been some notable gatherings of women. The Women's Congress in Minneapolis has won more than a local attention. The many women's organizations of the city—literary, esthetic and philanthropic—have for a year or two been associated in a sort of loose federation, under a Central Council composed of delegates. Once a year a full Congress of the constituent societies is held, and the exercises continue through several days. The Congress recently held in Minneapolis was particularly successful. The Council holds occasional receptions and entertains distinguished guests. It has real municipal significance of a high order. In England there was held, at about the same time, a Woman's Conference at Bristol. It is said to have been an unqualified success, and to have had papers and discussions on various themes affecting women workers that were practical and full of interest.

We have just now had the pleasure in this country

MRS T. B. WALKER,
President Minneapolis Woman's Council.



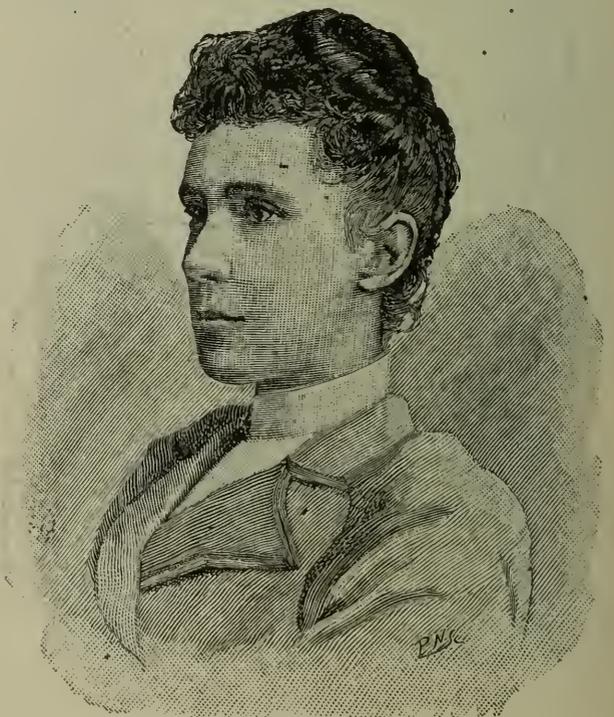
MRS. ERNEST HART, OF LONDON AND DONEGAL.

of a visit from a courageous and all-conquering English woman, Mrs. Ernest Hart, the story of whose exploits in behalf of the peasants of Donegal ought to

be made familiar to every school girl, as an example of what a woman can accomplish single-handed if her purpose is strong and her spirit is high. Mrs. Hart came here to obtain from the World's Fair authorities a concession for a typical Irish village on the grounds, in which to show the processes she has taught to thousands of poor people in the remote parts of rock-ribbed Donegal—the Northwestern corner of Ireland. Some ten years ago she visited Donegal with her husband on an inspection tour for famine relief. The misery of the population so impressed her that she resolved to alleviate it by introducing household industries. Her processes of spinning, dyeing and weaving homespun, and of making beautiful laces in artistic and original patterns from polished linen threads, together with the wood-carving and various other kinds of work she has introduced, are marvelously transforming all that part of Ireland. Her itinerant technical teachers have found eager learners everywhere, and the peasants of Donegal will have been redeemed from their misery and made happy and prosperous, probably through many generations, as a consequence of Mrs. Hart's faith, pluck, persistence and talent. Of course she got finally what she asked for at Chicago, though anybody else would have given up the case as hopeless. In New York she has exhibited an interesting collection of samples of the beautiful work now done by her peasants, and has won for her cause the favor of many influential people. A remarkable woman from Paris, of American origin, Madame Loyson, wife of the distinguished "Pere Hyacinthe," has recently been in this country, speaking almost constantly and surrounding herself with charmed and sympathetic auditors. Her mission was to awaken interest in the so-called Gallican Church movement of which her husband is the leader. The end desired is an independent French Church, separate from Rome and analogous to the Church of England.



DR. KATE MITCHELL.



MISS E. M. FIELD.

Two of the speakers at Bristol.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

November 20.—The American delegates to the International Monetary Conference arrive in London.... Two steamers go ashore on Long Point, Lake Erie.... A. H. de Paulo Coelho appointed to represent Brazil at the World's Fair.... Baron Reinach, director of Panama Canal Company, dies in Paris before the beginning of the prosecution of his company by the French government.

November 21.—President Harrison gives orders to the heads of departments to cut down estimates for ensuing year.... A large gathering of general railroad passenger agents in Chicago to fix upon World's Fair rates.... The Continental Congress of the Salvation Army of the United States assembles in New York.... A heated debate and final decision in the French Chamber of Deputies to make a parliamentary inquiry into the Panama Canal Company's affairs.... The French troops finally capture Abomey, the Dahomans evacuating.... New cases of cholera appear in several European cities.... Mrs. Seth Low elected president of International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

November 22.—Strikers returning to work at Homestead are required to sign an agreement not to join any labor organization.... Floods in the Northwest cause loss of life and great damage to property.... Four men killed and three fatally injured in a railroad collision near Grand Island, Neb.... The government loses the first case against the Chicago packers and the railroads for alleged rate discrimination under the Interstate Commerce law.... The German Reichstag opened by the Emperor with a speech from the throne.... International Monetary Conference opens in Brussels.... Mrs. Deacon wins the judgment from the French court.... General Assembly of Knights of Labor re-elects Terence V. Powderly Grand Master Workman.... The railroads decide on 20 per cent. reduction in fares to the Columbian Exposition.

November 23.—General Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, makes his annual report on the Pensions Bureau and Indian Department.... Sylvester Critchlow, the first Homestead striker indicted for murder, is acquitted by the jury.... The Senate Committee investigating the Pinkerton system begins its sessions in Pittsburg; Mr. Frick testifies.... Chancellor von Caprivi delivers a speech in the Reichstag on the New German Army Bill.... The Italian Parliament opened by King Humbert... The First Chamber of the Swedish Diet



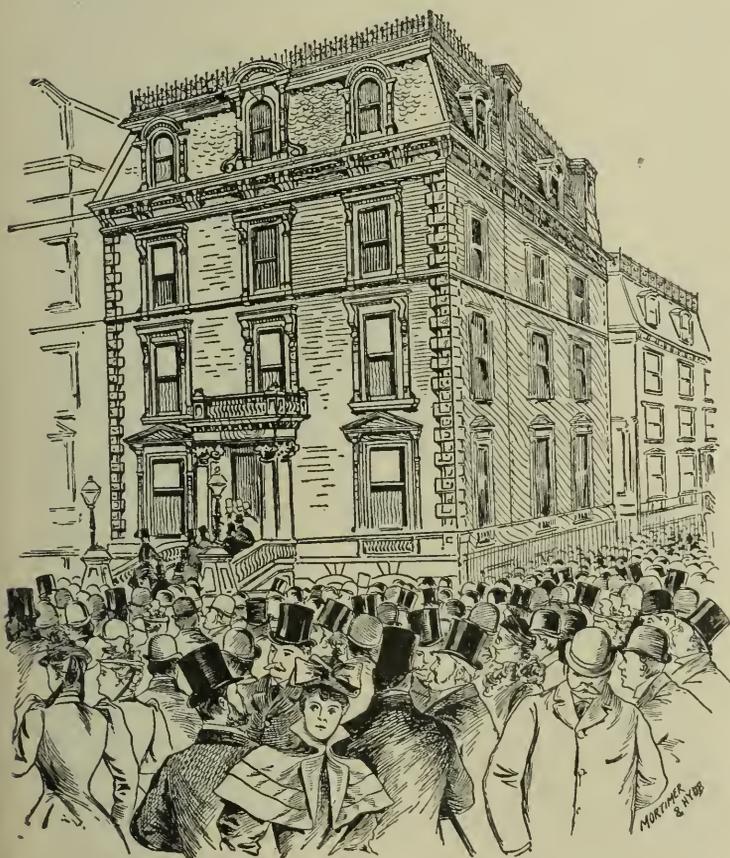
HON. DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor-Elect of Colorado. (See page 568).

passes a bill to reorganize the army.... Meeting at Westminster, England, on the immigration of destitute foreigners.... Deputation visits Lord Ripon to protest against the transference of Swaziland to the Boer Republic.... Opening of the London Chamber of Commerce.... Stamboul lowers the stallion record to 2.07½ on the kite-shaped track at Stockton, Cal.

November 24.—Thanksgiving Day generally celebrated in the United States.... Meteoric displays witnessed in several parts of America.... The Senate Committee continues its investigation into the Pinkerton system.... The French Deputies Committee in the Panama Canal matter begins its work; M. Delahaye and Premier Loubet to be the first witnesses.... Definite proposals formulated by the American delegation to the Monetary Conference.... Sir John Abbott resigns the Canadian Premiership.... Dinner at Belfast to Liberal Unionist members for Ulster.... The Marquis of Bute elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University.... Yale defeats Princeton at football in New York, score 12-0.

November 25.—The American proposals to the Monetary Conference declare in favor of increasing use of silver.... Evacuation Day celebrated by Old Guards and Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.... Masked men rob the passengers in a sleeping car on the Northern Pacific.... Sir John Thompson succeeds Sir John Abbott as Premier of Canada.... Premier Loubet speaks before the Panama Canal investigation committee.... Appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the lands available for crofters' holdings in Argyll and other counties of England.... The Czar nominates the Czarewitch to be President of the Russian State Council.

November 26.—The Senate Committee on Immigration holds a preliminary meeting.... Robert Pinkerton examined by the Senate Investigation Committee.... A motion for urgency in the Panama Canal investigation



MR. GOULD'S FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE.
Scene after announcement of his death.



THE MARTYRS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.
From *Le Grélot* (Paris).

defeated in the French Chamber; the Government opposed to it... The Roumanian Parliament opened... The town of La Union, Salvador, destroyed by an earthquake; many persons killed... Lord Dunraven issues a challenge for a yacht race for the American cup.

November 27.—United States Treasurer Nebeker makes his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasurer... The strikers at the Carnegie mills at Pittsburg decide to continue their strike, notwithstanding the failures at Beaver Falls, Homestead and Duquesne... The police prevent Anarchists holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square, London... Dr. Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, and Dr. Kremenz, Archbishop of Cologne, are created cardinals... In accordance with the new emigration laws all emigrants booked for the Cunard steamer from Queens-town take oath that they are going to join relatives in this country... The trial of Professor Briggs for heresy renewed in the New York Presbytery.

November 28.—Commodore Skerrett is appointed to command the Pacific station of the navy... The French Cabinet resign in consequence of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to Baron Reinach's death... At the monetary conference in Brussels M. de Rothschild, the English delegate, proposes that Europe buy annually £5,000,000 of silver to keep up the price and that silver be made a legal tender up to £5... The Italian budget for 1892-93 shows a surplus of 436,000 lire... The strike of the electric wiremen settled, both sides making concessions.

November 29.—The Senate Committee on Immigration considers several proposals for the checking of immigration for one year... The New York Presbytery strikes out two charges of the indictment for heresy against Dr. Briggs... The sufficiency of the final charge against Prof. Henry P. Smith for heresy sustained in the Cincinnati Presbytery... President Carnot asks M. Brisson to form a new French Ministry... The Committee of the Monetary Conference to consider M. de Rothschild's proposals is announced... The German Minister of Commerce gives a dinner to Minister Phelps in Berlin... The trial by court martial of the officers of the British warship *Howe* begun... The Pawnee Indians agree to cede their lands to the United States.

November 30.—General Raum submits his annual report on the work of the Pension Bureau... The Nicaragua

Canal Convention opens its sessions in New Orleans with delegates present from every State and Territory... The Stone City Bank of Joliet, Ill., suspends; liabilities \$500,000... Important testimony regarding the cholera given before the Senate Immigration Committee... Mrs. A. A. Anderson gives \$350,000 to the Roosevelt Hospital... The Monetary Conference Committee holds its first meeting and decides upon secret sessions... The first English mail from China and Japan by way of Vancouver arrives at Halifax, N. S., whence it will proceed to England... Herr Richter severely criticises Chancellor von Caprivi's speech on the German army bill... A Japanese war-ship is sunk in a collision; eighty-five persons drowned... Major-General Sir George Stewart White appointed to succeed General Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India.

December 1.—The Nicaragua Canal Convention adjourned *sine die* after passing resolutions calling on the Government to aid the enterprise... The Pittsburg authorities close all disorderly houses at the instigation of the clergy of the city... The Western Associated Press reorganizes in Chicago as "The Associated Press"... Several arrests made in St. Joseph, Mo., of persons indicted by the Grand Jury for renting property for disorderly purposes... Dr. Charles A. Briggs pleads not guilty to the charge of heresy before the New York Presbytery... E. Wyatt of the Dalton gang, for whose capture a reward of \$10,000 had been offered, is captured in Indiana... The Panama Investigation Committee of the French Chamber finds evidences of large sums paid by the late Baron Reinach to the Paris press... General Diaz formally inaugurated as President of Mexico... General Dodds withdraws from Abomey to Porto Novo to prepare for the complete occupancy of Dahomey by the French... Native insurgents attack English residents in Samoa... Striking miners at Liege make disorderly demonstrations on the public streets.

December 2.—Jay Gould dies in New York City leaving fortune estimated at \$72,000,000... The Grand Jury indicts Lizzie Borden, at Taunton, Mass., for the murder of her father and stepmother... The British steamship *Lundale* from Philadelphia for Copenhagen foundered at sea; her captain and crew brought to New York... The committee of the International Money Conference rejects the De Rothschild plan... M. Brisson abandons the effort to form a new French Ministry, and President Carnot requests M. Perier to undertake it... Mr. Labouche retires from the *Daily News* in London... The Ameer of Afghanistan is recognized as Suzerain of Chitral... Yellow fever rages at Rio de Janeiro.

December 3.—The National Prison Reform Association meets in Baltimore; annual address by ex-President Hayes... The exceptions filed by the city of New Orleans in the Italian lynching cases overruled, the cases thus going to the United States Supreme Court... The street railroad systems of New Orleans bought by a New York syndicate for \$10,000,000... The North German Lloyd steamer *Spree* was towed into Queenstown by the steamer *Lake Huron*, having broken her shaft 1,000 miles out at sea; the accident caused a panic on board... The freedom of the City of Liverpool presented to Mr. Gladstone... Cardinal Serafius Vannutelli promoted to be Archbishop of Bologna... Sir John Thompson completes the make-up of the Canadian Cabinet... Rector Ahlwardt, the anti-Semite, on trial at Berlin for libel, introduces documentary proof of his charges against the war ministry... Pope Leo refuses permission for the Jesuits to transfer their headquarters from Fiseola to Rome... Robert A. Pinkerton makes his report to the Senate Committee... Cardinal Gibbons declares in favor of Sunday opening of the World's Fair.

December 4.—Mrs. Besant, the Theosophist, lectures in New York... Large fire at Cranford, N. J... Twenty-three persons concerned in the cholera riots in Saraloff, Russia, sentenced to death... Medical convention in Mexico elects Dr. Durgin, of Boston, Mass., president... Heavy snowstorms in the United Kingdom.

December 5.—Secretary of the Interior Noble and Secretary of War Elkins submit their annual reports to the President... Linen mills in Minneapolis form a combine... Mgr. Satolli appointed by the Pope to decide all ecclesiastical questions in the American Church... Congress

convenes and waits over a day to receive the President's message.... Postmaster-General Wanamaker reports.... Senator Chandler prepares a bill suspending all immigration except from North and South America for one year.... The Governments of the United States, England and Germany agree to common action to restore order in Samoa; ships have been sent by the three nations to preserve peace.... Congressman Durburrow, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the House looking toward a limited opening of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday.... Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, proposes bill to consolidate the Pension Bureau with the War Department.... M. Ribot succeeds in forming a French ministry.... England decides to send an expedition to occupy Uganda.... Famine renewed in Russia in aggravated form; the Government appealed to for five million rupees to purchase food for the sufferers.... The Monetary Conference progresses very slowly.... The Austrian unemployed hold a demonstration in Vienna; speakers claim there are 90,000 idle workmen in the empire.... General Crespo revives the Pension Bureau.... Argentina decides to increase its army to 15,600 men.... The Conference of American Hebrew Rabbis begins in Washington.

December 6.—President Harrison transmits his annual message to Congress.... A profile map filed of a tunnel (six thousand yards long) from the Long Island Railroad station in Brooklyn to the Hudson river water front of New York City.... The *Public Ledger* building, in Philadelphia, badly burned; loss, over \$250,000.... License to incorporate given to the Underground Subway Company, of Chicago.... The Indiana Road Congress begins its session at Indianapolis.... M. Ribot's new Cabinet come together to consider what its program shall be.... Tunis has an earthquake shock... Rector Ahlwardt elected to the German Reichstag.... The German Centre party decides to vote for the first reading of the Army bill.... At the Monetary Conference Mr. Rothschild withdraws his scheme; Mr. McCreary, of the United States delegation, makes a long plea for the more extended use of silver and its restoration to a parity with gold.



DR. CHARLES E. SCHENCK,
The New President of the Swiss Confederation.

December 7.—The House of Representatives passes the bill to stop reduction in the Navy Engineer Corps.... Judge Gresham declares Section 12 of the Interstate Commerce law unconstitutional.... Senator Hill introduces bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law.... The National Prison Reform Association adjourns.... The address of Mgr. Satolli before the Archbishop's Conference defining the position of the Catholic Church on the public school question is made public.... The Spanish Cabinet resigns.... The Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Galimberti, made a Cardinal.... The English Agricultural Conference declares strongly in favor of protection.... M. Proust, Director-General of the French section of the Columbian

Exposition, resigns, owing to the Panama Canal scandal.... The American proposals meet with all favor in the Monetary Conference.

December 8.—The Senate passes the Engineer Corps bill from the House.... The prosecution closes its argument in the Briggs heresy trial.... Fourteen persons injured, three seriously, by a railroad wreck at Greenville, N. J.... M. Ribot announces the policy of the new French Ministry and receives a vote of confidence—306-104.... Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs asserts the nation's loyalty to the Triple Alliance.... Many federalists arrested on the frontier in the province of Corrientes, Argentina.... Trouble in the Argentine Cabinet.... Mrs. Maybrick is taken very ill with hemorrhages in the English prison.... Herbert Spencer seriously ill.

December 9.—The House of Representatives passes the Printing bill.... Cattle dying in large numbers from starvation and lack of water in New Mexico... Considerable excitement prevails in the Wichita mountains, Oklahoma, owing to the recent discovery of gold in the vicinity.... Premier Ribot and Minister Bourgeois appear before the Panama Investigation Committee; Bourgeois promises to produce certain judicial documents under a pledge of secrecy.... The bimetalists in the Monetary Conference complain that England throws obstruction in their way.... The India Currency Committee resumes its sittings in London.... Forty thousand non-union mill hands out of work and destitute owing to the English cotton-mills strike.... The Argentine Cabinet crisis settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.... The French Commission at Toulon decides against the use of petroleum as fuel in torpedo vessels.... The Congo Company sends strong reinforcements from Stanley Pool to Katanga.... Chili makes valuable concessions to Peru.

December 10.—A strike of telegraph operators inaugurated on the Rock Island Route.... New York State formally assumes the care of its insane poor.... A vigorous effort being made in Congress to repeal the Sunday closing provision for the World's Fair.... The autopsy on Baron Reinach's body begun; several witnesses heard by the Panama Canal Investigating Committee; a sub-committee appointed to examine the Panama legal documents.... The Monetary Conference's Committee discusses three plans, but reaches no decision.... Señor Sagasta has formed a new Spanish cabinet.... The Reichstag begins the debate on the first reading of the Army bill.... Mrs. Maybrick's mother says that her daughter is suffering from consumption.... At Walters, on the Colorado desert, 195 feet below the sea level, wells sunk 483 feet obtain a flow of 9000 gallons an hour of pure water. This is the first water found on the desert.

December 11.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy made public.... An alleged conspiracy to poison non-union workmen reported from Homestead.... Steps taken by the chief of police to close all gambling houses in Gloversville, N. Y.... Senator Allison tells the Monetary Conference that the American delegates might accept a ratio other than 16 to 1 between gold and silver.... Dr. Bouardel in the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body says death was due to aconite poisoning.... American vines admitted free to Spain.... The Portuguese Minister of War has resigned; the stability of the Cabinet is threatened.... A street railway car fully equipped for collecting, sorting, postmarking and distributing mail matter, the first of its kind in the world, put into operation in St. Louis, Mo.... T. M. Healy and other Irish members of Parliament assaulted while returning to Ennis, Ireland.

December 12.—The President sends to the Senate the following nominations: Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, Minister to Switzerland; Genio M. Lamberton, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice A. B. Nettleton, resigned; Peter S. Grosscup, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; Charles C. Cole, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice James, retired.... Philip D. Armour offers to present an institute for technical and industrial education to the city of Chicago; it will cost \$100,000 and be endowed with \$1,400,000.... Ignited oil from a broken tank floating on Miller's Run, Pa.; great damage.... The twelfth annual session of the American Federation of Labor begins in Philadelphia... A band of Garza's revo-

lutionists cross the border, capture and burn a Mexican barrack, and return to Texas. . . . Prof. H. P. Smith found guilty of heresy by the Cincinnati Presbytery and suspended from the ministry. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies invest the Panama Investigating Committee with judicial powers. . . . In the Reichstag Chancellor von Caprivi announces that Germany will adhere to the gold standard. . . . Mr. Gladstone calls a special Cabinet meeting for discussion of the Home Rule bill. . . . The North Atlantic Steamship Association decides to raise passage rates, reduce the number of sailings and withdraw special World's Fair rates.

December 13.—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce denounces Health Officer Jenkins' conduct of the Quarantine station during the cholera scare, and recommends federal control of the office. . . . An investigation of the condition of the Treasury ordered by the House, and the Committee of Ways and Means will begin the work Thursday. . . . Senator Gallinger introduces a bill in the Senate authorizing the President to suspend immigration to prevent an outbreak of cholera. . . . M. Rouvier resigns as French Minister of Finance. . . . The Parnellite party protest against the interference of priests in politics. . . . Senator Jones addresses the Monetary Conference. . . . The British Union of Conservatives holds its annual meeting at Sheffield. . . . The Quebec ministry resigns. . . . A mass meeting of unemployed workmen held in Toronto, Canada; 4,000 men idle and suffering for want of food. . . . Justice Strong appointed Chief Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court. . . . The American Federation of Labor votes money for the Homestead strikers. . . . Lord Dunraven's challenge accepted by the New York Yacht Club. . . . Professor Briggs speaks in his own defense before the New York Presbytery.

December 14.—The Army Appropriation bill passes the House of Representatives. . . . The German Reichstag continues the debate on the Army bill; votes that Rector Ahlwardt is entitled to immunity from arrest. . . . MM. Rouvier, Constañs and Clemenceau are called as witnesses in the Panama investigation. . . . King Behauzin charges General Dodds with bad faith and offers Whydah to England. . . . A colliery explosion in Wigan, England, causes the loss of many lives. . . . M. Tirard summoned by President Carnot to take the Ministry of Finance, vacated by M. Rouvier.

December 15.—The State Forest Commission of New York decides to offer at auction 50,000 acres of Adirondack lands. . . . The Merchants' Association of Boston holds its annual dinner. . . . Dr. Charles Emanuel Schenck elected President of the Swiss Confederation. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies decides against the motion to invest the Panama Investigation Committee with judicial powers. . . . The Monetary Conference Committee submits a report, but formulates no plan. . . . An attempt made to assassinate President Hippolyte, of Hayti. . . . Considerable commotion caused in Hamburg by the discovery of a case of cholera.

December 16.—An American syndicate, with headquarters in New York, has purchased the right to collect the customs revenues of the republic of San Domingo. . . . Warrants issued for the arrest of several who are charged with the recent alleged poisoning plot in Homestead. . . . The American Federation of Labor refuses to amalgamate with the Knights. . . . Mauna Loa, the great Hawaiian volcano, is again in eruption. . . . Four persons arrested on charge from the Panama Investigation Committee; Count De Lesseps on parole at his home. . . . Eugene Crampon, the murderer, guillotined in Paris. . . . Federals enter the city of Rio Grande, Brazil, and Governor Castillo, of Rio Grande do Sul, takes flight; he will resign. . . . Sher Afzui Khan, murderer and usurper, driven from Chitral.

December 17.—Eight lives lost in a wreck on the Great Northern Railway. . . . Bail refused in the case of Charles de Lesseps and the other Panama officers under arrest. . . . The Monetary Conference discusses the advisability of reassembling after the recess. . . . More cases of alleged poisoning appear at Homestead. . . . Mr. Henry Bryant, a wealthy Bostonian, will design the yacht to compete with Lord Dunraven's.

December 18.—M. de Lesseps and his Panama associates are refused bail by the examining magistrate. . . . James G. Blaine is taken seriously ill. . . . A wreck on the Great Northern Railway costs eight lives.

December 19.—M. Charles de Lesseps is examined and complains of wholesale blackmailing of the Panama Company. . . . Ominous fall of industrial stocks in the New York market, in consequence of heavy gold shipments. . . . Booking steerage passengers to the American ports forbidden to the Italian emigration societies.

December 20.—The New York Chamber of Commerce adopts reports condemning our quarantine regulations and recommending the establishment of a national system of quarantine. . . . A cabinet crisis impending in Portugal.

OBITUARY.

November 18.—John Decker, Chief of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department. . . . Charles M. Fry, president Bank of New York. . . . Col. Alfred Spates, prominent railroad man in western Maryland. . . . Ex-Congressman Milton Saylor, of Ohio, once Speaker *pro tem*. of the House. . . . Archbishop Chorene Nar Bey Lusignan.

November 19.—Baron Jacques Reinach, director of Panama Canal Company. . . . Robert Winthrop, well-known banker and founder of the firm of Robert Winthrop & Co., in Wall street, New York. . . . A. L. Mason, wealthy resident of Kansas City.

November 20.—Eugene A. Brewster, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., United States Commissioner. . . . Charles Read, the well-known minstrel and farce-comedy actor.

November 21.—Prof. C. B. Boyle, inventor of the binocular telescope and comet seeker now in use in many colleges. . . . Dr. Henry Whiting, of England.

November 22.—D. Edgar Crouse, the "eccentric" millionaire of Syracuse, N. Y. . . . Dr. Axel Iversen. . . . Thos. Minford, member of New York Coffee Exchange. . . . Thos. B. Watson, prominent business man and old South American and West Indian trader. . . . Rev. John Brown, pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois. . . . Hiram Wheeler, old resident and early President of Board of Trade of Chicago. . . . Frederic Rondel, landscape painter.

November 23.—Henry Lewis, one of the oldest living members of the theatrical profession. . . . William O'Connor, champion oarsman of America. . . . Luther Ripley, formerly State organizer of Patrons of Industry and lecturer of Farmers' Alliance. . . . Father Munro. . . . Guillaume Guizot.

November 24.—William McKinley, Sr., father of Governor McKinley, of Ohio. . . . Rev. Wm. V. Garner, prominent Baptist clergyman of Connecticut. . . . John P. Thomson, one of the founders of Knoxville, Tenn. . . . Lady King. . . . Rev. G. Wilson McCree, prominent English divine.

November 25.—Daniel Boler, Elder of the Mt. Lebanon Shakers, 90 years of age. . . . Robert Barbour, wealthy mill owner of Paterson, N. J. . . . Florian Oborski, Polish pianist, of teaching staff of New York College of Music. . . . Mrs. Abby Hutchinson Patton, last survivor, with her brother John, of the famous Hutchinson family of singers. . . . Thomas C. Hodgkins, philanthropist, of Setauket, N. Y. . . . Colonel Lichtenstein, of President Carnot's staff.

November 26.—Cardinal Lavigerie, the great French religious teacher and humanitarian, Primate of Africa. . . . Signor Sanbon, the Italian Minister of Marine.

November 27.—Daniel Holliday, one of the oldest merchants of Baltimore, Md. . . . Charles Narrey, French novelist and playwright. . . . Herr Wahrman, Hungarian journalist and statesman.

November 28.—Ex-Judge Van Cleve Dalrimple, of Morristown, N. J. . . . Frederic Collins, president of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

November 29.—Dr. John W. Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison. . . . Ex-United States Senator Fitch, of Indiana. . . . Alexander H. Wyant, the landscape artist.

November 30.—Albert Mann, prominent and wealthy resident of East Orange, N. J. . . . Capt. E. O. Murden, for

many years steamboat captain on the St. Lawrence; also an officer in the Confederate army.

December 1.—Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania.... Ex-Judge Isaac C. Baile, of Maryland.... Gen. Lucius E. Polk, Confederate army officer and prominent



THE LATE CARDINAL LAVIGNERIE.

Tennessee politician.... Pierre Gallaud, the world-renowned decorative artist.

December 2.—Ex-Chancellor Benjamin Williamson, of New Jersey.

December 3.—Roswell D. Hitchcock, Jr., Commander, U. S. Navy.... Geo. H. Ten Eyck, the pioneer of the photo-copying art.... Col. John L. Devine, one of the most prominent citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn.

December 4.—Prince Malatesta, who participated in Napoleon's rising against the Pope in Romagna in 1832,



THE LATE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

died as a Trappist monk at Aiguebelle.... Capt. E. H. Virgil, founder of the National Express Company.

December 6.—Dr. Ernest Werner Siemens, the well-known engineer and electrician of Berlin.

December 7.—Dr. Salvador J. Lahey, of New York....

Fred. Leslie, the well-known and popular English actor.... Prof. John S. Newberry, of Columbia College.

December 8.—Dr. Phil. R. Hoy, naturalist, of Wisconsin.... Robert W. Muir, very well known printer of Brooklyn.

December 9.—William H. W. Campbell, of New Haven, Conn., journalist and writer.

December 10.—Charles Rehm, of New York, one of the oldest bandmasters of the United States.... Hon. George Harrington, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to Switzerland under President Lincoln.

December 11.—Col. John Sommer, of Baltimore, an old soldier and veteran of Mexican war.... Hon. Wm. Henry Cross, M. P., England.... Abbe Benedictine Smith.... Anton Thormachten, well-known German poet of Milwaukee, Wis.

December 12.—Rev. John P. Lundy, Episcopal minister and writer, of Philadelphia, Pa.

December 13.—Gen. Henry Gray, one of the last surviving members of the Confederate Congress.... Sir John



THE LATE DR. JOHN W. SCOTT,
President Harrison's Father-in-Law.

Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms.... Jas. J. Faran, one time proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

December 14.—Sir Adams Archibald, English and Canadian statesman.... Derick Lane, prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y.... John Emile Lemoine, French statesman and journalist.

December 15.—United States Commissioner Henry L. Hallett.... August Simeon Luce, of Paris, the historian and French scholar.... Ex-Congressman Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts.

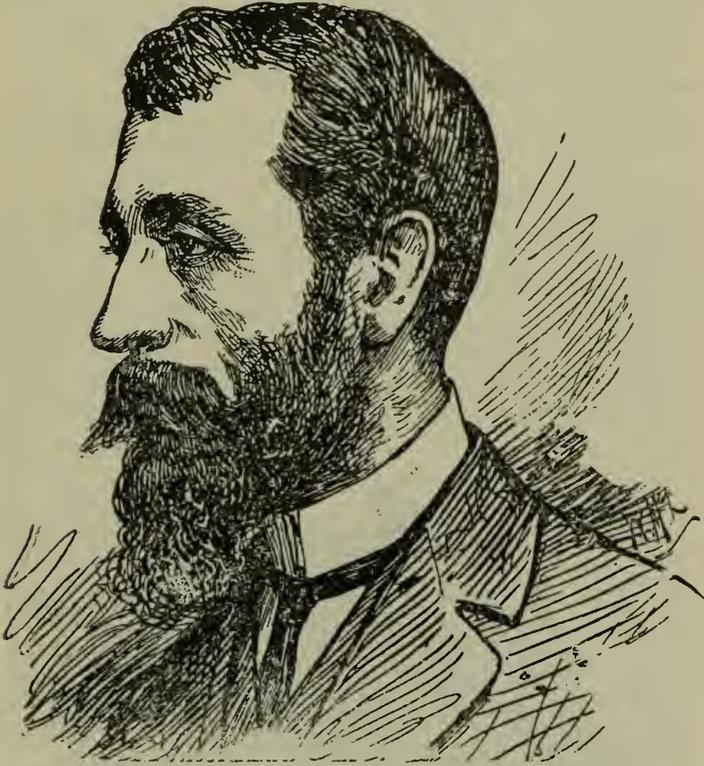
December 16.—Jean Georges Hatchette, head of the well-known French publishing house.... Charles Bolmer, musical composer and writer, of St. Louis.

December 17.—Sir Richard Owen, the very famous scientist in comparative anatomy.... Col. Henry W. Hilliard, a prominent Southern politician of Atlanta.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

The "Sydney Bulletin's" Caricaturist.

MR. HOPKINS, the brilliant Australian caricaturist, has the deplorably bad taste *not* to be an "Australian" at all, so far as the accident of birth goes. He was born in Ohio, and, as his own account goes, does not know definitely when he began to "make pictures;" though so far as he can recollect his first "works" were "executed" on the enduring slate.



MR. LIVINGSTONE HOPKINS.

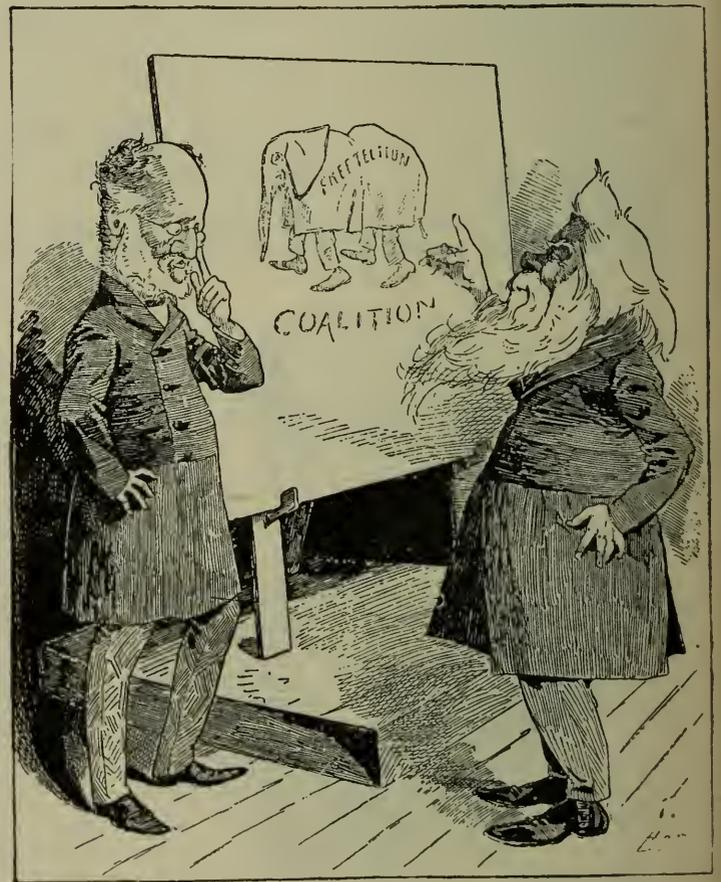
Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he started life in the commercial world with varying success for three years, during which period he beguiled his leisure moments in producing sketches for private circulation. One of these pictorial gems, at least, fell upon good ground and bore fruit, for it came into the hands of Dr. Miller, of the *Toledo Blade*. Dr. Miller's partner, Mr. D. R. Locke, in the character of "Petroleum V. Nasby," wrote a series of "letters" for the *Blade*, satirizing the slaveholding South and its Northern sympathizers during the Civil War. Mr. Hopkins was employed to illustrate some of these letters.

Soon after reaching his majority Mr. Hopkins was engaged upon the staff of a weekly country paper in the neighborhood of Chicago, for which he wrote paragraphs, kept accounts, reported sermons and baseball matches, and abused "our red-headed contemporary across the way." Once again, however, his artistic sins found him out. Dr. Miller, of the *Blade*, it seems, carried his aspiring friend's fame to New York, which led to an engagement in 1870 on *Scribner's Monthly*, then about to be started, in the dual capacity of writer and artist. His first interview with the projectors of this magazine was disconcerting. His literary ability was not questioned, but the art editor pronounced the sketches submitted for approval as "not ripe enough for use at present." Consequently, until such times as the editor was willing to decide favorably, young Hopkins was consigned to the occupation of addressing

wrappers and licking postage stamps. The day, however, did come, and with it the key to the situation. Work in the Nassau street studio kept Mr. Hopkins going for the next thirteen years. To both *St. Nicholas* and the *Century* Mr. Hopkins contributed sketches of his own conception, as well as illustrations for comic stories and verse. At last came an offer from the *Sydney Bulletin* of New South Wales, and he transferred his allegiance from the "Stars and Stripes" to the Southern Cross.

The pseudonym "Hop" is familiar all over Australia, and the sketches which are inscribed with it have undoubtedly added to the sum of human enjoyment throughout the colonies.

Mr. Hopkins has great and genuine talent, "Laughter holding both his sides" is his familiar spirit. He can translate the popular sentiment of the moment into some exquisitely humorous shapes with unerring skill and resistless effect. It is idle to compare him with other artists. His art is spontaneous and native; he simply conceives his idea vividly, and tells it in the language of caricature with a directness and force which Defoe, in another field of expression, might envy. "Hop's" satire is keen, as many a victim knows; his humor has sometimes the quality of flame and scorches. But if his art has sometimes a touch of artistic "wickedness" in it, it is never brutal, and it simply dances with fun. The following cartoon, from the *Sydney Bulletin*, is a fair sample of Mr. Hopkins' work.



A POLITICAL FORECAST FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE OLD 'UN: "Now, that's my hidea of a Government 'hunder the circumstances."
 SIR G. REPUBLICAN DIBBS: "Yes, but which of us is to be the foie-legs, and which the hind-legs?"
 PARKS: "Well, under our present Parliamentary system, it won't matter much. We shall accomplish nothing, but will create no hend of hamusement!"—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



"JUST ABOUT EVEN."

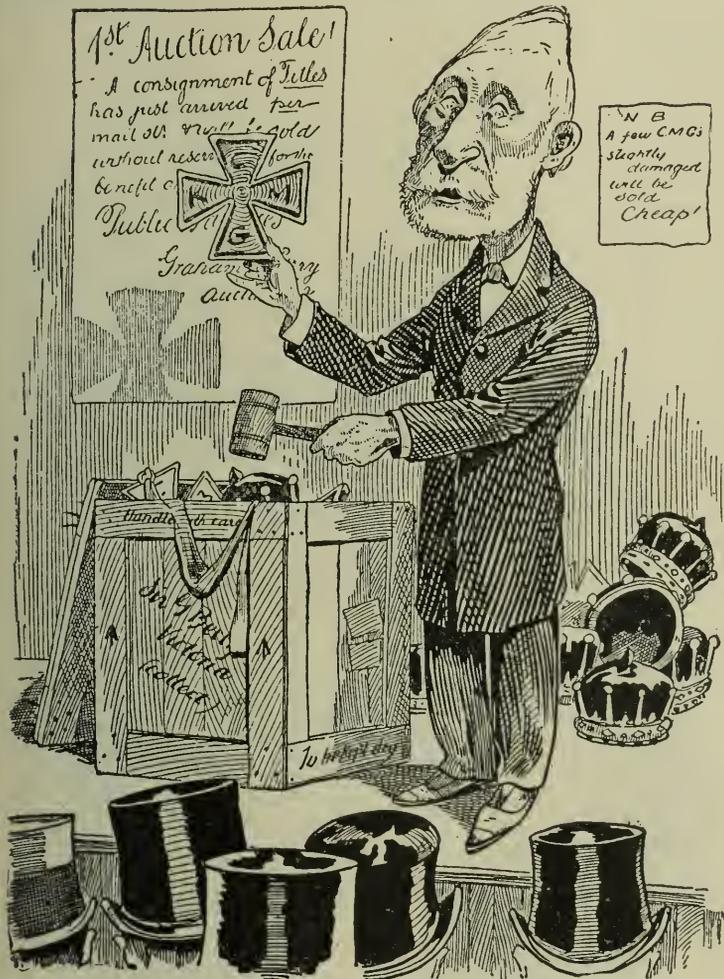
PUCK'S VIEW OF THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

From *Puck*, December 14.



THE WEAKNESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN (To Republican Party): "A generation has been born and voted since the war; pensions have been amply provided for; new measures demand young men. We are sick of being led by old fossils on war issues, and the time has come when young Republicans must be recognized."
- From *Judge*, December 10.



A SUGGESTION FOR THE BRITISH FINANCES.

Let Sir Graham induce Her Majesty to send us out a case of titles in bulk, to be auctioned off locally for the benefit of the deficit. The titles would cost Her Majesty absolutely nothing, and would bring in thousands here. Good scheme, eh? From the *Melbourne Punch* (Australia).



TRUSTERS AND TRUSTEES.

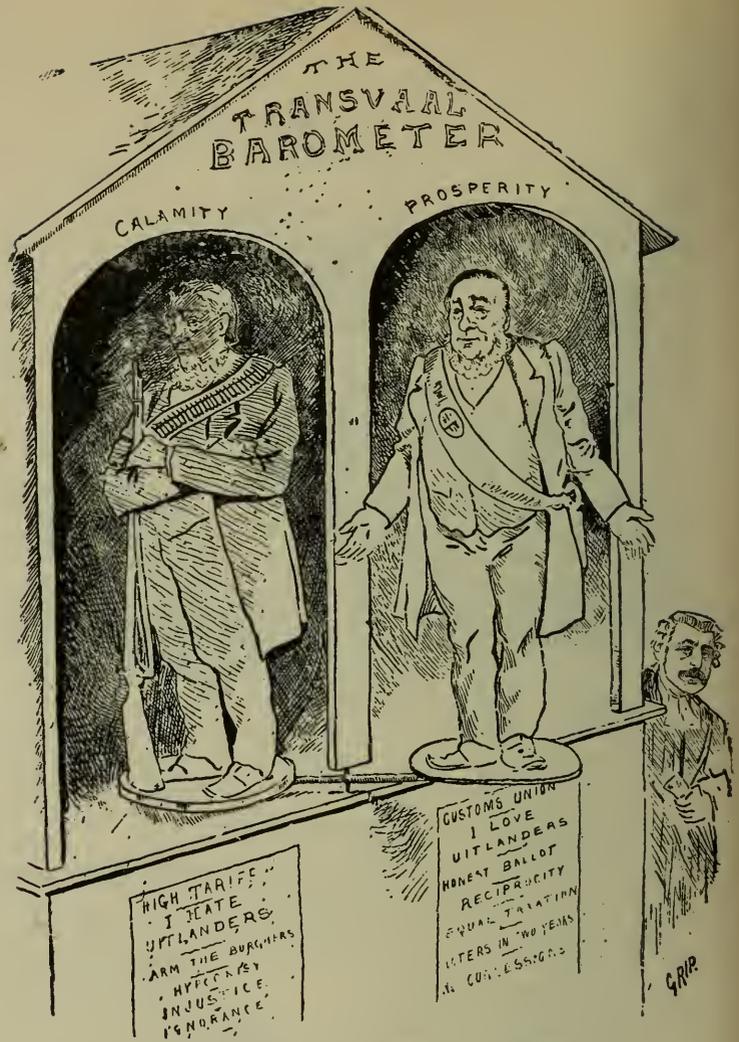
"If Oi git on yer back, sure, then, Oi can rache the money, Honey!"
"Och, Oi daresay, but Oi'd rayther be gettin' on *your* back."

From *Judy* (London).



GOING UP FOR THE HIGHER EXAMINATION.

(Apropos of the visit to England of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Sievwright, all of Cape Colony.)
From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town, South Africa).



THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.
A CHANGE FOR FAIR WEATHER.
From the *Cape Register*.



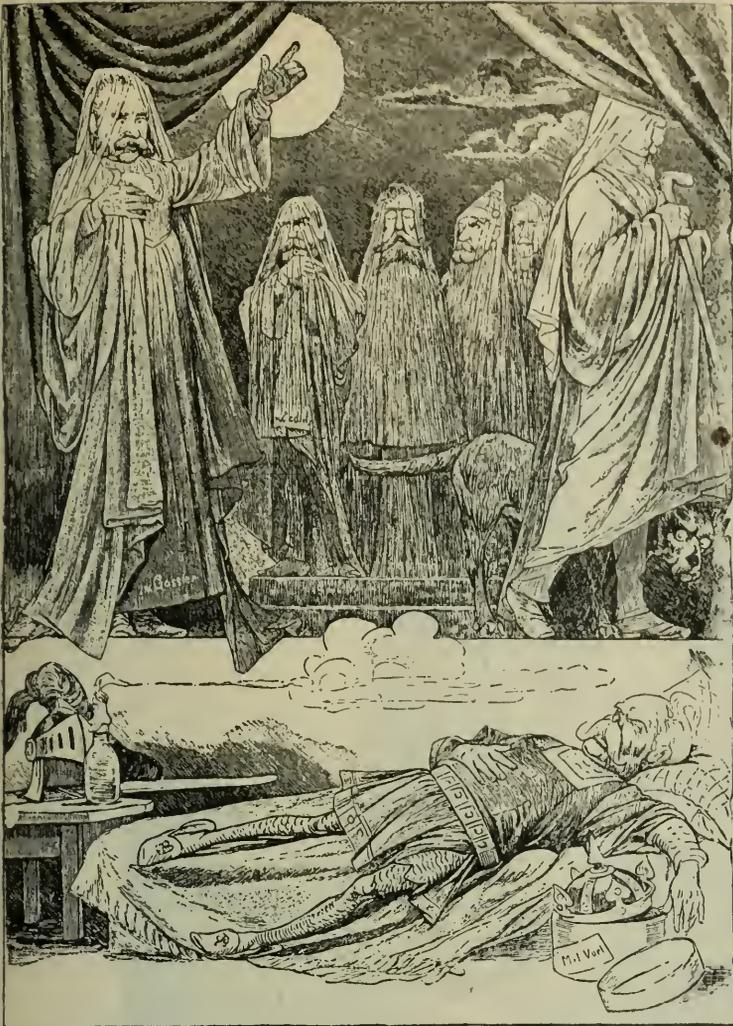
SIR JOHN THOMPSON AS THE MODERN PIED PIPER.

They'll follow anywhere with spoils in view.—From *Grip* (Toronto), December 17.



CANADA'S POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

CANADA.—"Well! The breed of politicians surely runs pretty small these days, when this is the biggest I can get."—From *Grip* (Toronto), December 17.



CAPRIVI (RICHARD III.) ON THE EVE OF THE ARMY BILL DEBATE.

"In the night there appear to King Richard III., on Bosworth Field, visions of those whom he had overthrown, wishing him success in the coming battle."--From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



BISMARCK AND FAMOUS EMS DISPATCH.
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



EVANGELICAL ORTHODOXY AT WAR WITH HARNACK.

How the old dragon in Rome laughs!
For the young man and the cause of the old man have both triumphed over evangelical orthodoxy.--From *Kladderadatsch*.



THE TAX ON THE POOR MAN'S BEER.

With Miquel-like ingenuity an attempt is being made to bring down the poor man's beer, Schnaps and pipe, in order to fill Kaltensborn's sack.
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



From photograph by Schlattman, Mexico.

DIAZ IN THE FULL UNIFORM OF A MEXICAN GENERAL.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND THE MEXICO OF TO-DAY.

BY HENRY WARE ALLEN.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ was on December 1 inaugurated for the fourth time as President of Mexico.

Having assumed the responsibilities of this office in 1876, when the Republic was yet in a revolutionary ferment and its credit abroad demoralized, he has, during his occupancy of the Presidency, brought the country to a condition of absolute tranquillity, established its foreign credit upon a sound basis, provided vast internal improvements, and proved himself so able and patriotic an executive as to compel alike the admiration of friends and opponents.

As a *protégé* of the eminent patriot—his predecessor in the Presidential office—Don Benito Juarez—he crowned his military fame May 5, 1862, when the French invasion was repulsed at Puebla. But, though always imbued with the military passion, his greatest triumphs have been as President, when with rare tact the machinations of jealous opponents have been foiled and great measures of reform carried out in spite of strenuous opposition.

President Diaz's great ambition is to bring Mexico forward as rapidly as possible to advanced rank as a progressive and thoroughly modern nation. He has, for instance, recently stated in regard to the Columbian exhibit at Chicago that he wished Mexico to send, not a collection of antique curiosities, but rather such a display as would indicate the progress attained by modern Mexico.

The President is a great admirer of the indomitable push and business energy of the American people, and his readiness in favoring the railroads and other large enterprises that unite more closely the two republics has brought upon himself severe criticism of the conservative element in Mexico.

He knows that the real safety of the Republic, as well as its highest development, can only come when the population is enlightened; and so, with the desired end in view, strict laws have been enacted compelling school attendance. Large numbers of new schools have had to be established to accommodate the provisions of the law in this matter.

The President tolerates no departure from democratic simplicity in the routine of his daily life. During the summer months, when residing at Chapultepec, the carriage that takes him to the city, though first-class of its kind, is perfectly plain—the driver is without livery of any kind, unattended by a footman,



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.

and the horses have not even had their tails docked. This, too, on the Paseo de la Reforma—one of the world's fashionable boulevards, where hundreds of equipages every day vie with one another in lavish ostentation.

Anecdotes are constantly being told of the President illustrating this characteristic. He often takes an ordinary street car, and upon one occasion, not long ago, when some accident detained the car in which he was riding, he insisted that no exception be made in his favor, and so remained a long time—in conformity with the law—until the affair was reported to the proper authorities, and the car ordered to proceed.

On his birthday he is always presented with quan-

titles of costly gifts; but, such is his strict sense of propriety in the matter, the whole lot are annually consigned to a storehouse, where at the present time there is an accumulation that must be worth many thousands of dollars. He never allows these presents to be used by himself or members of his family, thus avoiding any obligations.

A HARDWORKING PRESIDENT.

President Diaz is one of the hardest working men in the Republic to-day. Though 62 years of age, he is apparently much younger, and, having lived a temperate life, he has the capacity, which he uses, of being able to labor early and late at his desk. His sole desire is to serve his country well, and to leave behind him the name of a patriot. As a consequence of this close application to official work, his private interests are often neglected. Such is General Diaz to-day, and it is with profound disgust that well-wishers of Mexico read in American newspapers paragraphs like the following:

The richest man in Mexico is Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic. He was a poor man when he first took office, but during the time he has occupied the chair of President he has grown immensely wealthy. He owns thousands of acres of land, millions of dollars laid by, not only in Mexico but in the vaults of Europe, and there is hardly a big corporation or monopoly in Mexico that he does not own stock in. In fact, it is said, the price of a monopoly in Mexico is a block of stock in the enterprise, made out either in Diaz's name or that of a trusty lieutenant.

In regard to this the *Mexican Financier* said:

This remarkable accusation appears in a great American journal which lends its columns for the publication of a story which, in various forms, has been told of every prominent man and ruler in Mexico since Montezuma, even he being accused of the possession of treasures which tempted the cupidity of the Conquerors, and which even now people are seeking to discover in the Pedregal, or Lava Beds, near this city. Mexico is not the land of the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Rockefellers or the Goulds. There are few colossal fortunes here; in fact, eight or ten million dollars is the maximum of individual possession. The President of the Republic, who lives in a manner which would not be accounted luxurious in a prosperous merchant, whose entire possessions do not amount to a twentieth part of those of some of his fellow-citizens, a man, in short, whose opportunities for the accumulation of vast wealth have been great, but who has scorned to make politics a speculative trade, is one of the last men in the world to be accused of corrupt practices. The enemies of Washington in like manner charged him with misusing his great office for money-making, but the accusation fell to the ground. Should General Diaz die to-morrow, his entire possessions would not equal those which Washington, twice President of the United States, left to his heirs.

And the *Two Republics* speaks as follows:

Here in Mexico, where there is not a breath of suspicion against the probity and sterling honesty of Porfirio Diaz, such paragraphs as the above cause just indignation among all classes of people. American journalists are every day taking a greater interest in Mexican affairs, but as yet they have much to learn concerning the country. Had the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* been well informed

concerning Mexico he would have consigned the article, "Rolling in Riches," to the waste basket, with all its absurd, if not malicious, statements. No matter what purpose may have actuated the writer in the *Tribune*—whether he is ignorant of the facts or moved by malice—he cannot injure the reputation of President Diaz, who is known to his countrymen and the world as an able statesman, an unselfish patriot and an honorable, upright man, and who has devoted so much of his time and talent to his country that he has not had an opportunity to acquire riches.

A DICTATOR PER FORCE.

General Diaz is criticised for assuming to the degree that he does the rôle of a dictator. His opponents emphasize the autocratic power exercised by him. But the Mexican Government is fortunate, as any government would be fortunate, in having few elective offices, and instead, the reposing of appointing power and great responsibility in an executive whose sole purpose is to secure for his country the best results.

If President Diaz were Governor of Massachusetts he would adapt himself to conditions prevailing there, exactly as Governor Russell would in Mexico exercise that arbitrary power necessary where so large a part of the population is totally incapable of self-government, and where strokes of policy that could not wait for action of Congress are imperative.

Not long ago American newspapers were filled with sensational accounts of an alleged revolution in Mexico, headed by one Garza. The absurdity of attaching any more national importance to that movement than could be given to the "rustlers" war in Wyoming is now admitted by everybody. But Mexico, conscious of what her past history had been, and jealous of the good name which she had at last earned, was injured in more ways than one by the Garza "revolution." The existence of this little band of raiders may have been due to those Mexicans who resented an enforced exile—it may have been that speculators in Mexican securities had a hand in the matter. In either event the war correspondents who were sent down by American newspapers must have returned with a poor opinion of the intelligence of their chiefs.

About this same time American newspapers printed a report wired from San Francisco, which recited in a most startling manner the existence of such a deplorable state of misgovernment in Mexico as would, without doubt, very soon provoke an outraged people to drive Diaz out of power. Of this the *Mexican Financier* said at that time:

American journals still continue to be deceived by Associated Press dispatches sent out from San Francisco, Cal., by some skulking enemy of Mexico and its Government. No name is ever given to substantiate the reports, and it is for that reason that we wonder why Mr. William Henry Smith, the head of the Associated Press in the United States, does not put a stop to the circulation of injurious rumors, the author of which has not the courage to declare himself. Mr. Smith owes it to his position as chief of an important news agency to refuse to publish manifestly absurd reports regarding Mexico until he has informed himself, which he may easily do, having

the cable at his command, of the true state of affairs here.

Our opinion of General Diaz, formed by close observation of his official acts and public life, is that he is a statesman of the first order, a man who, in any country, would easily rise to commanding influence. He is patriotic, honest and sincere; he is a friend of education, and one of the most laborious rulers on the planet. He is ambitious, but not for wealth; his personal fortune is moderate; his life is devoted to advancing the interests of the Mexican people. We have not always been in accord with some features of his administrative programme, but our impartial opinion, formed on a review of his public career, is that he is one of the ablest of living statesmen. Men of all political parties in this country have confirmed our views regarding the President. Some of his bitterest political enemies have, in conversation, admitted to us that he is a statesman of integrity and great force of character. What we ourselves have said before we will repeat here—viz., that Mexicans have never submitted to be ruled by intellectual pigmies. Men of the character of Porfirio Diaz cannot always act as Quakers and as enthusiastic members of the Universal Peace Society could wish. Mexico owes her present prosperity largely to the firmness and ability to act decisively of the present Chief Magistrate. Necessarily, the President has enemies; it is the penalty of greatness, the accompaniment of great and illustrious deeds. Envy always skulks behind Success.

The San Francisco *Dispatch* says that the people of this Republic have become poorer and poorer during the administration of Diaz. What utter rubbish! A country that has secured a transportation system, a great network of railways, a country where wages have steadily risen, and men live in better homes and wear better clothes than in former years, is growing poorer? A country that has more than doubled its foreign trade within a few years is poorer for it?

"Ever since the marriage of Diaz to an American Protestant the wrath of the masses has been nursed, but has grown now till it can be kept in bounds no longer." This is the supreme absurdity of the San Francisco *Dispatch*. We dislike to introduce into an article dealing with so disagreeable a subject any mention of that charming and cultivated lady who has won the love and admiration of the people of Mexico—who is in Mexico what Mrs. Cleveland is in the United States—the one person in whose praise all men, of all political opinions, speak alike. But something is due to truth. The charm and sweetness of Mexican womanhood is exemplified in that gracious lady who is the beloved and honored wife of the President of Mexico. A sincere Catholic, the friend of the poor, the champion of those humbler sisters of toil, who, in this capital, look up to her as their protectress. Sra. Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz stands serenely apart from the conflicts of politics, and it is an outrage that her name should be employed by a fabricator of lying news reports. She is a Catholic lady in a Catholic nation, a Mexican by birth and blood, and in no possible way is she to be regarded as connected with contemporary politics in this country.

That a revolution is brewing here we emphatically deny. Nobody could be more unpopular than a revolutionary leader. The country is peaceful and prosperous. The tranquillity of Mexico is in striking contrast to the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe. Men of all political parties here are busy in developing the resources of the country. It is an epoch of peaceful

industry, of steady progress, of advancing civilization in this magnificently endowed land. The malignant enemies of Mexico, who found no honest work to do here and so sought other lands; disappointed persons, who tried to plunder the treasury of Mexico by means of useless concessions and were rebuffed, and those in whom envy is the ruling passion, may carp and cavil, but the Republic will continue to march onward in the path of its splendid destiny.

SENORITA CARMELITA.

Mrs. Diaz is a most regal woman; a queen whose crown is the sincere regard and affection which all classes bestow upon her. She is spoken of by the common people as "Señorita Carmelita"—the diminutive of Carmen—expressing their affection for her. Upon the occasion of her Saint's day, the 16th of July



CARMEN ROMERO RUBIO DE DIAZ,
Wife of the President.

(which day all the Carmens celebrate), the President's wife is annually overwhelmed with countless floral tributes. She devotes much of her time to institutions and works of charity, and is always the center of activity in special missions of mercy. As the President's wife and as the daughter of Minister Rubio, she is of course the social leader in Mexico as well as the first lady of the Republic.

THE DIAZ MINISTRY.

President Diaz has surrounded himself with exceptionally able men, all of whom have given their country long and honorable service and who now act as a unit with the Executive in administering the affairs of the nation. These gentlemen hold their portfolios because of special fitness for special work.



HIS GRACE DON PROSPERO MARIA ALARCON, ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO.

They have been thus honored as patriots, not as partisans, and would resent any fulsome eulogy.

Señor Don Matias Romero, Minister of Finance, is too well known to the American public to need any introduction. He left the mission at Washington (where he has represented Mexico most of the time since 1859) last spring only to enter for a while into greater usefulness in the Treasury Department where, since he took charge, the hand of a master mind has had and is having its effect for good. It was Minister Romero who really defeated Napoleon's schemes concerning Mexico by quietly guiding at Washington American sentiment in favor of his country. He is a patriot in the highest sense of the word, striving always to promote the happiest possible relations between the two republics. It may be superfluous to

add that the Minister is in favor of the freest possible trade.

With Minister Romero should be mentioned his able assistant, Señor Don José I. Limantour, whose training as a scholar and attainments as a political economist eminently qualify him for the work of his high position. The desire is frequently expressed that Señor Limantour may succeed to the Treasury portfolio if Minister Romero returns to Washington.

Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is especially well equipped for the position he holds on account of his thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to international law. He is an eloquent orator and in private conversation is extremely bright and entertaining. He is very popular, and is greatly esteemed by all who know him. He is always favorably disposed toward American interests, and his tariff views accord with those of Minister Romero.

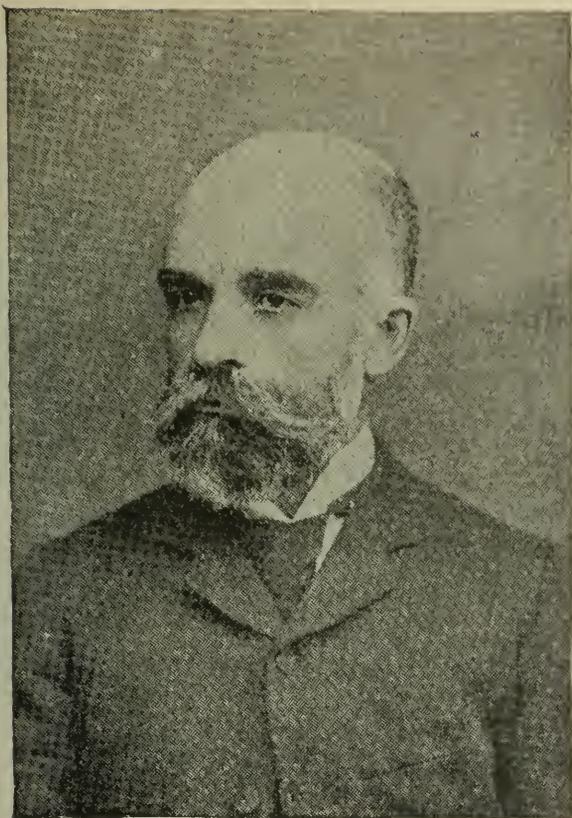
Señor Don Romero Rubio, Secretary of the Interior, was one of the framers of the present Constitution, is an able lawyer, and by the many reforms introduced into the Interior Department, has proved himself a thorough statesman.

Señor Don Joaquin Baranda, Secretary of Justice and Education, is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being fifty-two years of age. He comes of an old Campeche family, of which State he was Governor when only thirty-one years of age. As just the

right man in the place, he has, as cabinet officer, promoted the establishment of greatly improved educational facilities.

Señor Don Manuel Fernandez Leal, as Minister of Public Works, is perhaps better known to the commercial world than most of his associates. He was formerly professor of mathematics in the Preparatory School of Topographical and Hydraulic Engineers, and afterward Director of the School of Mines. As an engineer and scientist he has been a most useful public servant.

Gen. Pedro Hinojosa, Secretary of War, has been constantly in his country's service for nearly fifty years—in Congress as well as in all the recent wars. The department over which he presides has been greatly improved during his administration.



SENOR DON MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister of Finance.

The Department of Communications comprises a supervision of telegraphs, railways, public highways, harbors and the postal system. It is in charge of Gen. Manuel Gonzalez Cosio. The chief of this department was at one time Governor of his native State, Zacatecas, and has since served as Congressman, Senator and Mayor of the City of Mexico. He also has distinguished himself in the wars of his country.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

The present Constitution was promulgated in 1857. The Church had at that time acquired most of the property of Mexico, and its power had become so enormous that the vital question of the hour was, which shall survive, the Church or the State? One or the other had to be crushed, and in that critical emergency Juarez led the Liberal party on to success. All church property was nationalized. The clergy were completely dispossessed of their immense holdings. Clerical corporations were dissolved and cannot today legally attain property, neither can any members of religious orders publicly appear in their distinctive garbs.

It is commonly believed that the Clerical or Conservative party carries with it a disaffected element that would be glad to see the Diaz administration overthrown, but a knowledge of their weakness prevents any active opposition, there having been, for instance, no opposing candidate brought forward in the recent election.

The policy of the Government in the matter of religion is so entirely neutral and fair that no grounds are offered for criticism at the present time. Catho-

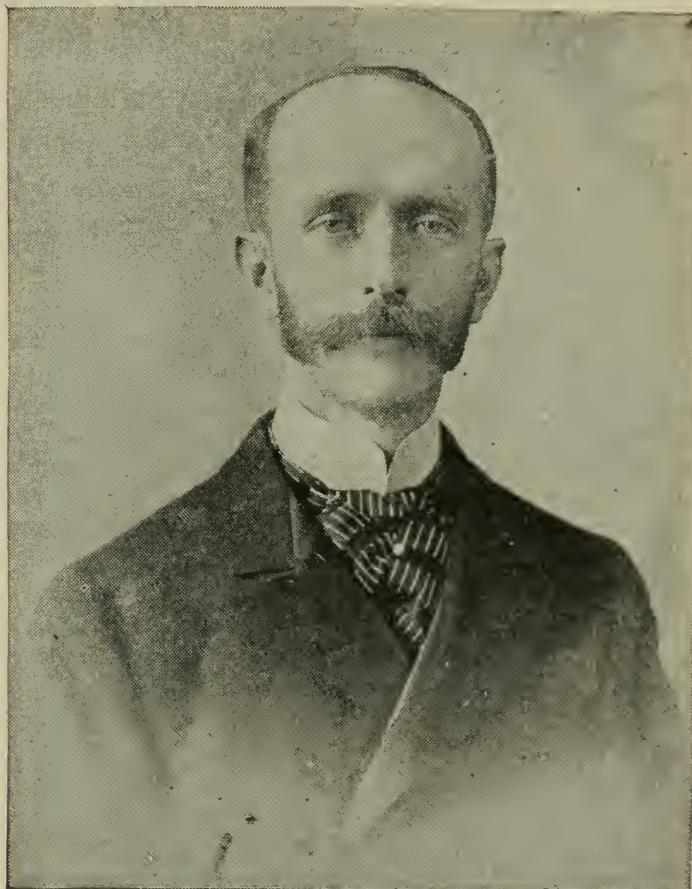
lics are treated with the utmost courtesy and Protestants are allowed to spend thousands of dollars annually in their endeavors to make good Baptists, Methodists or Presbyterians out of the Indians. As a rule, the men of Mexico are free-thinkers and their wives devoted Catholics.

AN IMPROVED CONSULAR SERVICE NEEDED.

The New York *Herald's* suggestion that the diplomatic service be abolished and an improved consular service be substituted is a good one. The American Minister at this capital receives \$17,500 gold annually, not to mention the fees that accrue to his office. The function of the Legation is purely ornamental, except the messenger service it is called upon to do for the State Department, the introducing of tourists to the President and the furnishing of free entertainment every week to the American colony. Why American residents in Mexico should be favored in this latter respect over the citizens of American villages does not appear. The Legation is in one part of the city, the Consulate in another—the business of both often getting mixed. For half of the present expenditure the United States Government might establish a first-class Consulate in this city, and allow the Legation to quietly drop out of existence.

ADMIRATION FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

There is at national headquarters a profound admiration of American institutions, especially the successful operation of our Republican form of government. There is resentment for the invasion



SENOR DON JOSE I. LIMANTOUR,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Possible Future
President.



PANORAMA OF MEXICO—THE PALACE FROM THE CATHEDRAL.

and loss of territory in 1847, of course; but the past is forgiven, if not forgotten, by Mexican statesmen to-day. This war was waged under a Democratic administration. The War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, offering as it did possible opportunity and foothold for monarchical power in Mexico, as well as with the Confederate Government, was put down and European schemes thus frustrated by a Republican administration, and for this Mexico has rejoiced. Nevertheless, despite this predilection in favor of the Republican party, universal satisfaction prevailed at the Palace when Cleveland's election was made known, the admiration accorded Lincoln and his party having gradually merged itself into approbation of the Democratic party as new character was given it by its present leader.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Nestled in what may be likened to an immense oblong basin, the rough sides of which, two hundred miles in circumference, are occasionally in winter crested with snow, the City of Mexico reposes seven thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Centuries ago the city was a sort of Venice, intersected by canals whose names are now retained by principal streets; and to-day, although the waters have receded, there are in the valley six lakes, five of them being above the level of the city. Disastrous floods have visited the city in former times, but to-day it is made safe by dykes and pumping works. The city is now supplied with a network of sewers, and these are rapidly emptied into Lake Texcoco by the pumps whenever a heavy rain occurs. Of course, the city having now, and having had from time unknown, a large population, and the valley having so limited sanitary possibilities, conditions of soil and atmosphere greatly neutralize the otherwise salubrious climate. It may be on this account that the death rate in Mexico is only exceeded by one other city in the world—Constantinople. From early times, however, the possibility of draining the valley has suggested itself, and since 1885 the engineering work of tunneling through the side of the valley and constructing a huge connecting ditch from the city has

been vigorously pushed, and at great expense, something like \$15,000,000 having already been expended. It is hoped that the work will be completed within two or three years now, and that the climate of the valley will then be about perfect.

The temperature varies not more than thirty or forty degrees, Fahrenheit, the year round. There are no sudden changes, and the nights are always cool.

Fruits and fresh vegetables are always in market, and strawberries can be had every day in the year. The May or October of New England is perennial here. The grass is green always, and the leaves fade slightly in December, only to come out bright and green in February. April is the warmest month, and the rainy season coming a little later is welcome.

There are in the valley numerous villages, large and small, most of them reached by street cars, and from these places "peons" come to the metropolis with various products strapped to their backs, or to the backs of their burros.

From the castle of Chapultepec a magnificent view can, with clear weather, be enjoyed. From the base of this promontory the Paseo de la Reforma, 200 feet wide, with double rows of shade trees on either side, expanding at intervals where some statue rests in the center of a "glorietta" or circle four hundred feet in diameter, extends two miles in a straight line to the city.

Other less pretentious avenues across the green carpet of the valley cut the pasture lands and gardens into huge segments. The two white towers of the Cathedral rise above the flat level of city roofs. Beyond is the blue surface of Lake Texcoco, and to the left can be seen the famous little church of Guadalupe. Turning to the right one can see the villas and famous gardens of Tacubaya and San Angel, while a little beyond is the "pedregal" (bitter stone)—the barren expanse of lava that came from the grim and lofty volcano—Ajusco—beyond.

The grove of huge cypress trees, some of them forty and fifty feet in circumference, all draped with hanging moss, is remarkable for its stateliness, and the suggestion of those forests which Cortez found and ruthlessly destroyed.

The mountains about the valley are apparently without verdure, and their rugged outlines form a sharp silhouette of purple against the blue sky. This is varied at the distant end of the valley by stately Popocatepetl, whose summit rises nearly 18,000 feet above the sea level—the greatest elevation on the continent—and majestic Ixtaccihuatl, who appear to best advantage when their mantels of white are tinged with color by the setting sun.

The panorama to be viewed from the Cathedral towers was pronounced by Humboldt to be the most beautiful human eye ever rested upon. The almost romantic historical associations of the locality lend added interest. On this spot was the Aztec temple, of pyramidal shape and immense proportions. The accounts of the thousands of attendant priests, and especially the tales of such horrible sacrifices of human life and cannibalism as Bernal Diaz relates in



From photograph by Schlattman, Mexico.

CHAPULTEPEC—NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME.

Prescott's Conquest, are, no doubt, great exaggerations. The ancient Mexicans were an intensely religious people, and human sacrifice was thought none too good for their divinities; but it is hardly fair to accept the stories of those who came to destroy their faith as other than prejudiced.

It was on the top of this temple, 400 years ago, Montezuma pointed out to Corvez the beauties of his immediate kingdom.

From the Cathedral towers to-day the point of first interest is the Plaza (the large public square) and the Zocalo (the little park within it). Here, on four days of the week, 24 hours in all, military bands supply good music, the crowds attendant being of the poorer class, though a motley collection of many types and races is often seen there. The Cathedral is artistically set off by flowering shrubs and shade trees. At one side is the flower market, and across the plaza the long white façade of the National Palace (department headquarters) shows up to good advantage.

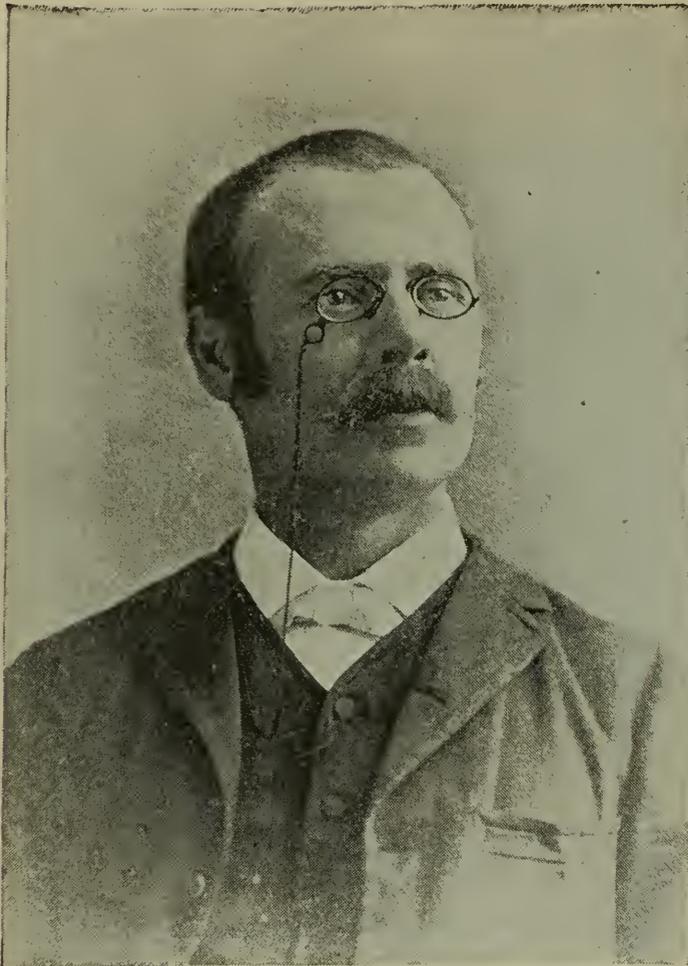
Not a chimney is to be seen rising from the dazzling multitude of flat roofs of the city, for charcoal is almost the only fuel used in Mexico, and the houses are never heated. This is to Americans a great drawback, for the rooms are apt to be dark and for two or three months uncomfortably cool in the evenings. The hotels are especially uncomfortable in this respect. They are nothing more than so many groups of uninviting rooms to let. The visitor has to explore the city in order to get something to eat. The comforts, not to mention the luxuries, of an American \$3 per day hotel cannot be had in Mexico at any price. The desirability of a good American hotel has often been stated in the newspapers, and the absolute

necessity of one if visitors are to be attracted is well known to Americans who have been here.

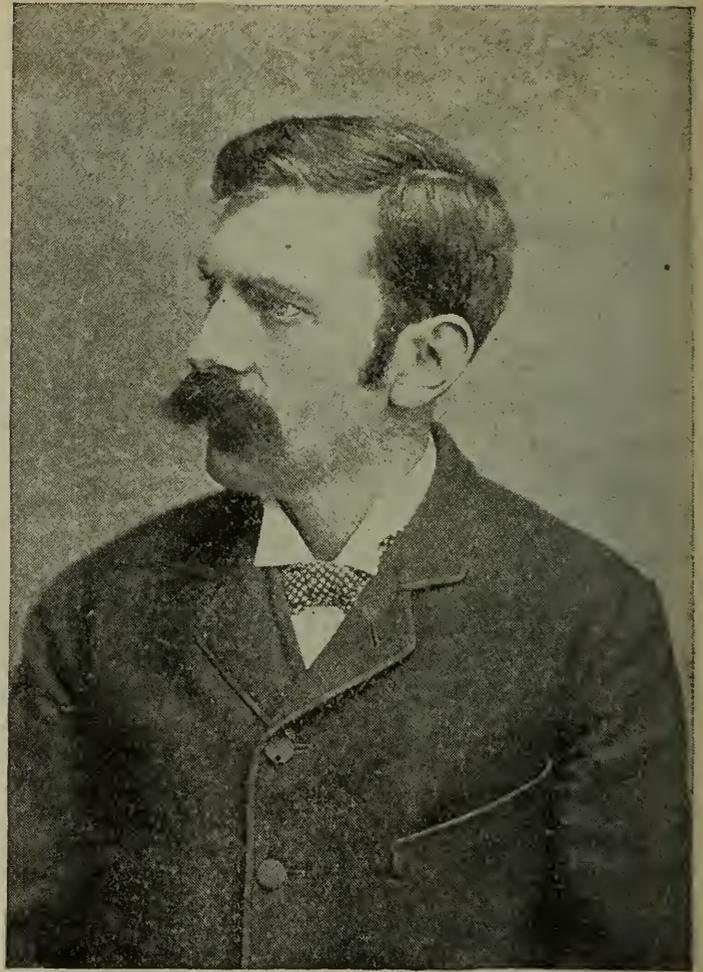
If a good American hotel were established in this city it would, without the slightest doubt, pay handsomely. The government is willing and ready to aid such an enterprise. Only a few new conditions are necessary to turn every season a part of the stream of travel now going to Europe south to the City of Mexico. Supposing that travel is sought mostly for rest and recreation, here is a land blest with salubrious climate, even temperature and capable of furnishing everything an epicure could desire; a land full of interest to the student of antiquity; a land to please the artist at every turn, and to delight the seeker after novelty. The City of Mexico is to-day only five days from New York, and when the Mexican National Railway Company gets its concessionized track straightened out, and widened to broad gauge, this time ought to be reduced ten or twelve hours.

Mexico is, or would be with hotels, an ideal winter resort; but if the North is a good place to leave when wintry winds are wailing and blustery blizzards blowing, is it not an equally desirable place to put behind one when the sunny skies are scorching? For Mexico is in the same degree inviting as a summer resort, the only special disadvantage at this season being the hot journey before the heights of Mexico are reached.

There are in this city, in addition to the Cathedral, some eighty or a hundred other churches, which are, as an American visitor recently put it, "always on tap." The city is also well supplied with schools, libraries and charitable institutions. The San Carlos Art Gallery contains a large collection of fine old



MR. J. MASTELLA CLARKE,
Editor *The Two Republics*.



J. P. TAYLOR.
Editor *The Mexican Trader*.

Spanish paintings and a variety of beautiful modern Mexican works, chiefly notable for brilliancy of coloring. In connection with this institution is an art academy, maintained at Government expense—tuition, even to the supplying of material, being free. The one prize striven for is an annual allowance of \$600 a year for six years, to enable the worthy pupil to continue his or her studies abroad.

The National Library, in a fine, large building, consists of nearly two hundred thousand volumes. There is also a prosperous Conservatory of Music.

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

The police system in Mexico is said to be one of the best in the world. At the crossing of all principal streets "gendarmes"—more soldiers than policemen, but having the authority of officers—are on duty day and night. The white cotton coverings to their caps identify them quickly in the daytime, while at night their lanterns, placed in the center of streets' junctions, attest to their presence. These officers are courteous and unusually intelligent. Their neat appearance and soldierly bearing are in marked contrast to the typical American policeman. There is never any doubt about finding one of these men exactly when wanted.

The laws of Mexico are strict, and strictly enforced, with neither fear nor favor shown. When an Indian is run over by some fashionable equipage, the whole

outfit is immediately arrested by officers of the law, and the perhaps wealthy occupants of the carriage made to surrender their property until the affair is investigated and damages fixed.

NEWSPAPERS.

The impression that Mexican newspapers are chained to Diaz's chariot, that any unfavorable criticism of the administration throws its author into jail, is erroneous, and can have for its foundation only the libel laws. These are strict; but the humblest citizen, as well as the President, has protection in them from malicious assaults upon his character. There is no persecution of journals on account of politics—opposition papers being allowed full scope both in caricature and criticism until they infringe the libel laws referred to.

When the Puritans of Massachusetts were burning witches, and Connecticut Yankees were framing blue laws, the Mexican gentleman was reading his illustrated paper—the first newspaper in the New World having been established here two hundred years ago.

There are in Mexico to-day twenty-two daily papers, some of them selling for one cent; and they are read more and more by the masses—this fact being significant of the general advance in popular education.

El Universal has a large daily circulation. Its editor and manager, Sr. Rafael Spindola, having

studied newspaper methods in New York, the paper takes front rank for its illustrations and general enterprise.

El Tiempo, the opposition Conservative organ, also has large circulation, especially with clergymen and large landed proprietors all over the country.

El Monitor Republicano is an independent Liberal paper, always opposed to the government.

El Nacional is an Administration, well edited and well arranged journal, and has an aristocratic circulation.

El Partido Liberal is a semi-official journal, carefully edited.

The *Two Republics*, supplying the English speaking colony with the daily news of the world, was established in 1867, and is still flourishing under the management and editorship of Mr. J. Mastella Clarke.

The *Mexican Financier*, since establishment in 1882, has been of immense service both in presenting to the financial world the true state of affairs in Mexico, and in furnishing to its Mexican readers a *résumé* of the world's progress in those matters of greatest interest to Mexico.

The *Mexican Trader*, recently founded, makes a very creditable appearance, and has entered into a career of great usefulness, particularly in its advocacy of taxation reform.

HOW THE MEXICANS LIVE.

Burglary and that twin dread to the housekeeper, fires, are almost unknown in Mexico. The houses, being constructed almost entirely of stone and plaster, are in no danger of conflagration, and each house

having all lower windows barred with iron, with but one door and that a huge one of oak bolted and braced at night, as if to withstand a battery, and guarded by



FREDERIC R. GUERNSEY,
Editor *Mexican Financier*.

a "portero" who sleeps by it, one feels when going to rest as if he were quite safe from all danger.

The houses face abruptly on the sidewalk, the Mexican's house being his castle, but within one always finds a square open "patio," often a garden adorned with statuary and fountains.

Mexican housekeeping is peculiar. Servants are generally faithful and honest and work for \$5 to \$10 per month. Rations, nine to eighteen cents a day, are always extra. A mat on the floor is generally accepted as a good enough couch, but cot beds are supplied in the better houses. Everything is done on a cash basis—the cook going to market for the day's supplies and rendering her account at night. Little or nothing is kept on hand; a few cents worth of this, that and the other being purchased every day.

Instead of stoves, little grates are fixed in masonry of brick, over which, on charcoal fires kept bright by fanning, everything is cooked. Kitchen utensils are almost entirely of earthen ware and cost but a trifle. The markets are in the morning great hives of chattering, expostulating, bargaining humanity—more business being accomplished with twenty-five cents than anywhere else in the world. There is no Chinese question in Mexico—John Chinaman would starve if he tried to compete with the "peon."

TRAITS AND MANNERS.

This is the land of contracts—none sharper than in the prices of commodities. Goods that have passed



SENATOR APOLINAR CASTILLO,
Editor *El Partido Liberal*.



From photographs by Schlattman, Mexico.
1. Mexican Rural Guard.
2. Basket Seller.

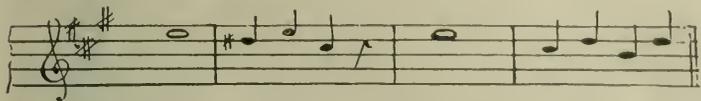
5. Grinding Corn for Tortillas.

3. A Village Group.
4. Women at Fountain.

SOME TYPES OF THE MEXICAN POPULATION.

the Custom House are often double or treble a normal price, while native products are sold for a pittance.

The venders of vegetables, fruits, etc., advertise their wares with cries peculiar to each article. For instance, at about seven o'clock every night the "tamale" women may be heard uttering their wailing, penetrating cry:



Com-pra-rau tamma-les de chile y de ca-pu-li-nes?

The people of Mexico are much misunderstood in the United States. Americans are apt to think of their Southern neighbors as "greasers," judging the nation by that type which is too numerous at the border on either side of the Rio Grande. But, as Cortez found here a civilization higher in many respects than that of Spain, so it happens now that visitors from the North find a great deal in Mexico that is superior.

An urchin at the public school who has never worn a shoe, and whose ancestors never saw one, will always say, "with your permission" when passing in front of his teacher, and when asked his name will add, in replying, "entirely at your service." That politeness which comes to an American child, if at all, only after much training, seems to be second nature to a Mexican.

When a servant is discharged, instead of raising her voice in wrath, she will say good-by quietly, at the same time asking to be forgiven for all her faults.

Kindest of parents, extremely courteous and polite, passionately fond of music and flowers, skillful in many branches of art, these people, the "peons" of Mexico, are away ahead of their environment.

Rich and poor are equally courteous to each other; the best of feeling seems to exist between them. A "cochero" will pull up his horses to allow "el Señor," who lifts his hat in acknowledgment, to pass. Indeed that "dream" in *Puck*, where two Broadway draymen, just after a collision, are pictured as begging each other's pardon, each claiming all blame in the politest language, is almost a realization in Mexico.

The spirit of democracy, the absence of snobbishness, is noticeable everywhere. Silks and Rags mingle freely in all public places and worship together in the churches. That Mexico City is the quietest and most orderly on the American Continent is due more to the disposition of the people than to the exceptionally good police service.

Sometimes undue importance seems to be given to customs of etiquette. Two Mexican gentlemen will bow and gesticulate before an open door, each urging the other's precedence, when Americans would save the time thus consumed. When walking together, each must take the inside; and the breaking up of a party is accompanied by endless hand shakings and farewells. Even on leaving street cars, if the ride has been one of any duration, a gentleman must raise his hat to those left behind, and purchasers at the stores commence and end their dealings by shaking

hands with the salesman. Sombreros are always lifted when passing church doors, and at noon, when the cathedral bells ring, every good Mexican within hearing uncovers.

THE PEON POPULATION.

The peon population of Mexico live in adobe houses



INDIAN VEGETABLE SELLER.

or shanties of corn-stalks; own but two or three garments each; sleep on straw mats, and exist on next to no wages. As an official of the Treasury Department recently stated it, "The population of Mexico is only half fed, a quarter clad and an eighth illuminated" (petroleum retails for 75 cents per gallon). Yet after all there is, without doubt, more real poverty, more distress and desperate hardship in a single New York tenement house ward than in the whole Republic of Mexico—for here the climate is gentle, nature is prodigal, the necessities of life are easily obtained and the horrors of many-storied tenement houses are unknown. On the one hand is a race of sunny-natured people whose condition is steadily improving, on the

other hand a race whose social adjustments are so out of order that an increasing proportion of the population is being crushed under the wheel of unavoidable poverty.

The peon is nothing if not contented. He could no more be induced to join a band of "calamity howlers" than could the most villainous "plutocrat" of Wall street. This characteristic is due partly to the fatalism which prevails, and is further a result of centuries of servitude. Fatalism is said to be a factor in the army. The Mexican soldier goes into battle believing that if death comes it was foreordained, and so he does not try to evade the danger.

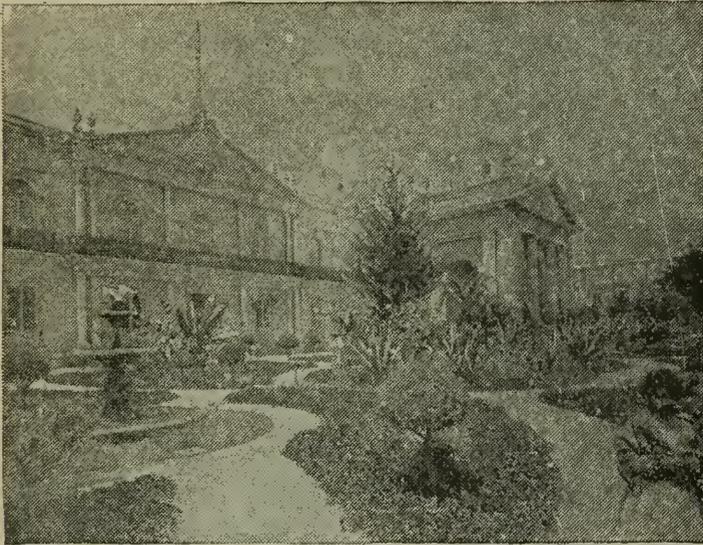
SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

The social event of each day is the promenade on the Paseo de la Reforma where, between the hours of four and seven in the evening—in greater numbers on Sundays, Thursdays and holidays—the world of fashion turns out to see and to be seen. In contrast to the wooden coachmen and footmen of Central Park, those in Mexico appear to fine advantage in the picturesque clothing of their country, with wide-brimmed sombreros to match.

On Sundays, between twelve and one o'clock, the fashion of the town is again promenading, this time on foot in the shaded walks of the Alameda. One or two of the best regimental bands furnish excellent music; hundreds of chairs along the shaded sides of principal walks are rented; Señoritas in almost ball-room attire pass in groups through the gauntlet main-

tained by scores of admirers ; babies are there to patronize the merry-go-round, to take home some miniature bull-fighter or other toy ; and the American colony is always well represented by those who like to listen to the music or to talk over the gossip of the week.

Courtship in Mexico is carried on under difficulties, the lover having to post himself under the window of his Juliet at regular times, regardless of the weather,



LAW SCHOOL AT GUADALAJARA.

satisfied if his attention is occasionally appreciated by some look or sign. This devotion is continued regardless of public observation, until at last the young man is allowed to enter the house, and an engagement is announced.

It is only just to say that the extreme chaperonage, in contrast to the prevailing lack of it in the United States, is gradually giving way to the forms of modern society.

American customs are, in many cases, being quietly adopted. American girls are universally admired, not to say envied, for their graceful dancing.

Paris sets the style, of course, and the graceful lace "mantilla" has, with all but elderly ladies, been superseded by the Parisian bonnet. No headgear is worn at the opera, however, nothing but full dress being in favor. During the Italian Opera season the large National Theatre presents a brilliant appearance. The fact of such full houses at high prices, and the gorgeous display of riches in two or three tiers of boxes, running all round the horseshoe, attest to the wealth of Mexico.

One peculiarity of Mexican theatres is the custom of charging so much per act. If the play is bad, or the patron weary, he may leave before the Collector comes around just previous to the third or fourth act. The acting, and of course the music, is generally creditable, some of the light operas comparing very favorably with those presented in New York.

BULL FIGHTING.

Bull-fighting still continues in some places, but was stopped in the capital several years ago, the police department finding it of demoralizing effect. An exception was made a year ago last October, when ten

or twelve thousand spectators seated themselves in the huge circular framework surrounding one of the rings. The occasion was a benefit for the Spanish flood sufferers, and was graced by the attendance of the President and party. Two military bands were present, and four companies of infantry were distributed so as to insure good order. The President's arrival was announced by the National Hymn being played, and the universal applause which greeted him was a sure indication of his popularity.

The programme opened by the entrance of five horsemen in Spanish costumes and well mounted. Following these came the fourteen bull-fighters, each in dazzling costume of satin, gold and lace, the "picadores" and supernumeraries of the ring.

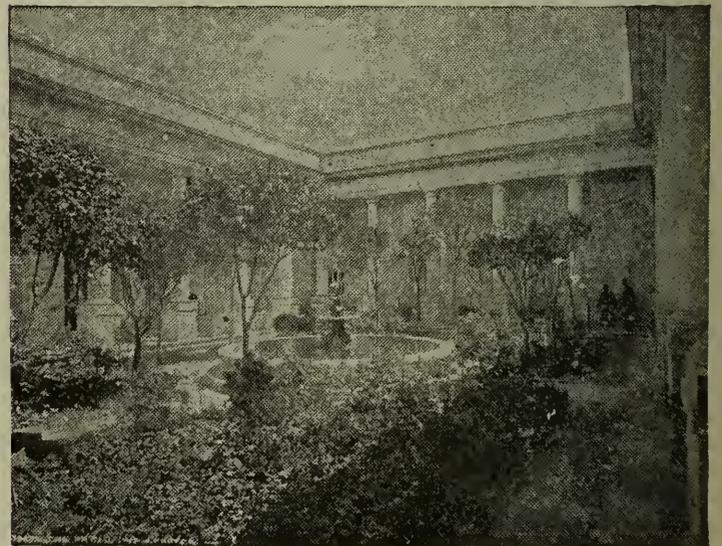
Nine bulls were successively introduced, only three of them retiring alive. Seven horses were killed in the sport, and there were several narrow escapes of human lives, though none were sacrificed. The fight was a great success so far as blood and tumbling were concerned, and it netted the beneficiaries something over \$20,000.

RAILROADS AND TRAVEL.

The "peon" is fond of traveling. Third class passenger cars are generally crowded. It is surmised that these people often have to walk one way, so fond are they of taking a long ride.

Each regular train is accompanied by an army officer, in some cases by a squad of soldiers, and it may be for this reason that express messengers are never held up in Mexico. If any attempt at wrecking is discovered, the guilty parties are immediately shot ; justice in such cases being administered by the "Rurales"—not by Judge Lynch.

The railways are the real missionaries of the country, radiating products and influences of a higher



VIEW OF PALACE COURT.

civilization at every point touched. Combined with the telegraph, they enable the centering of troops at any threatened point, thus insuring safety from those local disturbances which in former times were of so frequent occurrence.

The Mexican Railway (Vera Cruz to City of



From photographs by Schlattman, Mexico.

- 1. Pulque Shop.
- 2. Water Seller.

5. Pulque Gatherer.

- 3. Peons.
- 4. Serving Dinner.

THE NATIVE MEXICANS AS THEY LIVE AND WORK.

Mexico) is the oldest line in the Republic, and because of engineering difficulties in the sharp descent from the table-land to the hot country, and owing to various interruptions caused by revolutionary disorders, the cost of constructing about 300 miles of track was in the neighborhood of \$36,000,000.

Leaving Esperanza at the edge of the plateau, where climate and vegetation of a temperate zone prevail, one reaches, after three hours of careful rolling down steep grades, the town of Coadoba, more than 5,000 feet below, in the rich jungle of tropical vegetation.

During the passage down the mountain sides magnificent views of miniature "pueblos" with checkered variety of village streets, cultivated fields and green pastures thousands of feet below—snow-capped Orizaba, as many feet above—deep ravines and mountain streams, make one dizzy as the cars emerge from dark tunnels and cross high bridges.

The Interoceanic, narrow gauge, also connects Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, making a principal station at Jalapa. From this town to Vera Cruz, about 80 miles, passage may be taken on cars drawn by four mules, who gallop along the down grade at a reckless pace, competing successfully with the steam railway, and affording the traveler a variety of fine scenery.

The Mexican National, narrow gauge, connects Laredo, Texas, with the City of Mexico, most of the distance on a plateau 6,000 feet above the sea. This line passes through the important cities of Monterey and San Luis Potosi, and at many points the scenery is extremely picturesque. When the train is creeping over the Toluca mountains passengers are apt to realize the altitude, 10,000 feet, as breathing becomes labored to many.

The Mexican Central connects with the Santa Fé system at El Paso, after a run of three nights and two days, covering 1,200 miles, from the City of Mexico. This line is standard gauge, and passengers can go to St. Louis without change.

The northern division of the Central runs through a great desert with mountains on either side. Water has to be brought from distant points, and, in compliance with the road's concession, it is furnished free of cost to inhabitants along the line. If this country could be supplied with water by the "rain-makers" the desert would be transformed into a garden, for the soil is rich.

The road passes through many cities of historic interest and commercial importance, chief of which are Chihuahua (Chi-wah-wah), Zacatecas, Irapuato and Queretaro. One branch road runs to Guadalajara, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and often spoken of as the finest in the Republic, and another one runs from Aguas Calientes (hot springs) through San Luis Potosi to the gulf port of Tampico.

The street car system of Mexico City, the District Railway Company, one of the largest in the world, serves the public well. Nearly 500 cars, including platform, freight and funeral cars, are in daily use. The company owns 2,600 mules and horses and 5

locomotives for suburban use. Conductors receive \$1 per day, drivers 62 cents. There are 130 miles of track in use, all in first-class condition, steel "T" rails being used.

The number of passengers carried in 1891 was 15,585,917, and the gross earnings were reported as being \$1,208,826.04, and expenses as \$890,606.96. The item of expenses includes, however, cost of new rolling stock and construction of new lines, so that the annual report shows for the company a most prosperous condition of affairs. It is calculated that daily expenses are paid by 9.00 A.M.

The franchise of this company was, on the American plan, almost given away. The City of Toronto, with a smaller population, receives \$200,000 annually from its street railway lines, and there is no reason why the City of Mexico, nearly twice its size, should not be securing a much larger amount.

The various lines center at the "Plaza" in front of the Cathedral. Conductors have no bell punches, but the tickets sold are taken up by collectors who board the cars at certain points. The short line fares are 6 cents—passage to suburban towns costing 8 cents and upward for first class and about half as much for second class.

The tough little mules gallop along at a rapid pace and the approach to street corners is heralded by the drivers blowing a small brass horn.

As a relic of olden times when attacks were feared, the cars go in company, two, four, six or eight leaving together, so that after waiting 20 or 30 minutes, one is often favored with a half dozen cars at once. Of course the company would make money by dispatching the cars separately, but it is seemingly content to let well enough alone.

Special street cars are rented for the moving of furniture—wagons almost never being used for that purpose. The furniture is taken at the nearest available point, little sidings often being used, and is unloaded as near to destination as possible, "cargadores"—licensed porters, taking it the rest of the way.

Funeral cars are in constant use, there being no other service in the city. All grades of hearses are supplied, from those carrying sixteen bodies each, to the pretentious catafalque drawn by six black horses, each led by a groom, at an expense of \$140. Three to twelve dollars each are paid for cars. Occasionally as many as fifty cars follow the remains of some notable person.

MINING, MANUFACTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mining in Mexico has been carried on from ancient times and now the annual product of silver alone amounts to nearly \$50,000,000 (United States currency). There are at present about forty mining properties being worked by American companies and the ore from these mines is sent North in largely increasing quantities.

Fortunes are annually being made, but fortunes are also annually being lost in the mining industry; so it happens that the greatest wealth of the country is derived from agricultural holdings.

The most inviting field for investment to-day is coffee raising. The rush of investors to Florida orange groves of a few years ago is about to be duplicated in the attraction of capital to the coffee districts of Mexico. Mexican coffee has been sold in New York for a long time, but always under the name of Brazilian berries—so strong has been prejudice in the matter. But the exportation of last year was double that of three years ago, and the Mexican berry must soon be allowed to sell on its own merits. Many sections near both coasts are perfectly adapted by nature for coffee raising, and as new and scientific methods are adopted, splendid returns are being realized by investors. There are many instances of fortunes being made in a few years by those who have risked the dangers and solitudes of a pioneer's existence. It is impossible to give anything other than average figures, but it may be stated that the coffee plant begins



THE HERCULES COTTON MILL AT QUERETARO.

to bear in its fourth year, and that a year later all plants yield an average of one-half to three-quarters pound per tree. It is necessary that each plant be somewhat shaded, and for this purpose the banana tree is generally used. Some plantations comprise 300 acres with as many as 100,000 trees; and when once these groves are started, they are easily maintained by replacing dead or sickly trees with new plants. Coffee costing 8 cents to raise and prepare for the market brought 20 cents per pound last year.

The cotton mills of the country consume something like 26,000,000 pounds of cotton annually, a large portion of it, strange to say, being imported from New Orleans.

The sugar industry is also very backward; the product, as a rule, being of inferior quality and produced by primitive methods. Ordinary white sugar sells at retail for 12 cents per pound, and it comes in cones of twenty-five pounds each, which have to be broken up for use.

Good flour retails for 12 cents per pound, and the usual product is very inferior in quality.

Corn is the staple article of food with the masses of the people, 6,000 bushels being consumed daily in the City of Mexico alone. It is, of course, raised in great

quantities all over the Republic, the only drawback being the necessity of irrigating. When the water gives out a failure of crops is inevitable. Last year the failure was so general the Government kindly suspended import duties on corn, and thousands of carloads were sent down from the United States.

Tobacco, henequen, rubber and cocoa are the other chief agricultural products. It is surprising to find most fruits to be of very poor quality.

Varieties of beautiful Mexican onyx are quarried in large quantities, and a newly discovered quarry in the State of Morelos is now producing a charming ornamental stone called rose-garnet. It is harder than granite, full of yellow and rose-colored crystals, and takes a high polish. A large quantity of it will be sent to the World's Fair.

NATIONAL FETE AND GALA DAYS.

The Mexican people are patriotic. They enthusiastically celebrate those events in their country's history which have made Mexico what it is to-day. Chiefest of these holidays is the Sixteenth of September. This is the Mexican Fourth of July. As in 1776 the Americans declared their independence from Great Britain, so in 1810 Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico, proclaimed his country's independence from Spain. And, although this patriot perished in an early stage of the rebellion against Spanish oppression, his personality was the inspiration of the uprising—and now, as "El Libertador" he is almost worshiped as a saint.

At eleven o'clock in the evening of September 15, 1810, in the "plaza" (public square) of the little town of Dolores, where the people were gathered in response to the ringing of church bells, Hidalgo, with a musket in one hand and a torch in the other, cried, "Long live our Mother most holy—Guadalupe! Long live America! and death to bad government!" This was the Declaration of Independence.

The anniversary celebration commences at 11 P.M. of September 15, in the grand public square—the Plaza. Long before that hour the entire ten acres are filled with a surging mass of humanity. Long lines of venders extend in every direction and all sorts of Mexican eatables, illuminated by the flickering light of burning fagots are advertised by peculiar wailing cries. Bands play the popular Mexican airs, but the cries of venders and the hum of conversation confine the music to a short radius. Neighboring façades are festooned with national colors—red, white and green; thousands of gaily colored lanterns are strung over the vast area, and the stately Cathedral, over which floats the national colors, is brilliantly illuminated. The picture is at once weird and grand, thrilling and fascinating. The mass of the people standing in their sandals, with picturesque "sombros," "zarapes" and "rebozos," are descendants of and undoubtedly very much like the gentle race that Cortez slaughtered so unmercifully. As evening wears on all eyes are directed to the illuminated clock on the Palace. It is nearly eleven; voices are hushed; all is expectancy; the hour has come. President Diaz appears on a balcony of the Palace waving the national colors over his head, he cries in a clear voice,

“ Mexicanos : Viva la Independencia ! Viva la Republica ! ” This is the “ Grito ; ” and upon being uttered the blare of trumpets, the cheers of tens of thousands of Mexicans, the music of military bands, explosions of fireworks, and most powerful of all, the tumultuous roar from scores of great bells in the two towers of the Cathedral, join together in a great jubilee chorus. This is kept up for nearly an hour, when the people disperse, many of them, in accordance with an old custom, dancing about the streets to the music of rude “ Bandurias ” for the rest of the night.

Early on the morning of the sixteenth troops arriving from distant points take position in readiness for the grand military parade. At 10 o'clock President Diaz, every inch a soldier as well as one of the ablest of living rulers, attended by other distinguished generals, takes his place at the reviewing stand. The procession consists entirely of regulars, thousands of them presenting a very creditable appearance in fresh uniforms. The infantry appear in heavy marching order, each company being officered by a graduate of Chapultepec. The regimental bands are all good and are accompanied by drum and bugle corps, but the large number of drummers—beating at every step while useful in giving time—interfere in the music. In contrast to these are some of the cavalry bands mounted, the Seventh Regiment being especially noteworthy. The event of the procession, however, is the passing of the “ Rurales,” the Rural Guards, the pride of the Republic. There are usually about one thousand of them in line, every man finely mounted. Each wears a large silver trimmed “ sombrero ” of gray felt, each a suit of buckskin set off by trimmings and necktie of red, and each carries a sword in hand, while rifle protrudes from saddle holsters. The saddles, especially of officers, are beautifully decorated and in many cases must cost small fortunes. A large number of this body of men are said to have been noted bandits, until their occupation became unprofitable in the Republic, and President Diaz, with characteristic diplomacy placed them in the national service, where their exceptional courage and daring are most useful in suppressing any threatened disorder.

Other features of the celebration, which lasts almost an entire week, are elaborate displays of fireworks at the Plaza and in many other parts of the city, balls given in the large theatres, where floral decorations cost thousands of dollars, banquets given to visiting officials and the distribution by Mrs. Diaz of presents to the poor.

The central fountain in the Alameda is converted into a huge floral piece and the streets are decorated with flags and bunting, wreaths of flowers, festoons of evergreens and moss.

The fifth of May, anniversary of the triumph of Zaragoza over the French at Puebla, is also a National Holiday, and celebrated similarly to September 16.

There can be no stronger contrast than that existing between the nervous, money-chasing Yankee and the complacent, easy-going Mexican. The latter must

have a long rest from business in the middle of each day. The stores are closed for a couple of hours at noon, when the streets become nearly deserted. The people live slowly, and the large number of holidays attest to a rational respect for the sunny side of life.

CHURCH HOLIDAYS.

The Church holidays bring with them a rather fantastic mixture of the festive and the religious. These “ Dias de Fiestas ” are like so many strange Christmases scattered over the calendar, as the giving to children of toys peculiar to each occasion is the chief characteristic of them all.

November 1 and 2 are, respectively, All Saints' and All Souls' days. The cemeteries are then crowded with, seemingly, the entire population, doing homage to the dead. Immense candles in huge candlesticks burn brightly over thousands of graves, bereaved ones watch all day long over the ashes of their dead, and the hosts return to the city at night as gay as if from a wedding. The Plaza contains hundreds of booths in which are sold, as toys for children, death images of every conceivable construction : jumping jacks, bull-fighters, fiddlers and dancers—all made as skeletons. Large white skulls of candy are sold in quantities, and countless happy children return to their homes pulling after them as many little toy hearses.

Everybody has his own especial feast day, which is celebrated, when possible, with fireworks, music and dancing. December 12 is honored by all the Guadalupe (the commonest name in Mexico, given almost equally to both sexes) and on that day tens of thousands from the city, the valley and from distant places gather at the little town of Guadalupe, three miles from the City of Mexico. Many of these pilgrims come hundreds of miles on foot, some on hands and knees, as a penance for sins committed. As the penitents approach the shrine *rebozos* (shawls) and *zarapes* (blankets) are spread in a continual path before the especially sinful ones to make their progress easier. The shades of night find an army of devotees sleeping by thousands with no roof but the sky. On the day of the 12th, from sunrise until high noon, certain Indians, attired in brilliant skirts adorned with feathers and shining ornaments, are allowed the time-honored privilege of dancing in front of the church and on top of the surrounding hills.

December is a month of festivities, the Christmas celebration commencing on the evening of the 16th and continuing every night until Christmas Day. On every one of these nine evenings all good Mexicans celebrate the “ Posada,” it being customary for nine families to meet at one another's houses in turn. The “ Posada ” commemorate the nine days' journey of Joseph and Mary from Nazareth to Bethlehem when the shelter of an inn (Posada) was sought for the Mother of Jesus. When the family and friends are assembled a candle is given to every one, a procession is formed, with the little ones going ahead and, to the music of one or more instruments, all pass around and around the corridor singing words of a song

that belongs to the occasion. In front of all is carried a little tableau composed of figures of the Holy Family. Occasionally a halt is made at some door, when the singing, supposed to be pleading for shelter, is responded to by voices from within refusing admission. At last, however, the response is satisfactory (Joseph having found a stable with manger) and with joyous music all enter the chief room of the house and enjoy refreshments and dancing. A "Pinate" (earthen jar dressed up as a figure and filled with candy and fruit) is then an object of attack from blindfolded children with sticks in hand who, when it is broken, scramble for the candies which fall. During all this time fireworks are exploded from the "patio" and at last every one is given a small memento, generally of chinaware.

At midnight Christmas Eve a really beautiful service is celebrated in the churches, when the women, each with a little pillow or cushion before her, on her knees and rocking herself backward and forward, sing together the lullaby "A la rorra" to the Infant Jesus. When Christmas day at length arrives everybody is well tired out, so that that day is not emphasized as it is in the North.

In Mexico, as elsewhere, an Easter Festival has been celebrated from time unknown. Early on the Friday morning preceding Palm Sunday La Viga Canal is crowded with canoes and barges of all sizes bringing to the city great quantities of brightly colored flowers. A little later crowds come from the city mostly by street cars, but the élite in their carriages or on horseback, to buy flowers and to enjoy a few hours promenade on the Boulevard beside the canal. Many "caballeros" place garlands around their horses' necks, and private carriages are covered—wheels, harness and all—with flowers. On these and similar occasions first-class music is always furnished by the military bands.

Palm Sunday brings the most picturesque scene of the year at the Cathedral. Palm branches, plain or worked into fancy shapes and decorated with poppies or corn flowers, are sold in front of the Cathedral, and every one takes one inside to have it blest by the Bishop. Thus the stately building becomes filled with a waving sea of long palm branches.

Holy Week is chiefly marked in Mexico by the silence of church bells and the rattling of "matracas." These rattles are toys, generally made of tin or wood, and they are heard continuously during the week. One church, at least, has a huge "matraca" in its belfry, which is used at this time in place of the bells.

At precisely 10 o'clock, Holy Saturday morning, effigies of Judas, constructed of paper and fireworks, generally suspended over the street, are exploded all over the city. The Jockey Club usually suspends three or four of these grotesque figures in front of its house, and with their destruction sombreros, saddles and articles of lesser value are scrambled for by hundreds of "peons" who crowd the street below.

On St. John's Day, June 24, the various bath establishments are crowded all day long.

August 6, Ascension Day, is celebrated in some churches by bringing out into the open air representa-

tions of the body of Christ, arrayed in wonderful garments, where it is treated to an explosion of fireworks and a tremendous amount of noise.

The graves of Mexican patriots—from Cuauhtemos, who defied Cortez and was tortured by him, to Juarez the Reformer—are kept green by annual commemorative exercises.

THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION IN MEXICO.

The problem of taxation has appeared to be an especially grave one in Mexico because of the fact that so great a proportion of the population is not what may be called tangible for purposes of taxation. Eight millions of "peons" exist in the most primitive fashion, living from hand to mouth, owning not a



GENERAL JOSE CEBALLOS,
Governor of the Federal District.

foot of land, a decent habitation nor scarcely a change of "clothes." The tax collector turns in despair from this vast population and concentrates his power upon the country's commerce, which is, of course, crippled in consequence to a frightful degree.

The revenues of Mexico are raised mostly by means of a customs tariff on importations. This has proved a convenient system. The tariff is applied to the net weights and measurements of articles, and is never ad valorem. To expose the absurdities of the Mexican tariff system would be an easy matter—but such a criticism by an American would, at least while the McKinley tariff law is unrepealed, be in poor taste. Suffice it to say that Mexico has required a large revenue, and she has done the best she was able to do in the matter of raising it.



PLAZA DE ARMAS AND CATHEDRAL.

Fortunately protected interests have not been strong enough to dictate a tariff policy. The desirability of lowering the tariff is thoroughly understood by the Administration. No group of statesmen at Washington are more thoroughly convinced of the desirability of free trade than are Secretary Romero, those who surround him in the Treasury Department, and Secretary Mariscal. It may safely be asserted that the statesmen of Mexico are as far in advance of their constituents on the tariff question as the American people are in advance of American politicians on the subject. Those politicians who, for instance, during the recent Presidential campaign said that it was *Republican* protection, not *Democratic* protection, that was robbery, no more reflected the intelligence of the American people or influenced the result of the election one way or the other than so many bubbles riding on a mountain stream influence its course.

For many years both political parties in the United States have been watched with the hope that measures would be favored by one or the other of them which would help trade relations between the two Republics. Attention was most strongly turned toward the party of Jefferson—that patriot to whom tradition attributes the sentiment “Freedom of commerce with all nations—entangling alliances with none,” but year after year has brought disappointment; for instead of that definite proposition expressed nearly a century ago, “tariff reform,” all things to all men, is now offered. With very few exceptions those statesmen at Washington who have dared assume the name “free-trader” have qualified the term with so many “buts” as to render it characterless. They would maintain certain tariffs, and just those tariffs, as it happens, which would fall heavily on Mexican products. If, as

seems probable, a special session of Congress shall be convened in March to repeal the McKinley law, and a purely revenue tariff substituted, Mexico will be likely to lose in many particulars by the change. For Mexican products being of another zone and, excepting ores, not producible in the United States, must, under a tariff for revenue only, be heavily taxed in place of those articles which come into competition with industries now protected. If, however, the Democratic party is loyal to the Chicago platform it will remove the last vestige of tariff taxes; for if *Republican* protection is robbery then it is only a juggling of words that denies *incidental* protection to be robbery also—and the smallest item in a customs tariff cannot exist without incidentally protecting some interest or interests.

The party of protection has builded the barrier to commerce between the two republics higher than ever, thus banishing all hope from that quarter.

The greater part of Mexico's population enjoys a civilization primitive and undeveloped, the only commerce interesting to which is that supplying the very simple necessities of life—all procurable in the immediate vicinity. It was this fact, and the assumption based upon it—namely, that the opening of Mexican markets promised little or nothing to American producers which, probably more than anything else, influenced the Ways and Means Committee of the Forty-ninth Congress to reject so contemptuously the proposed Grant-Romero reciprocity treaty. Mr. David A. Wells says of this in his “Study of Mexico:”

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Forty-ninth United States Congress (first session) reported, however, adversely to the ratification of the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico, and in consequence of this action and its sanction by the United States House of Representa-

tives, all negotiations in respect to the treaty have terminated. The reasons presented as having led the Committee (almost unanimously) to these conclusions were mainly four: *First*, Because Mexico is so poor. *Second*, Because "the American citizen living in Mexico and pursuing the peaceful avocations of industry and commerce is without adequate protection to life and property." *Third*, Because "permanent and desirable commercial relations with a government and people so estranged from us in sentiment are without promise of substantial and successful results," and, *Fourth*, Because "the trade which the United States would offer to Mexico under the treaty would be more valuable than the corresponding trade which Mexico would offer to the United States."

The first of these reasons is economic; the second political; the third, having due regard to its meaning, may be well termed "Mongolian," while the fourth is simply absurd.

MEXICO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RECIPROCITY.

President Diaz, when asked by the New York *Herald's* correspondent last March to state Mexico's attitude toward reciprocity with the United States, said:

What reciprocity do you refer to? If you mean the negotiation of a formal treaty of reciprocity, I desire to say: A number of years ago the Grant-Romero treaty of reciprocity was negotiated and duly ratified by the Senates of both Mexico and the United States. But in order that the treaty should have force, it was necessary that the



IXTACCHIHUATL, FROM SACRAMONTE.

United States House of Representatives should pass an enabling act. In this body the treaty met opposition, and delays occurred. It became necessary that the time for the treaty be extended. This was done and still the House did not act. Finally the Ways and Means Committee brought in an adverse report couched in language highly offensive to Mexico. That report was signed by twelve of thirteen members of the committee. That was the death blow to the Grant-Romero treaty. Since then the United States has not proposed the negotiation of a similar treaty. In view of these facts it is clear that if a reciprocity treaty is not now in force between the two republics, it is not the fault of Mexico. As to the proposed reciprocity, based on the McKinley tariff, the facts are these: Minister Ryan was instructed to confer with the Mexican Government, which in its turn appointed Mr. José I. Limantour to conduct negotiations. Negotiations continued about two months when the commis-

sioners reached, or seemed to reach, an agreement. When the time for signing came, however, Mr. Ryan announced that he would first have to consult his government. That was about the end of last December. Since then the Mexican Government has heard nothing from Mr. Ryan on the subject.

It is worthy of mention that while delegates from Mexico to the Pan-American Congress were being dined, wined and flattered at Washington, the McKinley bill was being concocted, which a few months later fell with almost crushing weight upon Mexico's



POPOCATEPETL, FROM SACRAMONTE.

chief article of export to the United States, lead ores.

Thus has the United States Government come to be regarded by her weaker neighbors, as Mr. Wells puts it, "Much in the light of a great overgrown immensely powerful bully."

EFFECTS OF M'KINLEY TARIFF ON MEXICAN INDUSTRIES.

The present tariff wall separating Mexico from the United States is a great boon to European exporters, who would, if possible, build it still higher, and who fear that the two republics may come to their senses and remove this unnatural advantage which Europe now enjoys.

It is now evident that our Government at Washington "bit its own nose off to spite its face" by some of the provisions of the McKinley tariff law. For instance, the imposition of a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on all lead contained in silver ores coming from Mexico so handicapped American smelting companies in the procuring of their raw material that many of them were obliged to suspend operation—while American capitalists, quick to perceive special advantages in the new field for operations thereby thrown open, immediately established smelters in Mexico. Thus the American tariff on ores is seen to have had an effect diametrically opposite to what was intended; for it has virtually expatriated a large amount of American capital, which capital is now employed in paying wages to Mexican workingmen, paying freight charges to Mexican railroads, paying taxes to the Mexican Government; and, what is of more importance than all else, these recently established Mexican smelters

are enjoying an advantage in the American market over American smelting companies. For the *base bullion* (practically lead) produced by these Mexican smelters is allowed to enter the United States upon payment of only 2 cents per pound, while American smelting companies importing lead ores are obliged to do so at an expense per ton equal to the expense per ton of getting the Mexican smelter's product to the New York market. The conditions then were about equal until the McKinley tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on every pound of lead ore gave the Mexican smelter just that advantage.

So it happens that the McKinley tax on lead and silver ores is indirectly a measure of protection to Mexican industries at the expense of American industries.

It is only fair to state that the establishment of smelters in Mexico had been meditated for a long time before the McKinley bill was thought of on account of certain natural advantages which these Mexican smelters would have. Mexico's mineral wealth is practically inexhaustible; the Mexican smelter can work up the raw material near the mines, instead of having to pay freight charges on it over thousands of miles of railway, and he can employ labor for about one-third of what the American smelter has to pay. No, the founders of these plants established them upon something surer than the favor of fickle legislation: the latter was purely a bonus.

That Mexico would gain relatively more than the United States would gain by reciprocal free trade is as patent as that Texas would, if shut off from the rest of the Union, be the greatest gainer when free trade were restored. It is in accordance with the protective argument that Mexico should be deprived of this trade simply because she wants it. "Find out what your enemy wishes you to do," says Mr. McKinley, then "do exactly the opposite," and he classes all foreigners as enemies. What a spectacle it is, to be sure, that of the tremendously rich and powerful United States saying to little Mexico, "You would gain by free trade ten dollars to my one—therefore you shall not be allowed to have it."

Mexico needs all the money that she now receives through her Custom Houses, for she has incurred large obligations for internal improvements which must be taken care of. That she would have to reimburse her Treasury for the loss in Custom House receipts is perfectly well understood. In this matter Mexico is amply able to take care of herself. Mexico is not a poor country—quite the contrary. Fortunes are annually extracted from the great haciendas and from ground rents in the cities. But, by what seems to Americans a strange oversight, the values of these lands are practically not taxed at all: their owners,

many of whom are hostile to the Diaz Administration and live in Paris, Madrid or Rome, enjoying that fund (ground rents of Mexico) which properly belongs to the Mexican Government. Here is a great reservoir of wealth, annually created by the population of Mexico, which, under the existing system of taxation (discreetly ordained by the landowners who made the laws) is scarcely tapped for the benefit of the people who created it, and which if it were taken by the government would immediately relieve the necessity of that indirect taxation now so mercilessly imposed on commerce.

The *Mexican Financial Review* estimates the rural and city properties of Mexico to be worth at least two billion dollars. Now, if an annual tax of only two per cent. on its value were levied against this property the government would realize \$40,000,000—more than enough for her annual expenditures.

Or, to figure it another way, the area of Mexico is 751,664 square miles, or 481,064,960 acres. True, much of this land is arid and unproductive, but it is safe to say that on an average the land of Mexico could easily sustain a tax of ten cents per acre; for the land values of the cities and of the haciendas are, as is well known, enormous. If a land value tax averaging ten cents per acre were imposed it would return to the Federal Government an annual revenue of \$48,106,496. Mexico's disbursements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, amounted to \$38,452,804, but much of this expense of government was for an army of customs officials and clerks, and the cost of printing and issuing revenue stamps, all of which could be done away with by a land value tax. Mexico, if thus relieved from the fetters now imposed by tariff taxation, would immediately enjoy unprecedented prosperity. The cost to the consumer of all imported articles would be reduced an average of at least thirty per cent.; foreign trade would be doubled within six months. Even the great landowners who now stand in the way of this reform would be agreeably surprised to find that the revival of prosperity would so "boom" their property that they would be more than compensated for the burden at first imposed upon them by the reform.

Whatever measures of taxation reform Mexico may adopt, however, is, of course, purely her own affair. It is enough to know that she has been quite as progressive as the United States upon the tariff question, and has always come more than half way when mutual concessions have been under consideration.

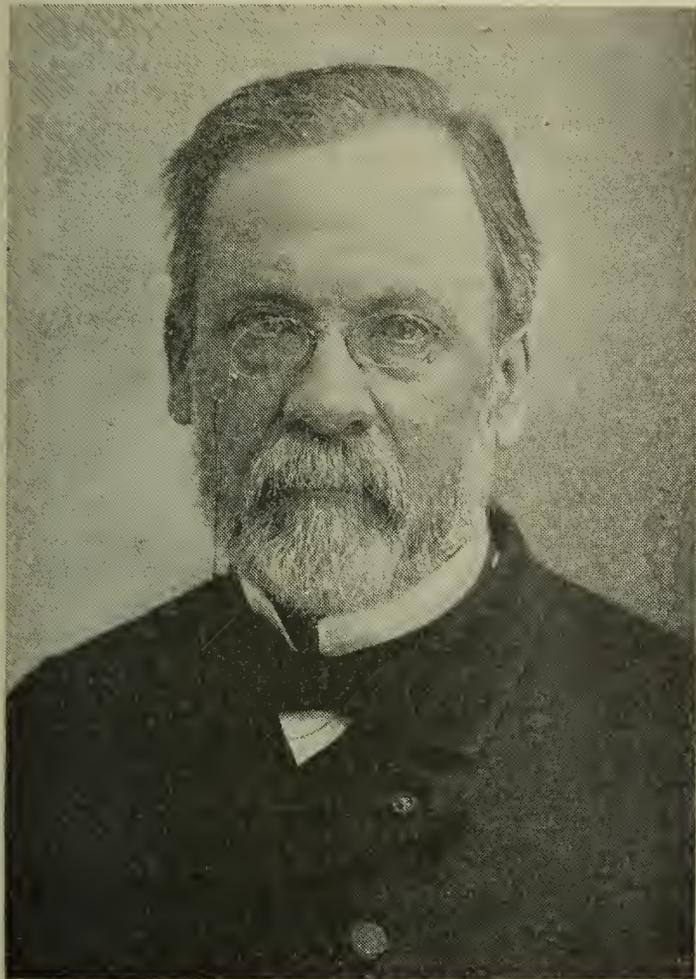
The United States has exactly the same problem to solve (how best to raise the revenue which must not be raised by a protective tariff), and there are evidences that the coming Congress will be ready with a proper solution of the difficulty.

VACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA.

BY THE FIRST WOMAN WHO SUBMITTED TO THE EXPERIMENT.

‘GIVE a dog a bad name and hang him’ applies to cities as well as to people, and for many a day the saying has been pretty generally applied to Paris by those who do not look below the surface of things. One grows weary of the hackneyed simile, “Paris is like champagne, the froth once gone it soon falls flat and stale.”

To commonplace people the “City of Light” is represented by the Champs Elysees on a sunny afternoon



M. PASTEUR.

in the month of May, the shops in the Rue de la Paix, the Acacias from six to seven, the café concerts, masked balls, and so on to the end of the dull list.

The great world of thought and toil teeming behind this screen of frivolity is a dead letter to them. Yet this world exists with an intensity which had never been surpassed at any epoch during the history of mankind.

Notwithstanding their reputation to the contrary, Frenchmen have immense powers of patience. Not the plodding of the Germans, nor the “dogged” of the English, but strong, fine patience in the highest sense of the word. They will work steadily on the plan they have mapped out for themselves and if it is realizable they will carry it out; but they work

intelligently and, upon the principle that “all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” vary their labor by a number of outside interests that prevent them from ever settling down into mere drudgery.

Here we find surgeons who are sculptors, judges who are novelists, and novelists who are theatrical managers during their leisure hours; the *ensemble* produces men as unlike the average Anglo-Saxon conception of hard-working men as a *Moyenage* blunderbuss is unlike the fusil *lebel* of to-day.

In the last decade the whole world had benefited enormously by the discoveries of this “City of Light.” Dr. Alphonse Bertillon has revolutionized judicial procedure by his wonderful anthropometric system; Dr. Paul Richer of the *Salpetriere* has done away with the disproportionate in art in his *Anatomie artistique*, which had fixed certain canons of art once for all.

After dealing the death blow to the myth of spontaneous generation, discovering the laws of fermentation, the cure for the diseases of silk worms, the vaccination against splenic fever, *et cetera*, Pasteur saved humanity from the scourge of hydrophobia. He saved them against their will, it may be said, but he saved them, and the greater the opposition encountered the greater the glory in overcoming it. The intellectual movement of Paris, as of every capital of thought, is often impeded by the underhand workings of jealousy. The stronger the competition, the higher the average of talent, the greater becomes the power of the little green-eyed monster.

Few know the petty miseries, the delays, the futile conspiracies with which Pasteur had to contend before the truth of his discoveries was universally acknowledged. A man with less strength of character, less endurance and less tenacity of purpose would have given up the fight; but these qualities won the day and the facts he wrenched from nature are now admitted by all as unhesitatingly as the statement that two and two make four.

In addition to all his other brilliant qualities Pasteur has patience in application as well as in research. Since the Institut Pasteur was built by public subscription five years ago, in spite of his seventy years and of a paralytic stroke resulting from his studies relative to silk worms twenty-two years ago, he personally oversees the eighty or a hundred daily inoculations that are made in his laboratories.

A curious sight the place presents every morning for those who are not familiar with this corner of Paris. The institute, a large building divided into two sections, joined by a covered gallery, is situated in the Rue Dutot, beyond the Avenue de Breteuil, some distance behind the *Invalides*.

Pasteur and his family occupy the front section of the house or palace, the other is given up to the laboratories where chosen pupils, native and foreign,

have every opportunity given them for perfecting their bacteriological studies. Every day from ten to twelve the great square low ceiled room on the ground floor is crowded with as motley an assemblage as the imagination of man could very well picture to itself. Bedouins draped in their burnous, swarthy Egyptians, gracefully clad Portuguese, peasants from every corner of Europe are grouped together in animated knots, waiting their turn in the series of thirty inoculations compromising the treatment.

They chat together in the room, and in the great gravel court outside, with as much good humor and indifference as though they were whiling away the quarter of an hour preceding the opening of the village church. What greater compliment to M. Pasteur than this unconscious tribute of perfect faith? They all seem to have forgotten the attacks of the mad dog, and, were it not for an ugly scar here and there, an arm in a sling or a bandaged eye, one could scarcely believe that this good-natured crowd had lately been through such tragic experiences. The inoculations are made in a separate room. The syringe is first dipped in boiling oil (an antiseptic precaution which prevents the formation of abscess, the possible result of subcutaneous injections) is then filled with vaccinal matter and handed to the physician. The latter then makes one or two quick injections on the side of the abdomen, and the operation is over until the following day. The men stand it stoically enough, but the women generally have to be held, they look very much concerned over it all, and many of them forget themselves so far as to cry. As for the children, they simply howl. As a panacea for their woes, Pasteur keeps piles of sous on a table within reach, and a few disks of the shining metal usually dry even the tears of infancy in a wonderfully short space of time.

After the inoculation hours M. Pasteur oversees the studies of his pupils. For years discoveries of importance have been carried on in secrecy.

For a long time after the discussions upon the inoculations against rabies nothing would have induced the great scientist to introduce any new discovery to the public. He was so disgusted, so heart-sick with human stupidity that it required all his great courage to prevent his being tempted to leave mankind to reap the harvest of its own stubbornness.

Five years have rolled by since the inauguration of the Pasteur Institute; these years have passed in peace amidst the admiring approval of the entire world.

In the present December occurs a grand celebration of Pasteur's seventieth birthday. Testimonials, medals, addresses, tributes of all description are pouring into the Institute from every civilized country.

It may not be exaggerating to say, that among all these honors the thing that gives M. Pasteur the greatest satisfaction is the triumph of his brilliant disciple Monsieur W. M. Haffkine in having succeeded in transforming and inoculating the cholera microbe. M. Haffkine's studies in this direction have been carried on under M. Pasteur's advice during the last two

years. Not a word was breathed about them, either in scientific circles or the public at large until every scientific proof had been pushed to its utmost limits in the laboratory.

When the results were at last made known it is not strange that the attention of the whole world has been drawn toward the peaceful laboratories in the rue Dutal.

So great is the humanitarian problem now at stake that the veteran savant has buckled on his armor and descended once more into the arena of controversy in order to bring the problem to a successful issue by his sanction and authority.

Everybody has heard of Mr. Stanhope, of the New York *Herald*. He was among the first to be inoculated against cholera, and also subsequently exposed himself to all the horrors of the disease in the plague-stricken hospitals of Hamburg.

A few friends were discussing his experiment one evening last September. During the course of conversation the writer of the present paper said: "I quite understand how Stanhope had himself inoculated, and I think any one would do the same thing under certain conditions." The remark was greeted with an incredulous shrug of the shoulders and a general "Oh, that is very easy to say, but *you* would not be inoculated, would you?" The answer was an impetuous "Yes, I would." After everybody had gone home I thought the matter over and asked myself whether I had really meant what I had said and had not been carried away by the enthusiasm of a somewhat heated discussion. I found I was still of the same mind; the logical conclusion was a letter to M. Pasteur putting myself at his disposal in case he needed any new subjects for his experiments. The following morning I started for a week's country tour. To tell the truth, I did feel a bit uncomfortable about the impulsive offer I had made, and although determined to carry out my word I had the painful consciousness of an unavowed wish that the answer might be a refusal. Upon returning to Paris here is what I found.

DEAR MADAME: So far our experiments in anti-choleraic vaccination have been made upon men only. M. Pasteur is anxious to know its effect upon women and children. So we accept your offer. The experiment will have no ill effect upon your health, and its only presumable result will be to make you refractory to cholera. Please come to see me at the Pasteur Institute after your return. This letter will answer for an introduction card.

Please accept, etc.,

(Signed)

W. M. HAFFKINE.

The die was cast. There was nothing for it but to go on. I answered immediately that I would be at the Institute the following morning. The sensations of the next twenty-four hours would have made a good study for a psychologist; they were a strange mingling of exultation and hesitation. At last here was a small chance of doing something really useful, a chance of putting one's self to the test, of ascertaining whether you were capable of carrying out the projects of utility you had always nursed in the

bottom of your heart, but which, for want of opportunity, had always remained mere projects and nothing more.

To be sure the present opportunity was not a very great test of devotion, but to a certain extent it was an unpleasant one. The "*presumable result*" in Haffkine's letter had an uncanny suggestion about it that was anything but reassuring. Although a number of men had been inoculated with cholera, there was necessarily a doubt about the effect it would have upon women. Morally, I felt sure of myself, but having recovered a few months before from an attack of nervous prostration and suffering at the time from a severe cold, the physical part of the undertaking was less certain.

There was nothing to be gained by putting the thing off. Backing out of it was impossible—not from any false pride in the matter, but for the sake of one's own self-respect.

The moral side of the question won the day, and I never felt happier in my life than when I went to the Pasteur Institute the next day and found my way to Mr. Haffkine's laboratories on the second floor. I expected to meet some grizzly old savant, but was surprised to find that M. Haffkine was a very young man. He is thirty-two years old, but does not look a day over five-and-twenty. He is blond, tall, erect, remarkably well built, has deep gray-blue eyes, which are full of energy and purpose—eyes rarely possessed by those who do not carry out their purpose. His manner is a strange mixture of self-possession and timidity. He speaks somewhat slowly, almost weighing his words, with that precision so often found in men who pass their lives face to face with the great mysteries of Nature.

Almost the first question M. Haffkine asked was "Are you French?" A negative answer explained my presence. Foreigners are accustomed to see women of the Anglo-Saxon race take an active interest and play an active part in the movement of the intellectual and scientific world. French women make the influence felt by proxy; any independent action which might disturb the iron-bound laws of conventionality would lay them open to all sorts of ugly suspicions. Mrs. Grundy reduces them to playing the unsatisfactory rôle of modern Egerias.

The announcement that you are American or English—it is one and the same thing to them here—is somewhat like the Free Mason's "grip." You then meet on equal grounds; you understand each other (as a matter of course this applies exclusively to the sterner sex).

The first visit to M. Haffkine lasted over an hour. He showed me all the curiosities of his laboratories; a veritable treasure house of every ill that "flesh is heir to" in the shape of microbes preserved in glass tubes duly labeled and laid away in boxes kept in oaken cupboards lining the walls of the rooms.

The microbes are cultivated upon the surface of a solidified mixture of bouillon and gelose (or *agar-agar*, an extract of a Japanese aquatic plant). If their in-

dividuality is not sufficiently distinct when cultivated in this *milieu* it is replaced by gelatine.

The cholera microbe at present occupies the place of honor in the laboratory.

In the middle of the center table is a long row of tubes, each marked with the name and age of persons who died of cholera. The isolated germs of each disease are preserved in the bottles.

Cholera microbes are cultivated in many different kinds of *milieux*, such as potatoes, eggs, extracts of meat, etc. They are innocent looking microbes resembling little lines or commas made by a sharp pen.

Over forty people have been vaccinated for cholera so far. With the exception of Haffkine, Dr. Roux and one other person, two inoculations have been made in each case. M. Haffkine put my good will to the test by asking if I would be the fourth to undergo *three* operations.

Being a believer in the saying that you may as well be "hung for a sheep as a lamb," I consented.

The first inoculation was made with attenuated virus, which, having been preserved for a long time in phenic acid, consequently contained the venom produced by dead microbes only. The second was made with living attenuated, and the third with exalted virus. M. Haffkine began the operation by boiling the syringe until every microbe foreign to the subject had gone to the limbo of microbes that were. While the syringe was boiling he took a long pipette, stopped at the open end with cotton, broke off the thin closed end and heated the tube over a gas jet, after which he inhaled into it a little pure bouillon (containing neither germ nor any other solid substance). He then blew the bouillon into a test tube containing the gelose and microbes. When the microbes and bouillon were well mixed in the test tube he inhaled them into the pipette again and blew the emulsion into a small glass. Eight cubic centimetres of bouillon was then added and the preparations came to an end. (This description applies to the last two inoculations; the dead preserved virus is kept already prepared in diminutive glass tubes, made for exportation). As a last precaution the microbe was examined under the microscope, in order to avoid the possible intrusion of any other creature into the liquid; phenic acid was passed over the skin where the injection was to be made, and in a second the operation was over.

It is not more painful than the prick of a needle. For two or three hours you feel nothing abnormal, then distinct little pains begin at the point of inoculation and increase until getting up and sitting down become matters of serious reflection, especially when your family and friends have no idea that you have been trying to do the heroic.

Here is the report written for M. Haffkine during the hours immediately following the first inoculation. I choose this one because the symptoms were stronger and more characteristic, although analogous to those following the first and third experiments:

The second operation was made at 11:30 in the morning. My temperature was 37° 4 Centigrade, or 99° 3 Fahrenheit.

11 o'clock. Breakfasted well. So far I have only a slight pain at the point of inoculation in the right side.

If I remember last Monday's sensation correctly, I think that two hours after the first inoculation the 'injection point' was more painful than it is to-day. That may be because I know what to expect now, while the first time this pain was a surprise.

3.30 o'clock.—Temperature 37° 6 Centigrade or 99° 7 Fahrenheit. The point hurts, but not so much as it did the first time. It is not worse than the pressure of a shoe upon a somewhat painful corn.

7.30 o'clock.—Temperature 34° 6 Centigrade or 99° 7 Fahrenheit. My head is heavy, my cheeks burn and I have slight chills. The point in the side hurts about as much as it did the first time; not more. Walking is somewhat painful. The headache is scarcely worth mentioning, but it is irritating. I am out of temper. When I was a child I had the same vague wish to shake somebody when my hair was being combed. Dinner is announced, I am not hungry.

8.50 o'clock.—Temperature 37° 4 Centigrade, 99° 3 Fahrenheit. I ate a little, but without appetite. I am well with the exception of an insignificant pain in the left side.

10.40 p.m.—Temperature 37° 9 Centigrade or 100° 2 Fahrenheit. I am not so well. Headache, nausea; my cheeks are burning and icy chills are running from head to feet. I cannot overcome a horrible depression. To be frank, I should like to have a good cry, a luxury I don't often indulge in.

2 a. m.—Temperature 38° 7 Centigrade or 101° 1 Fahrenheit. Slept when I went to bed, but for a time that seemed interminable I have been half asleep and half awake. The most grotesque fancies come into my head, and I only wake entirely to say to myself that they are "only dreams," to begin the same thing again the next moment.

I have a burning sensation all over the body, but the headache has gone. The pain in the side is so intense that I can scarcely move. It reaches down the leg to the foot. Coughing is very painful. It is like tearing open a healing wound. I will blow out the light and try to go to sleep.

10 a. m., Sunday.—Temperature 37° 6 Centigrade or 99° 7 Fahrenheit. Slept until after nine, but the sleep was so agitated that it would have been preferable to be awake. I am both light and heavy headed. Have just taken my *café au lait* and am better, but the pain in the side is so strong that I don't know how I shall manage to dress.

11.30 a.m.—My cold bath did me good, and I am very much better and hope that in a few hours I will be quite well again.

11 p.m.—Temperature 37° 7 Centigrade or 99° 9 Fahrenheit. Have eaten a little and have had strong pain in the side all day. My back aches and I have been generally ill at ease; I am awfully fatigued, but this may be the effect of my cold.

Monday, 9 a.m.—Temperature 37° 0 Centigrade, or 98° 6 Fahrenheit. Passed a good night.

The only unpleasant souvenir of the second inoculation is sensitiveness in the right side.

This account, jotted down upon the spur of the moment and without the slightest view to its ever being published, tells all the story, in all sincerity, without either reticence or exaggeration.

The third experiment was very like the two others, with the exception that the headache, fever and chills were a trifle stronger, though lasting a shorter

time. On the other hand, the pain in the side was much less intense.

The bulletins of all those who have been inoculated so far agree with the above description in a greater or less degree.

In general, people who are predisposed to cholera suffer less from fever than those who would not easily have taken the disease.

The pains in the side are the most unpleasant feature of the operation, but they are much lighter than the pains accompanying a successful vaccination against smallpox.

A number of the people who have been inoculated so far have exposed themselves to every danger of catching cholera afterward. M. Haffkine, M. Hankin and a French journalist, M. Badaire, have swallowed the concentrated germs of cholera without having experienced the slightest inconvenience from the experiment.

Their having escaped the contagion is a probable, but not yet a positive, proof that the remedy is infallible. In order to test its efficacy to the utmost, M. Haffkine proposes to apply his method in the following way:

A village or district where cholera appears every year, as a regular thing, must be chosen as the center of operation. Before the periodic appearance of the disease half of the inhabitants must be inoculated.

When the epidemic is over the result can be easily verified by counting the relative number of deaths that have occurred among the inoculated and the uninoculated members of the community.

When Prince Damrong, the brother of the King of Siam, was in Paris, he begged M. Pasteur to let him know if he ever obtained a remedy against cholera, that disease being the bane of his native land.

The moment Pasteur was satisfied of Haffkine's discovery, he immediately officially announced the glad tidings to the King of Siam, at the same time requesting his permission for M. Haffkine to apply his method in one of the most afflicted villages of the country. Presumably there is no doubt as to what the answer will be.

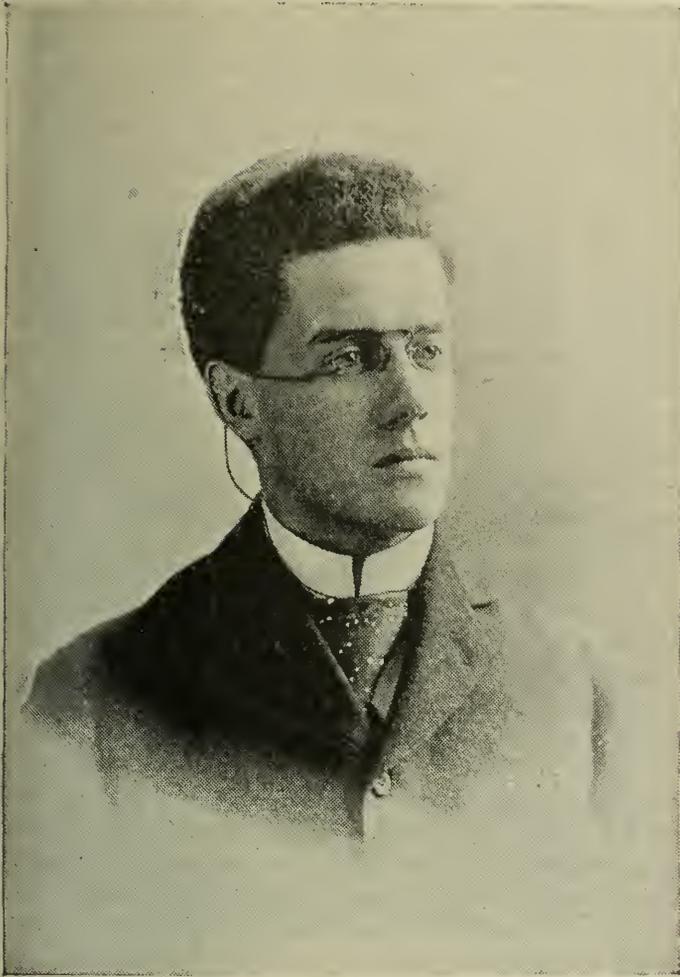
Everybody appreciates the comparative uselessness of the preventives so far employed against cholera. Scientific statistics prove that the disease will return with redoubled force this season. Our only chance of conquering it definitely comes from the Pasteur Institute.

I dash off the story of my little experiment in the hope that it may be of use.

No one can do more than his or her best for the sake of the general good. The memory of the quarantined ships, the crowded hospitals, and the crowded graveyards of last summer, should be a sufficient inducement to urge us to do everything in our power to avoid a repetition of these horrors.

If the public will help M. Haffkine in his efforts to master the disease, there is no reasonable doubt but that cholera may be stamped out within the next few years.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN AMERICA.*



GEORGE F. JAMES,

General Secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

THE University Extension movement, begun in England about twenty years ago, attracted from the beginning the attention of thoughtful educationists on this side of the water. Even during the '70's proposals were made to introduce it here, but they did not result in any permanent work. A few lecture courses were given here and there throughout

* THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July, 1891, contained an elaborate article by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, entitled "University Extension and Its Leaders." The article was an admirable historical presentation of the beginnings in this country of a remarkable educational movement and of its progress up to that date. But far more remarkable than anything that had been accomplished here before the autumn of 1891 have been our achievements in University Extension during the past eighteen months; and the present article is designed to set forth from the time point of December, 1892, the state of that movement in all parts of the United States and in Canada. Dr. Adams' article was accompanied by excellent portraits of Professor Adams himself, the lamented Arnold Toynbee, Bishop John H. Vincent, President William R. Harper of the Chicago University, President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Eliot of Harvard, President Patton of Princeton, President Low of Columbia, Provost Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, President C. K. Adams then of Cornell now of Wisconsin University, President Northrop of the University of Minnesota, Mr. George E. Vincent of Chautauqua, Mr. Melvil Dewey, Mr. George Henderson, Prof. Edmund J. James and Prof. Richard G. Moulton. A prize was awarded Dr. Adams for this article by the University of the State of New York. Copies of the REVIEW for that month may be obtained from this office.

the country by college and university men, but they were not followed up by any system of organization, so that they failed of their full effect. Toward the close of the '80's the sudden and marvelous awakening in England on this subject, followed by a development of interest in the local centers which eclipsed all that had existed before, attracted again public attention on this side. Everything pointed toward a new realization of the importance of the movement. Addresses on the subject before societies and educational institutions, magazine articles, discussions before teachers' associations, all indicated a ripeness of conditions for a new educational impulse.

It was fortunate for the future of University Extension in the United States that it attracted at this juncture the attention and interest of one of the most prominent of American educators, the genial and accomplished Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. William Pepper. Other men had talked about the movement, had written for magazines concerning it, had argued in its behalf, had encouraged others to take it up, and some had even succeeded in persuading a few communities and lecturers to try experiments in a half-hearted and spasmodic way. But it was reserved for Dr. Pepper really to take up the subject in a vigorous and practical manner which ensured its success from the outset and thus encouraged others to follow in his footsteps. With that foresight and insight which characterizes all Dr. Pepper's actions and which has brought the University of Pennsylvania, under his direction, within the short period of ten years from the grade of a third or fourth rate college into the very front rank of American universities, a scheme of work was devised and put into execution which produced remarkable results within a very short time. Dr. Pepper realized, as no one else had done so clearly, that in order to start this movement it would be necessary to get funds. No attempt based on mere recommendations would, in his opinion, succeed. He put at the service of the cause those rare powers of persuasion which have made him one of the greatest college presidents of the time, and succeeded in interesting a large number of prominent business men in Philadelphia in the work of raising a guarantee fund. In a short time a fund of \$7,500 per year for five years, aggregating, therefore, some \$37,500, was subscribed. In this work the names of Charles C. Harrison, Justus C. Strawbridge, John H. Converse, Frederick B. Miles, Charlemagne Tower, Charles E. Bushnell, Craige Lippincott, Samuel Wagner, Stuart Wood, J. G. Rosengarten, John S. MacIntosh, Charles Wood, testify to the deep interest which representative Philadelphians feel in this great movement.

The most significant sign of the success attained was the widespread interest which was aroused in all the circles of municipal activity. The manufacturing firms of Bement, Miles & Co., the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and William Sellers have been as generous in their contributions and as close in their sympathy

as have the heads of such business houses as Strawbridge & Clothier and the J. B. Lippincott Co. Lawyers, physicians and ministers, prominent in their professions, have joined on the Local Council; the press has, from first to last, been untiring in its support, while such constant friends of education as Mr. C. C. Harrison and Mr. Joseph Wharton have added this cause to their already numerous interests.

Nor did these and similar men rest content with giving of their money, but many of them contributed their time and effort to help make the work succeed. The very general participation in the Extension work by busy men and women proves the remarkable influence of this method of instruction over the best minds in the community. A society was formed for the purpose of promoting the work of University Extension



PRESIDENT HENRY WADE ROGERS,
Of Northwestern University.

sion; the secretary of the society was sent to England to study the English movement on the ground, and to secure, if possible, the most successful English University Extension organizer and lecturer, Mr. Moulton, of Cambridge, for a season's work. The report of the secretary was so favorable that the society under Dr. Pepper's lead immediately closed with Mr. Moulton's terms, engaging him for five months' work. The enterprise thus begun was so immediately and unexpectedly successful that the organizers of the work determined to put it on such a foundation as would render it at once permanent and general.

As the first step in this movement the local society was reorganized and expanded to a national society with a distinct purpose of promoting the extension of the work in all parts of the country wherever people could be interested in it. To do this, however, it was necessary to secure as directing and organizing president of the Society some one of great execu-

tive ability; of broad and liberal training, of wide educational experience. The man was fortunately at hand in Prof. Edmund J. James, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, a man of the most extensive knowledge of educational theories and of educational institutions, and deeply interested in all forms of popular education. Professor James brought to the post a happy combination of the qualities necessary to broaden and deepen the foundations of this great work. An unusually large acquaintanceship among educational men of all grades and types enabled him from the start to secure the hearty cooperation of men prominent in the field of university, college and secondary instruction throughout the country. His own educational standing, evidenced anew lately by flattering calls to professorships in three of our greatest universities, created a confidence in the thoroughly educational character of the movement, and also a belief in the practicalness of any plans approved by his judgment; while the evidence of the probable stable character of the work, implied in the willingness of such a man to give liberally of his time and strength to its development, was the best encouragement to young men to prepare themselves for thoroughly efficient work in this field. The hopes entertained from his taking charge of the direction of the work have been more than realized. The Society has strengthened and broadened its work in every direction, until it is not too much to say that every successful University Extension experiment in the country owes a large debt of gratitude to the society. In what this service consists can be seen from a brief glance at what the American Society has done under his leadership.

THE WORK OF THE FIRST YEAR.

The experimental efforts of the first season, November, 1890, to May, 1891, had resulted in the formation of more than a score of local centers, many of them in Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity, others, however, in more distant parts of Pennsylvania, and in the neighboring States of New Jersey and Delaware. The well-defined aim of the Society has been to co-operate with existing organizations and to supplement by its own system their educational efforts. These centers were accordingly formed in connection with libraries, institutes, branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, literary clubs and various organizations of workingmen. Where there were no such institutions or where the existing body did not enter upon the active organization of the work, a representative local committee was formed for its guidance. To this broad view of its relations with other educational agencies the success attained by the Society was largely due. At the centers thus formed there were given during the first six months forty-three (43) lecture courses, covering a large number of subjects and including nineteen courses on literature, eight on history, and two or more on mathematics, physics, botany and zoology. The average attendance at the courses indicated that not less than 10,000 persons had profited within this short time by the advantages thus offered.

THE SEASON OF 1891-92.

At the opening of the season of 1891-92 the American Society, reorganized with a view to the deepening and broadening of its influence, entered upon its work with the concrete advantages of a year's successful experience, with well-trained local committees enthusiastic over the results already accomplished, and with a staff of distinguished lecturers who had added to the scholarship of the study and the training of the classroom, the skill in presentation and illustration which can best be acquired before a popular audience. The faculties of Princeton, Lehigh, Lafayette, Swarthmore, Haverford, Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania had given to its force many of their most successful teachers; while the staff of the general offices included several active and efficient organizers. Under these conditions the exceptional record of the Society during its second year is not surprising. Of the centers formed during the first year twenty-three continued well directed and well sustained work. To this number were added not less than thirty-nine (39) new centers, covering not only Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, but Connecticut and Virginia. Instead of the somewhat haphazard selection of subjects which had obtained during the first season, many centers arranged now for a well-chosen succession of courses along definite lines. The feature of lecture *series* which had already distinguished the University Extension movement from preceding efforts at adult education was thus still further emphasized. The subjects of literature and history, and to a less degree of physical and natural sciences, retained their popularity. For the first time in the history of Extension teaching, however, the subject of political economy was received with special favor, largely due, it must be said, to the scholarship, pedagogical skill and pleasing address of one of the staff lecturers of the Society, Mr. Edward T. Devine, Fellow of the Whar-

ton School of Finance and Economy. At the fifty-nine (59) active centers of this season, one hundred and twenty (120) lecture courses were given to an average attendance of not less than 25,000.

THE EXTENSION CIRCUIT.

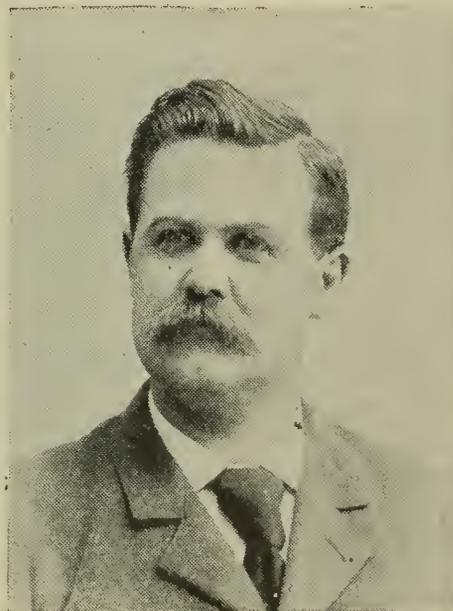
The Society was enabled to expand its work over a half-dozen States, not only by the careful co-operation of the colleges and universities affiliated with it, but also by the development of a special feature of its own, namely, the University Extension "circuit." The organization of local centers at considerable distances, not only from its general offices, but also from any higher educational institution, seemed at first hardly feasible. But by carefully choosing towns within easy distance of each other, and arranging for them lectures by the same instructor to continue on the different evenings of the week through the period of an Extension course, this problem was successfully solved and one more model lesson was offered by the Society to all engaged in Extension work throughout the country.

A TYPICAL CENTER.

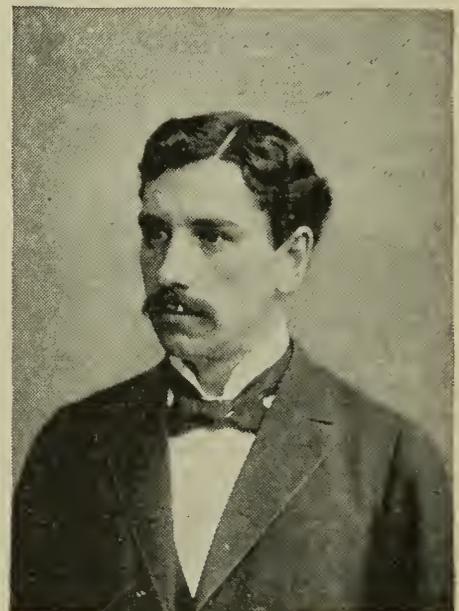
A singular example of the flexibility of the University Extension system, and of the possibility of adapting it to widely varying conditions, may be seen by a momentary comparison of some typical centers of very different kind. The largest local center of the country, and the one at which most courses have been given, is the Association Local Center in Philadelphia. At this center during the first year five lecture courses were given. During the second year no less than ten courses were given, aggregating sixty-three (63) lectures, and including among the subjects two courses on literature, four on political economy, and one on geography. For the first time in the history of the movement, a course on money was arranged for bank clerks, and courses on mathematics and physics were largely attended by mechanics and artisans. Such a variety of



HENRY W. ROLFE,
Staff Lecturer of the American Society.



PRESIDENT JOHN M. COULTER,
Indiana University.



EDWARD T. DEVINE,
Staff Lecturer of the American Society.

subjects could be offered only at a center in a populous community and one possessing a large and varied natural constituency. On the other hand, equally successful results attended the efforts of those directing Extension centers, not only in the towns and even in the small villages, but at almost isolated points to which farmers actually drove from miles in every direction.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LITERATURE.

It is safe to say that the thing which contributed largely to making these distant and widely differing centers parts of a homogeneous whole was the far-sighted policy of the Society in establishing a monthly journal, which should be its medium of communication with its own members and those attending the courses of the local centers. *University Extension* has, however, been much more than a local bulletin. It is rather a magazine of which the aim is to present a discussion of Extension methods and ideas, with reports from centers, societies and universities engaged in Extension teaching. It has been so conducted as to be of value not only to all connected with University Extension work, but to all interested in any new and important phase of educational progress. There have been discussions by university professors and other specialists of the best methods of Extension instruction, and there have been discussions and contributions from prominent Englishmen of questions which have arisen in that country. These features, with personal notices and editorial notes, have made the journal indispensable to educational specialists and interesting to general readers. The tone of the journal is hopeful, but not extravagant. Its editors have not hesitated to give frequent expression of their confidence in the future of University Extension and in the great value of the work now in progress; yet they do not hesitate to allow opportunity for the expression of any unfavorable criticism of particular features, or to give currency to any honest and well-founded doubts concerning the system itself.

This is, however, only a part of the publication work of the Society. The *Handbook of University Extension*—edited by the general secretary, George F. James—is supplemented by many important addresses delivered at the various meetings of the Society and printed for general distribution, and by monographs on various phases of the movement from men prominent in English and American education. These, with the various circulars of the Society and a large list of syllabi on the Extension subjects of instruction, have been of untold service in spreading an accurate idea of the aims and possibilities of the work. Wherever an effort has been made for the first time to introduce this system the publications of the Society have been invariably employed with the best possible results. On the early perception of the importance of this element has depended much of the efficiency of the Society, and to it is due the general recognition on both sides of the Atlantic that the United States has taken the lead in the production and publication of University Extension literature.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF 1891.

One of the most important events of the second year of Extension work was the National Conference on this subject, held under the auspices of the American Society in Philadelphia, on December 29-31, 1891. This was attended by delegates from nearly half the States in the Union and from more than fifty (50) institutions of higher learning, and led to an important increase in the interest taken in the movement throughout the country. Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, took a prominent part in the exercises of the Conference, as did also Mr. Michael E. Sadler, student and steward of Christ Church, Oxford, and secretary of the Oxford Delegation for University Extension. The meeting was the most important ever held in the history of the movement and the "Proceedings" form a most important volume on the subject, and one which touches, as Mr. Sadler himself said, the "high water mark" of University Extension literature.

INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

At the end of the second year the Society had accomplished, not only for the Middle States in which its direct teaching activity was manifest, but also for the whole country, the definite results thus outlined. A careful consideration of the state of the movement and of the educational conditions of the country seeming to point so clearly to many benefits which could be secured through the American Society, and which would certainly not be obtained in any other way, led those who had so far been active in connection with it to ask for a charter of incorporation and to lay before the members of the Society and of the council chosen from the faculties of nearly a hundred co-operating colleges and universities such amendments to the constitution as were thus made necessary. On June 6th, at a meeting of the American Society held in Philadelphia, the constitution was accordingly revised and the incorporation of the Society, thus provided for and since completed, is full guarantee of the permanency of this valuable work.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SEMINARY.

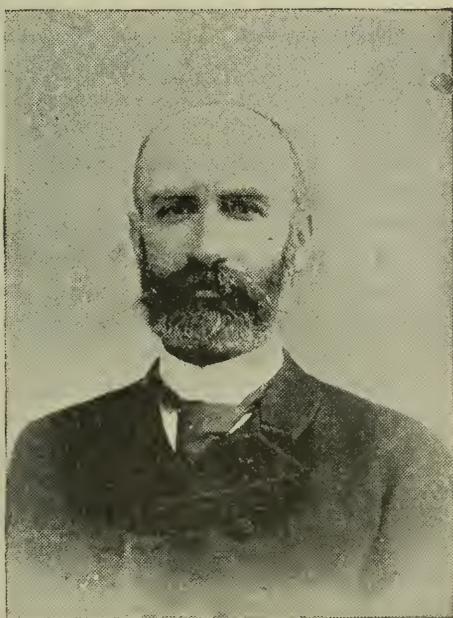
The year which has just opened has been already marked by two striking developments in the movement. The first was the University Extension Seminary for the training of lecturers and organizers, established in Philadelphia by the Society at the suggestion and largely through the efforts of the general secretary, George F. James. It is singular that in the history of twenty years of Extension work in England no plan has been devised for the training of lecturers, although the pressing need was constantly felt, and perhaps nothing more thoroughly justifies the mode of organization so far adopted in this country than does this important advance, which could not otherwise have been so easily or quickly accomplished. The correlating influence of the American Society may be seen by a glance at the names which appear on the list of lecturers before the seminary. President Charles De Garmo, of Swarthmore; President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford; Hon. William T. Harris,

United States Commissioner of Education; President James MacAlister, of the Drexel Institute; Professors James, Patten and Fullerton, of the University of Pennsylvania, with a number of distinguished lecturers from other parts of the United States, and even from England, form a faculty which illustrates at once the universal interest in this subject and the common meeting ground of all workers afforded by the Society.

This helpful influence in correlating all active efforts in University Extension teaching has been strengthened by a plan of general co-operation proposed by the Society, to assist colleges and universities in this movement. The plan includes the offer, first, to place at the disposal of any university or college the circulars, addresses and syllabi of the Society, and even to distribute these publications from the office to the persons indicated by the institution as likely to be interested in the subject. Second, if closer co-operation should be preferred, to form centers in or near such institutions to be provided with lecturers from the institution itself. Or, third, to send if desired its own staff of lecturers, when circumstances will permit, to engage in Extension work under the auspices of the university or college; these lecturers to be considered members for the time being of the staff of the institution. The plan contemplates, moreover, the issuing of certificates by the Society, in connection with such co-operating institutions, for the lectures and examinations which they carry on.

EXTENSION IN NEW YORK.

In New York the University Extension movement has a special standing, through the action of the State Legislature in granting an appropriation for this purpose to be expended under the direction of the University of the State. To Mr. Melvil Dewey is due most largely the credit of showing clearly the importance of the movement to the members of the Legislature, which he accomplished by a systematic circulation of the publications of the American Society, and by a well organized campaign of education on the part of those connected with the higher institutions of the State. The efforts of the Regents in the line of University Extension were especially facilitated by the ad-



PROFESSOR WILFRED H. MUNRO,
Director of University Extension for
Rhode Island.



BEVERLY E. WARNER,
Connecticut State Representative of
the American Society.

mirable equipment of the University in the State Library and in the Examination department, while the executive force of the University aided most effectively the work of organizing and administering the centers. Mr. Dewey has emphasized most fully the importance of the public library as the real corner-stone of University Extension, claiming

rightly that the mission of the University Extension lecturer is less to instruct than to inspire, and that his success is measured by that interest in his audience which leads them to read, and by the aid he gives in the use of books. During the first season of active work, 1891-92, centers were organized at Albany, Albion, Ballston, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Gloversville, Rochester, Watertown and Yonkers. The season opens this year with all these centers ready for active work and with new centers, which have been formed at Attica, Batavia, Lockport, Peekskill and Tarrytown. The appropriation from the State was not renewed by the last Legislature, but by economical management there are still funds for this purpose, and it is hoped that the work accomplished will lead to further grants from the State.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

In New England, Brown University was the first to begin actively University Extension work, organizing it as a department of the University under the direction of Prof. Wilfred H. Munro. During the season of 1891-92 thirty-five courses (of 12 lectures each) were given in sixteen towns by fourteen lecturers. The peculiarity of the Brown University work is that it is largely of a class nature. The lecturer's fee for a course of twelve lectures is \$100, which makes possible the organization of centers in small towns, and results for the most part in classes of from thirty to fifty persons. Especially noteworthy is one course on practical physics, organized for the skilled workmen of a leading manufacturing company. On the opening of the work this season it is clear that much better results will be obtained, educationally speaking, than in the past. The number of centers remains about the same, with the prospect of further organization in the course of the winter. Centers are located, not only at various points in Rhode

Island, but also at Stonington, Conn., and Brockton, Clinton and Attleboro, Mass.

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

In Connecticut the most noteworthy Extension work done last year was at Bridgeport, where Mr. Devine, of the American Society, lectured on economics under the auspices of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. The course was especially remarkable as being the starting point in the organization of the state society. Mr. Beverly E. Warner, president of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, which had arranged for the first course, became interested in the movement, and through his efforts and the co-operation of the American Society and that of many active educators of the State, a meeting was arranged at Hartford on April 30 of representatives from Yale, Trinity, Wesleyan, Hartford Theological and other institutions. At this meeting the Connecticut Society was formally organized as a State branch of the American Society, with a council made up of representatives from the colleges and universities mentioned. Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale University, was chosen President, Mr. F. B. Hartranft, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, Secretary, and Rev. Beverly E. Warner was appointed the official representative of the American Society. The Connecticut Society is now extending its membership throughout the State and is actively organizing centers at important points.

In Northern New England, Bowdoin College offers Extension courses which have been given in several towns in the State. Colby University has also entered the field. Courses on mineralogy, by Prof. W. S. Bailey; French Revolution, by Prof. Shailer Matthews, and German literature, by Dr. A. Marquardt, have already been delivered.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN NEW JERSEY.

Extension work in New Jersey has been largely organized by the American Society. At nine active centers last year twenty-two courses in history, literature, economics and science were delivered by its staff lecturers, and others from the faculties of the Universities of Pennsylvania and Princeton. This work has been admirably supplemented on the scientific side by Rutgers, the Agricultural College of the State, which issued in the fall of 1891 circulars announcing the intention of the college to do Extension work. In the course of the year lectures were given on astronomy, agriculture, electricity, chemistry and botany in five of the largest towns of the State. The work is continued this year under the efficient management of Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., the director of this department. The work has been of a specially practical nature, and has in several instances appealed especially to the farmers of the State.

EXTENSION WORK IN OHIO.

In Ohio the most effective organization so far developed is the Cleveland Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the success of which is largely due to the well-directed efforts of President Charles

F. Thwing, of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University. During 1891-92 sixteen courses were given at nine different points in the State, although the forming of centers was not begun until February. One of the most promising features of the work was the resulting formation of students' associations to continue the subjects of the different lecture courses during the summer months. As the result of the course on astronomy a club was formed for the study of the constellations, the members of which went every Monday evening through the summer to the observatory of Adelbert College for practical work with the telescope. Secretary E. O. Stevens reports courses in literature and science as now being given at six centers, with a total attendance of about 800. A noteworthy feature is a class for teachers at Association Hall, which is pursuing a course in American literature, especially arranged by the lecturer to adjust it to the needs of teachers in the public schools of Cleveland. The class began work with about three to four hundred in attendance. The society offers 48 courses by about two dozen lecturers from the faculties of Adelbert College and the College for Women of the Western Reserve University and the Case School of Applied Science.

At Toledo, Supt. W. W. Compton of the city schools, has been active in arranging Extension courses, which were given last year by professors from the University of Michigan and Oberlin University on economics, English literature, geology, chemistry and physics. The work is being pushed with equal energy and even better prospects this year.

The work in Cincinnati has been carried on by members of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, especially for the benefit of teachers. The lectures are given on Saturday and included last year three courses of thirty lectures on Latin, chemistry and history. The courses offered this year include a wide variety of subjects, duplicating very largely the actual work within the college walls, with other courses arranged especially to lead up to these. Prof. W. O. Sproull, who has introduced and largely systematized the work, reports that it has done more for the cause of higher education in Cincinnati than any other movement during a score of years. It has impressed forcibly on the public mind the importance of higher education and strengthened the influence of the University not only among the teachers of the city, but among the ministers, editors, lawyers and business men who have attended the courses.

An effort to introduce greater system in the University Extension work of Ohio has taken the form of a state society, organized in the spring of 1892, of which President Charles W. Super, of the Ohio University, is the head. At a meeting of the Council on November 18, it was decided to secure a State organizer who should assist in developing the work in connection with the fourteen or fifteen colleges represented in the society.

THE UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA.

The first University Extension center in Indiana was formed by a committee of the Branch Associa-



PROFESSOR JAMES A. WOODBURN,
University of Indiana.



LYMAN P. POWELL,
University of Wisconsin.



PROFESSOR FRANK W. BLACKMAR,
University of Kansas.

tion of Collegiate Alumnae, of which Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall was Chairman. The work was organized in affiliation with the American Society, and in the spring of 1890 Dr. J. W. Jenks, then of Indiana University, gave a course of twelve lectures on "The Elements of Political Economy." The growing interest in Extension teaching led the faculty of Indiana University to appoint in June, 1891, a committee on University Extension. In the fall of that year, courses were announced on a dozen different subjects, and during the year lectures were given by members of the faculty in Indianapolis, Evansville and New Albany, and in Louisville and Chicago. Prof. James A. Woodburn, chairman of the Extension committee, and himself one of the most successful lecturers on the staff, reports courses as now arranged in Evansville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Spiceland, and in Louisville, Ky., and in Chicago and Evanston, Ill. Six of these courses are double series of twelve lectures, making in all 108 lectures. The centers vary in size from 50 to 200 in the audience, 30 to 100 in the class, and are mostly made up of teachers with from ten to twenty per cent. of others. Much of the success of the work is due to President John M. Coulter, who has himself lectured on botany, and contributed much to the better organization of centers in the larger cities.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

In Louisville, Ky., University Extension found an early supporter in Dr. James Louis Howe of the Polytechnic Society. For nearly twenty years lectures have been given by the society somewhat on the University Extension plan. Dr. Howe, having passed the summer of '91 in the study of the system as developed in the East, entered actively upon a plan of work which had been approved by the American Society and gave lectures on chemistry in the poly-

technic lecture room on Friday afternoons. During the past winter very successful courses on botany and literature were given by President J. M. Coulter and Prof. O. B. Clark of the University of Indiana, under the direction of the Teachers' Association. Later in the year Dr. Edward W. Bemis, then of Vanderbilt University, gave a course on economics in Louisville, which was repeated at Bowling Green, Frankfort and Lexington, and also at Evansville, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn. University Extension courses are continued this year at Louisville with a series of twelve lectures on dramatic literature by Professor Clark and a series of the same length on botany by President Coulter.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The University of Michigan on November 18, 1891, took formal action on University Extension by appointing a committee, which reported in favor of the work, and by action of the Regents the University announced that "desiring to assist local bodies in the work of University Extension, the University has arranged the following courses of instruction according to the general plan of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching." The first Extension center was established at Detroit and courses were given on literature, political economy and chemistry. During the year members of the faculty lectured also at Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Bay City and Toledo, Ohio. The *University Record* of November, 1892, announces a list of twenty-three courses, from which selection can be made for the present year.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Chicago has become, as it was destined to be, the great center of University Extension work in the Mississippi Valley. On May 22, 1891, on invitation of many leading citizens of Chicago, President Edmund J.

James, of the American Society, gave an address on this subject, which was the first step toward the organization on November 28 of the Chicago Society for University Extension, formed by representatives of the Indiana and Illinois State Universities, of Northwestern, Lake Forest and DePauw Universities, and Beloit and Wabash Colleges. Mr. Jerome H. Raymond, secretary of the Society, reports active centers at the Newberry Library, Union Park, Oakland, the Central Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, and in Ravenswood, Wilmette, La Grange, Rochelle, Delphi, Aurora and Oak Park. The joint action of many



PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS,
University of Chicago.

leading institutions, covering in their natural area of influence a large extent of territory, is a most important feature in the development of the movement. The opportunity before the Chicago Society is one which is limited only by the energy of its agents and the amount of substantial financial support which the friends of the work in Chicago may be led to give it.

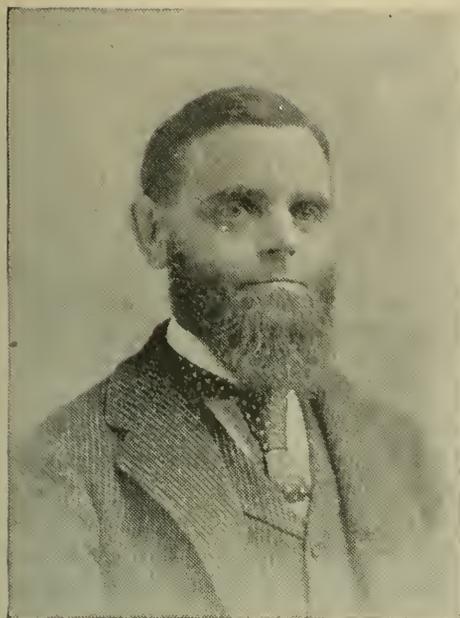
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The University of Chicago, in the outline of its future activity, has given large space to the work of University Extension, which is organized as a distinct department of the University. Not only have arrangements been made for regular courses of lectures, with accompanying features of the syllabus, the class, the examination and certificate, but special

provision has been made for systematic courses of class instruction in Chicago and outside points, and also for the work of correspondence teaching in connection with the Chautauqua system. The large endowment of the University of Chicago has made possible the systematic development of the work beyond what has been attempted in any other place, and much benefit will doubtless accrue to the whole movement from the liberality shown it here. The Director of the Extension Department, Mr. George Henderson, who during his two years' connection with the American Society gained the fullest knowledge of the work, is assisted by several sub-secretaries, and the staff of lecturers is as fully provided for. In addition to a number of the regular faculty who will give a portion of their time to Extension work, President Harper has secured for the sole advantage of this department several of the most successful Extension lecturers of the United States and England, including Dr. Edward W. Bemis, of the Vanderbilt University, and Dr. Thomas J. Lawrence, of England. The important work of organization during this, the opening year of the University, will be largely aided by the experience and enthusiasm of Dr. Richard Green Moulton, who for six months is giving his entire time to the University. The large Extension force of the University of Chicago has already proved a great aid to the Chicago Society, before many of the centers of which its lecturers are now engaged.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN WISCONSIN.

In many respects the most interesting development of the University Extension movement has been in the State of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1891 the faculty of the University announced the willingness of its members to fill, as far as circumstances should permit, engagements for outside work. It was not possible for the University fully to satisfy the demand for courses, which immediately made itself felt. Before the New Year came many of the faculty were forced to refuse further invitations, and in the course of the year one had given a course on literature seventeen times. A course on American history was given eight times, on geology seven, on bacteriology six, on economics three; and on electricity, Scandinavian literature and botany each, two times. Thirty-four towns and cities, ranging in size from Milwaukee, with a population of over 200,000 inhabitants, to Poynette, with 517 inhabitants, were visited, and fifty courses were given. Invitations from twenty-four other cities were received, many of them outside the State. An estimated average attendance on the lectures was 170 and on the classes 91. To 93, who passed the examinations, University certificates were awarded, accrediting them with a one-fifth study for one term at the University. As a result of the experience of the year and after a careful consideration of the relation of the University to this work, President C. K. Adams recommended as one of the first acts of his new administration the formation of an Extension department in the University and the addition to the faculty of men who should devote themselves principally to this work.



JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE,
Merchant.

GEORGE T. BAER,
Railroad Official.

JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN,
Lawyer.

JOHN S. MACINTOSH,
Clergyman.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
Journalist.

FREDERICK B. MILES,
Manufacturer.

REPRESENTATIVE PHILADELPHIA FRIENDS AND "BACKERS" OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Mr. Lyman P. Powell was chosen secretary of the department, and on him was laid the responsibility of promoting the organization of centers, of editing a bulletin for State use, and also an Extension department in the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*. So far this year ten centers have been organized, many of them in the extreme portions of the State. The prospects are that more courses will be given than were delivered last year, thirty-five engagements having already been made. A special phase of University Extension activity in Wisconsin will doubtless be developed in connection with the Farmers' Institutes, which were established under the control of the University by a law passed in 1885, and for which the

General Assembly now appropriates \$12,000 annually. The close connection which is thus established between the University and the large farming population of the State will certainly contribute directly to the rapid and effective organization of centers. It is only fair to say that, judging by results, no university has so far organized University Extension so carefully, and that nowhere are conditions more favorable to the work than in Wisconsin, and under the direction of an active and efficient secretary, and aided by a large and growing staff of lecturers, University Extension in Wisconsin will certainly prove a most important factor in the education of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The first Extension courses given in Minnesota were started in the fall of '90 by Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Minneapolis, who introduced four courses on international law, English literature, history and railroading. The lectures were given in the library with an average attendance of about 300. In the winter of 1891-92 the Minnesota branch of the Collegiate Alumnae took up the work and arranged two courses, one on astronomy, by Professor Payne of Carleton College, and the other a series of ten lectures on "Sixty Years' of American Politics," by Prof. Harry P. Judson. The average attendance was double that of the first year and the center closed with a surplus of \$400. Professor Judson also gave a course in Faribault, arranged especially by Superintendent West for the benefit of the High School, which was so successful that the work was continued during a second series of six lectures. Especial interest attaches to the Duluth University Extension Center, which was organized in the fall of 1891 by Mr. A. H. Viele. The great distance of Duluth from any university town made the experiment much more hazardous and expensive. The success, however, of the course of twelve lectures on economics, by Professor Folwell of the University of Minnesota, was such as to insure the continuance of the center during this year.

AT THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Iowa organized its Extension work in the fall of 1891, and during the winter courses were given in Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa City. Single lectures on subjects connected with university studies were given also at Muscatine, Burlington and other places, while one course on economics was given by a member of the faculty at Quincy, Ill. One course on "Early Colonial History" has been delivered this year at Davenport. A second course will be given at Davenport on natural science, and will be repeated at Muscatine.

EXTENSION WORK IN KANSAS.

Next to the work at Brown University and that in connection with the University of Wisconsin, the most efficient organization of Extension teaching by any independent institution is that of the University of Kansas, which announced in the fall of 1891 courses on the various subjects of the college curriculum. Work was begun in Topeka and Kansas City, Mo., with courses on electricity and economics, the latter by Prof. Frank W. Blackmar. The former course was repeated at Kansas City and additional courses on English and German literature were given at the same center. A second course at Topeka was given on political economy. Lectures were also given on chemistry at Olathe, astronomy and geology at Wichita, and a course on literature at Abilene. In the announcement of the present year are included thirty-one courses, four of which—electricity, literature, political economy and sanitation—are now being given at Wichita, Leavenworth and Kansas City.

Lectures on geology and paleontology are engaged by the Emporia center, and a course of twelve lectures on taxation has been called for by Kansas City. The work is much better organized than was the case last year, and its effectiveness has increased by fifty per cent.

COLORADO, WYOMING AND CALIFORNIA.

In Colorado the first University Extension work was done by the Denver Society, established in direct connection with the American Society. Of this, Chancellor William F. McDowell, of the University of Denver, is president, and many of the foremost educators of the State are on its executive committee. In addition to the work in Denver, where the Colorado State College and the University of Colorado co-operate with the University of Denver, courses have been established at various points in the State.

The Wyoming University Extension Association was organized at Laramie by President A. A. Johnson, of the State University, in October, 1891, and has already made its influence strongly felt. On the Pacific Coast California has not been behind the other States, and has used this system to extend the influence and benefits of its higher institutions. The University of California announced Extension courses in the fall of 1891, and during the winter courses on history, literature, mathematics, ethics and political economy were given in various parts of San Francisco, while outside of the city classes were organized in San José, Oakland, San Diego. The lectures chosen were on evolution, by President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, on astronomy, by Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, and on ethics, by Professor Howison, of the State University. The courses tended here, as everywhere else, directly to the advantage of the University in increasing public interest in its work. A clear proof of this was offered by the action of the class following the lectures on Shakespeare by Professor Charles M. Gayley, of the University of California, which generously contributed \$200 to the University for the purchase of books on this subject.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY.

It is interesting to note that the successful organization of the Extension work in the United States has inspired our neighbor on the North to similar efforts. On November 5 and 6, 1891, a conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Education was held in Toronto to discuss this subject. The evening address of the first day was by President Edmund J. James, of the American Society, who pointed out the place of University Extension in a general scheme of popular education and emphasized the importance of the movement as supplementing the primary and secondary schools, and as extending greatly the influence of the higher institutions of learning. The account he gave of what had been accomplished in the United States was the first impulse toward the organization on the succeeding day of the Canadian Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the constitution of which was modeled on that of the Amer-

can Society. The late Sir Daniel Wilson, of Toronto University, was chosen president, and the Chancellors of Trinity, Queen and Laval Universities were elected on the advisory council. Centers were established during the first year at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Hamilton and St. John, and courses are now being given in a number of cities.

THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The second National Conference on University Extension will have met in Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Society on December 28-30. The welcoming address of Provost William Pepper at the Drexel Institute, on Wednesday evening, December 28, was expected to recount not only the developments already mentioned, but also the formation by the American Society of centers in Maryland and West Virginia, in addition to those already founded in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. Reports from other parts of the United States indicate the successful work by the various city, district and State societies, and by colleges which have actively entered this extra-mural teaching. President Henry Wade Rogers, of the Northwestern University, one of the most active workers of the Chicago Society for University Extension, delivers the leading address of the first evening. The discussions of Thursday and Friday were to be practical in their nature, and include the consideration of general organization, administration of the local center, the duties and training of the lecturer, the distinctive features of University Extension work as compared with university instruction, the function of the library in this movement, and other questions of vital interest. The well-known hospitality of Philadelphia was generously extended to the delegates. The proceedings of the conference, to be published by the Society, will prove a most interesting and instructing volume.

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS.

The English University Extension leaders whom the American Society has invited each year to lecture under its auspices, have included the most prominent workers, both of Oxford and Cambridge. To Richard G. Moulton, of Cambridge, was due much of the success of the first year and to him University Extension in America owes a debt, fittingly acknowledged by the University of Pennsylvania in granting him at the time of the annual commencement of 1890 the degree of doctor of philosophy. Mr. Michael E. Sadler, of Christ Church, Oxford, whose pleasing and helpful presence at the first National Conference the delegates on that occasion will long remember, is, perhaps, the most active and enthusiastic of the young Englishmen who, refusing tempting offers in other professions, are devoting themselves to the cause of popular education. Mr. Sadler's colleague, Mr. Halford J. Mackinder, who has just been appointed student of Christ Church and director of the University Extension College at Reading, gave most successful courses at the leading centers of the American

Society in March and April of 1892. Fortunate as it has been in the past in the invitation it has extended to Englishmen, the Society is equally so in securing for a period of three months this winter Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, Fellow of Balliol College and the most popular and successful of the Oxford staff. Mr. Shaw has yielded the chance of high preferment in the church and resigned an important living to devote



MICHAEL E. SADLER.

Secretary of the Oxford University-Extension.

himself entirely to this work, especially to lecturing among workingmen's centers.

AMERICAN EXTENSION LECTURERS.

The kindly bonds which have thus been formed between the mother country and America were still further strengthened during the past summer by the invitation of the Oxford authorities to Mr. Edward T. Devine and Mr. Henry W. Rolfe, staff lecturers of the American Society, to lecture at the summer meeting of 1892. Mr. Devine's success as a University Extension lecturer, which has already been recognized by a leading university in the offer of a professorship in this subject, was quickly recognized on the other side, and varied qualities of high order made his lectures one of the special features of the meeting. Mr. Henry W. Rolfe, editor of *University Extension*, whose successful work had been noticed by Mr. Sad-

ler on his visit to this country, was invited especially to deliver a course on the "Authors of the Concord School."

CONCLUSION.

To the Extension lecturer, indeed, too much credit can hardly be given for the success of this work. University men already loaded with their academic duties have, from a high sense of their duty to American education, cheerfully undertaken the extra burden. The movement has been especially fortunate in the character of the men who have been attracted to it. In New England, President Andrews, of Brown, and Professor McCook, of Trinity; in New York, Professors Jenks and Ross, of Cornell; Professor Mace, of Syracuse; Professor Boyesen, of Columbia, and Professor Gilmore, of Rochester; in New Jersey, Dean Murray, Professors Young, Scott and Magie, of Princeton, are only a few of the distinguished scholars who have been foremost in the Extension field. President Warfield, of Lafayette; Professor Perrine, of Bucknell; Professors Giddings and Andrews, of Bryn Mawr; Professor Sherwood, late of the Wharton School, now of Johns Hopkins; Professors Thorpe, Cheyney and Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professors Demmon and Adams, of Michigan; Wright, of Oberlin; Boughton, of Ohio; Thwing,

Crew and Pearson, of Northwestern, and Turner, of Wisconsin, are others who have been most earnest supporters of the movement.

It is plain from the preceding account that University Extension in the United States has more than justified the most sanguine hopes of its supporters. It has taken root in all sections of the country, and all sections have contributed their share to its practical development. To Philadelphia institutions, Philadelphia men and Philadelphia money is due the credit of first organizing the work in a practical way in such a form as to stimulate and aid organization elsewhere. But Brown University was the first institution of high rank to incorporate the movement as a branch of University work; New York led the way toward State support and organization; Chicago has shown a broad conception of the work and a willingness to spend largely of University funds for the purpose, and to recognize its scholarly character by giving University standing for it. The University of Wisconsin has organized a whole State under its auspices, while Minnesota, Kansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio have all through their State and private institutions given a strong impulse to this great cause through which, as Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins, so well says: "We may hope for the civic salvation of the American people."

F. MARION CRAWFORD, NOVELIST.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

IT has been but a scant ten years since a young man found time amid the exacting grind of a New York journalistic life to tell a story, which he considered a good one, to his uncle. That uncle, Mr. Samuel Ward, of epicurean celebrity, gave evidence of a discernment far above the discussion of terrapin when he advised his nephew to write out the tale and seek a publisher. For the tale was "Mr. Isaacs," and the young man was F. Marion Crawford, who, having acted on the avuncular judgment, woke up to the possession of an entirely unanticipated fame. Since then the marvelously prolific pen of the young author has given to us no less than twenty novels; and Mr. Crawford himself, after a most eventful career, has just returned to New York on the completion of the three serial volumes, which are the last and easily the most remarkable and important of the score—the trio of stories which relate the fortunes of the noble Roman house of Saracinesca.

NEW YORK, ROME AND INDIA.

For while we may lay claim to the author of "Mr. Isaacs," and to the merit of having discovered his genius, the Seven Hills have both a prior and a subsequent claim, being the place of his nativity and the

workshop in which he has fully developed his art. In early boyhood he came from Rome to New York with his widowed mother, and his school tasks were done, or rather, as he assures me, were *not* done, within a sufficiently short distance of Union Square to allow his presence at circus events in that now more dignified locality. One of the landmarks already present in those times was the Everett House, and Mr. Crawford still seeks out this corner of his old playground for a local habitation during his visits to New York. *En passant*, Mr. Crawford, unlike Mrs. Van Rensselaer, has sufficient modernity in his make-up to feel entirely reconciled to the loss of picturesqueness which has accompanied the tremendous growth of the metropolis, and, *very* unlike our late critic, Mr. Kipling, he considers that we have a fine city here, and insists on the adjective as he runs over his experience in the large towns of the East—Rome, Constantinople, Tunis, even the beautiful Tiflis. And it is worth while to hear from one who has lived beside the Coliseum and St. Peter's that our architecture is not near so bad as it has been painted.

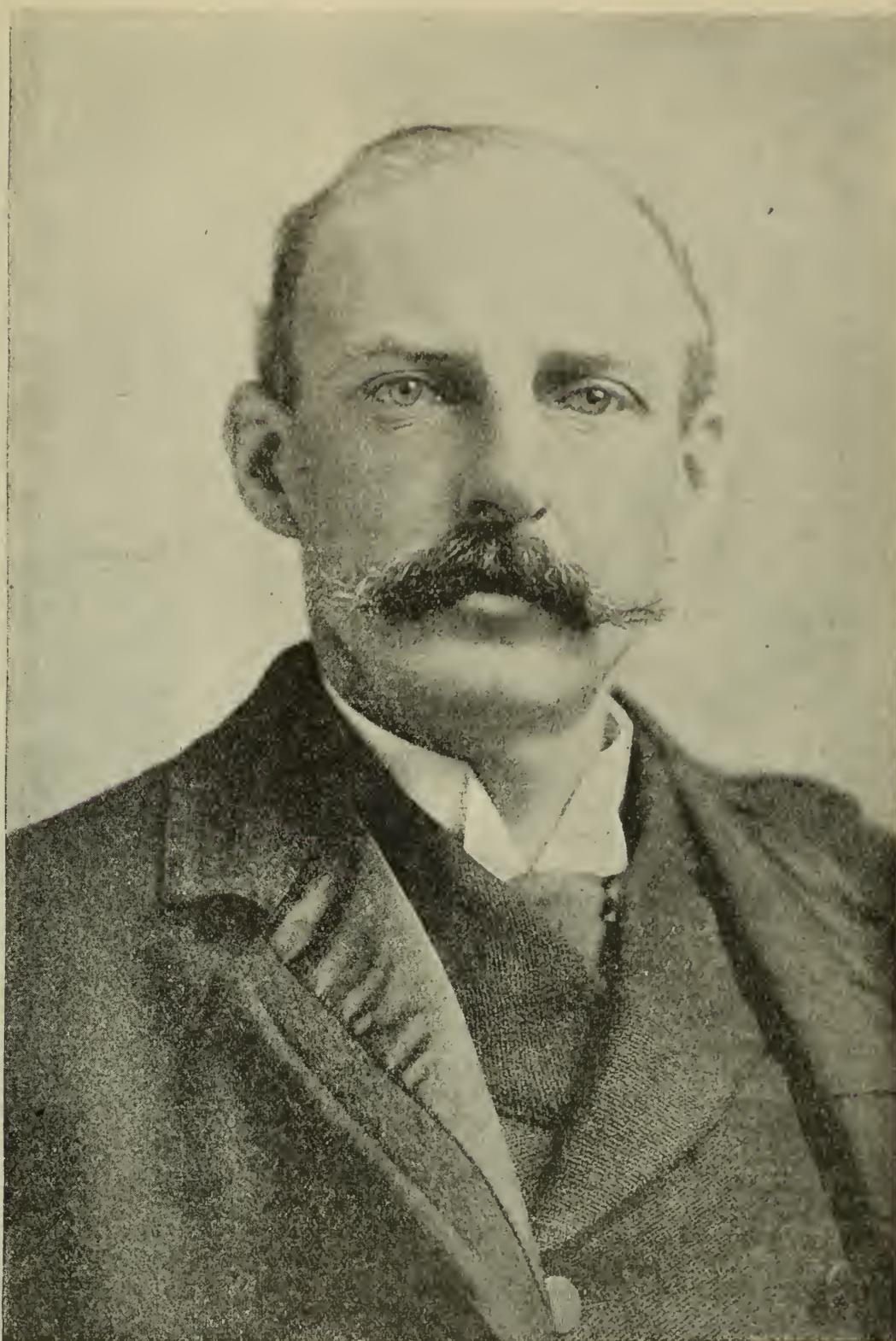
Having had his Harvard experience, Mr. Crawford was still in his early twenties when the untoward

financial happenings of 1873 brought destruction to his mother's large fortune and threw him most unexpectedly on his own resources. He launched out into journalism and visited in this calling many of the countries of Europe, with Italy his home as nearly as he possessed one. He even strayed so far as India, and during two years was practically the entire working force of a newspaper in the land of the Hindoo. It is amusing, in the light of "Mr. Isaacs," to hear that Mr. Crawford's cue while writing the editorial columns of this journal was to blackguard theosophy and its incarnation, Madame Blavatsky, on every available opportunity. Then came another New York phase, the writing of that first novel in his room on Clinton Place, and a final trip to Italy, where for several years he has been residing near Sorrento with his wife and children.

HOW TO WRITE TWO NOVELS A YEAR.

The chronicler of the Saracinesca told me recently that in twenty-five working days, broken only by Sundays, he had completed a story of over 150,000 words, and that in his own manuscript, without any aid whatsoever from amanuensis or stenographer. This gives the enormous average of 6,000 words per day, which would probably horrify Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, as she assigns six weeks as the minimum limit which a careful writer should allow for writing a short story of from 5,000 to 6,000 words. To be sure, this phenomenal celerity or composition has resulted in making Cavour use one *bon mot* twice in the same story. Perhaps other morsels might fall to the lot of the critic who reads seeking whom he may devour.

Mr. Crawford manages it, he says, by living in the open air, by roughing it among Albanian mount-



From a new photograph taken in New York.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

aineers, wandering by the sunny olive slopes and vineyards of Calabria and by taking hard work and pot luck with the native sailors on long voyages in their feluccas. His tall, athletic figure and bronzed complexion well attest this invigorating existence. And while hauling on halliards—or whatever stands for them in a felucca—and while establishing *modi vivendi* with Calabrian mules, the plot, even the conversational details of his story, form themselves in his mind, so that when he begins to make record of them they are all fairly crying out, like Dogberry, to be

written down, and it is but a matter of penmanship. Once started at his desk, he does not, save on the Seventh Days, appear abroad in the land until the thing is done and his "copy" is on its way to the publishers.

THE SARACINESCA BOOKS.

The three serial novels with which any notice of Mr. Crawford just at this time must especially be concerned are, aside from the charming story which runs through them, complete pictures of patrician life in modern Rome, and the economic conditions which surround it. Beginning with *Saracinesca* and passing through "*Sant'Ilario*" to the just completed "*Don Orsino*," they detail the history of one of the noblest and most ancient houses of Roman nobility—the *Saracinescas*.

Mr. Crawford knows this life which he portrays, and knows it thoroughly, from his long stay and intimacy with the gay life of the city by the Tiber. He knows it better than any of the really noted Americans who have used their pen in description of it, for he had the added and indispensable advantage of being a Catholic in religion, a circumstance that has not only allowed him a truer sympathy with the life there, but has afforded him an open sesame to many things which must be sealed books to Protestants. Many of his characters are to a greater or less extent portraits of his friends.

It is curious, when one has come to the end of "*Don Orsino*," to reflect that absolutely, with the exception of a sentence or two concerning a bribing incident, one has not left for a moment the patrician circle. We have lived in palaces and on great ducal estates, have attended the "first nights" and Embassy balls, and have gone a-hunting and a-duelling with princes. Nothing less, save perhaps an artist, and *he* had taken the *Grand Prix*! And when we come to think of it, there is an architect inserted, but only to avoid the common publicity of a great prince's name. Mr. Crawford openly avows that these are the folks he is going to introduce us to; he keeps his word, and the great merit and wonder of it all is that the individuals of this noble company never cease to be live, flesh-and-blood human beings, that we do not for a moment feel cold and dismal in the presence of those marble tables and regularly-positioned high-backed chairs. What is even better, no slightest taint of snobbishness marks his passage over the dangerous literary ground.

THE ROME OF '65.

The three novels taken together form a brilliant and accurate explanation of Roman society and politics as they existed during the last struggles of the Papacy for temporal power. The first of the series, "*Saracinesca*," introduces us on the scene of that conflict in the year 1865 when the great Cardinal Antonelli and the Holy Office were still all-powerful in Rome in the exercise of their rights of espionage; when, says Mr. Crawford, who is one of the most quotable of men, "the Second Empire was in its glory. Mr. Emile Zola had not written his '*Assomoir*.' Count Bismarck had just brought to a

successful termination the first part of his trimachy. *Sadowa* and *Sedan* were yet unfought. Garibaldi had won Naples, and Cavour had said: 'If we did for ourselves what we are doing for Italy we should be great scoundrels.' But Garibaldi had not yet failed at Mentana, nor had Austria ceded Venice. . . . Profound silence on the part of the governments and a still more guarded secrecy on the part of conspiring bodies were practiced as the very first principle of all political operations. No copyist at half a crown an hour had yet betrayed the English Foreign Office. In the beginning of the year 1865 people crossed the Alps in carriages and the Suez Canal had not been opened; the first Atlantic cable was not laid; Pius IX. reigned in the pontifical seat; Louis Napoleon was the idol of the French; President Lincoln had not been murdered—is anything needed to widen the gulf which separates those times from these?"

The actors which Mr. Crawford has chosen for his stage bring us, naturally, directly into the flow of the political events which led up to Garibaldi's defeat in 1867. Indeed, the Cardinal Antonelli is one of the active characters in the story.

The nobles themselves generally maintained a sturdy conservatism while these things were convulsing Italy. This little knot of patricians has furnished admirable subjects for Mr. Crawford's study and for our reading, who are apt to have our notions of Italian princedom governed by operatic paraphernalia, or by the animadversions of the comic papers on the relative values of armorial bearings and American dowries. We find them "good lovers and good haters," of a nature too simple to be calculating; arrogant, and justly so; clannish they are to a degree that would astonish a Scottish Highlander—gathering, generation after generation, about the family board in their great square palaces, which are apportioned off by inviolate tradition, the lower floor for the unmarried sons, this one for the married ones, that for the heads of the house. Thirty members of a house, we are told, will sometimes dine together with unbroken regularity, while the population of the palace may likely be a hundred.

Even more picturesque are the country estates, with their great castles dating back to the dark ages, and their feudal law of *emfiteuse*, by which the hundreds of peasants quartered on the prince's land hold hereditary rights over their farms, on condition of their paying to him a quarter of all products in kind. We have the heroine of the first story, who is altogether the most attractive character in the series and one of the noblest women ever conceived, devoting herself to the reform of abuses which have arisen out of this antiquated system.

THE THREAD OF THE STORY.

"*Sant'Ilario*" carries us on to the year 1867, when the charming Corona has been opportunely rid of the wreck of a man, three times her age, whom she has, in a passion of self-sacrifice, undertaken to call husband, and finds herself free to marry Giovanni *Saracinesca*. Their little son Orsino is evidently a favorite

of Mr. Crawford's from the first time he is put into the cradle before us. The author fondles him and gloats over him, in a literary sense, and when the tale is continued, after a score of years are supposed to have elapsed, in the third volume, "Don Orsino" is the title and is the center of interest. He is invested with all the pride and nobility and much of the narrowness of his race; but an entirely new factor steps in. He isn't lazy, and the disapprobation which this astonishing fact creates in the paternal bosom only chafes the young man into further restlessness. His mother, she of the reforming spirit, aids and abets him and the prince finally throws himself impetuously into the daring real estate operations which are the order of the day.

For Rome has gone mad with the fever of what we in America would call a building "boom." Prices are inflated and countless new houses are being put up regardless of the possibility of procuring tenants. Fortunes are made by bold speculators and the banks tax their credit accommodations to the last limit. Don Orsino's blood is fired by the activity and excitement, and he establishes a partnership with an architect and becomes a man of affairs, initiating himself through exacting drudgery into the mysteries of bookkeeping and business tactics. The bubble bursts to leave him at the mercy, financially, of the hereditary enemy of the Saracinesca, the banker Ugo del Ferice, who has been the villain of the play through the entire series. Orsino's pride, which word among the Saracinescas might be supplemented by life, is saved by the self-sacrifice of the woman who loves him, and who marries del Ferice.

This curious phase of Rome's latter-day economic history is very carefully studied by Mr. Crawford, who was on the scene and who numbered his friends among those caught in the speculative trap. The unused, often unfinished houses, with grass and wild flowers growing about their portals, still stand as monuments to the credulity and villainy of the period.

"Oh, he is young yet," said Mr. Crawford, when questioned as to any further designs he might have on that pet creation of his, Orsino. And being left free by that act of devotion, we shall, no doubt, hear from him again before long.

THE BEST NOVEL AND THE WORST.

One of the most readable of his critics said that Mr. Crawford had written the best novel ever produced by an American, and the worst, and that they were "Saracinesca" and "An American Politician." Whether or not this statement be as true as it is striking, no one will deny the infinite variety and great unevenness of his work. There is an alluring quality in the very dash and daring of his composition. As to method, he is subject to no school, and while his stories show unmistakably a romantic herit-

age, he reserves the right at any moment to out-Ibsen Ibsen, if Mr. Crawford and his subject are so disposed. But he is strangely free from the naturalism of the French school. Never does the dreary naughtiness of the Gallic *motif* affect him, save perhaps in "To Leeward." His love making, and he allows himself a very generous share, is singularly manly in tone. He is absolutely free from the sickly sentimental as well as from the more serious parodies.

This young journalist of a few years ago will sometimes write in successive pages of epigrams. Naturally, not all of them are perfect, but even then, how can he do it, or even dare to try it? The conversations, too, of which he is lavish, are astonishingly clever, especially when one considers the rate at which they are dashed off. Mr. Crawford explains this particular facility of expression through his phenomenal, though erratic memory, which will, he tells me, utterly refuse to keep the shortest verse forced upon it, but will, in the course of one of those literary incubating periods, bring back successions of whole conversations to its happy owner. The best examples of Mr. Crawford's style are indeed exceedingly good: witness the grace and delicacy of "A Roman Singer" and "With the Immortals;" the oriental gorgeousness of "Zoroaster" and "Khaled." Probably we have Mr. Crawford's polyglottous tendency largely to thank for this richness of style. Languages were his one passion at school and he speaks calmly of his surprise at finding in the course of a perusal of a Russian paper one of his own novels, and of having enjoyed another story all over again when he found it in the Danish vernacular. His novels are read in almost all of the European languages, having been translated, by the way, without his permission or knowledge.

Not that all Mr. Crawford's subjects are exotic. If they had been Mr. Egan would not have been able to credit him with the worst novel. "The Three Fates" and "An American Politician" fail to show the true conception of character that makes any actor picked at random from certain of his Roman novels so clear and distinct a type that one recognizes it through sources more subtle than any ulterior knowledge of the type itself.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Crawford will learn to know us from the novelist's point of view as thoroughly as he has mastered the Romans, now that he has once more appeared in our midst. His present mission is to fulfill a short engagement for readings from his own works, his first attempt at anything of the sort. He intends to give short selections from the more dramatic portions of his writings, and if his theory is substantiated that a reform is needed looking toward brevity in such proceedings, he contemplates a considerable extension of the tour.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

IN a second article dealing with the relation of physical and religious laws, the *Century* has Mr. H. S. Williams discussing "The Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs." Mr. Williams explains his idea of the spiritual world and its Governor by analogy with our recognition of the material world. "We become conscious, through what we call *sensations*, of a world outside ourselves, which we call the material universe. We become conscious, through what we call *emotions*, of a somewhat which is not ourselves, to which, however, in every analysis of experience we are unable to find ourselves unrelated."

As to the alleged dismaying anachronisms and puzzles and paradoxes of the Bible, Mr. Williams questions the importance of the form in which these inspired sayings have come to us with much the same logic as Mr. Shields used last month in the first article of the series. He points to the continual changes in scientific formulæ and laws throughout the history of the human race, though nature, which these formulæ have partially revealed, has remained constant. "Hence I conclude," says Mr. Williams, "that the genuineness of a written revelation purporting to come from God is to be determined, not by the scientific precision of its language, but by the perfection with which it portrays the religious content which it sets out to reveal."

This great truth of the constant evolution of forms and creeds, and the consciousness that it is the interpreter of the formula who is at fault when he mistakes the form for the content, are two of the greatest goods that can come to us through contrasting and combining religious thoughts and scientific study.

"The result of deep scientific study, it seems to me, is to develop precision in distinguishing true from false formulations of our conceptions, to such a degree that the personal elements of religious belief become more sharply distinguished, so that the devout scientist may be constantly growing in the fullness of his religious belief, and still, all along the way, be dropping out tenets which he had held to—dropping them as he found them not elements of the truth which he grasped. The richness of his religious conceptions will grow by study, as those of his sensuous conceptions grow with his scientific study."

Following out his analogy, Mr. Williams finds that "the qualities of rightness and wrongness bear the same relation to an emotion that trueness and falseness do to our scientific conceptions. The cultivation of right emotions—this is the practice of religion."

But while there exists this analogy and while scientific study cannot only be not antagonistic to, but can reinforce and develop religious strength, yet it is not of itself religion, and if it be given first place

"religious growth must deteriorate in proportion to its neglect. The functions of religion must be exercised, or they will become incapable of action; they must be educated or they will become weak and useless."

THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY.

MR. WILLIAM M. SALTER, a prominent leader in the "Ethical Culture" movement, writes in the *New World* on "The Future of Christianity." He does not say what the next step will actually be, but rather outlines the course which in his opinion the church ought to pursue. The thread of his argument is that the church should give freer room for the intellectual spirit of the time—should give to new and old theology equal right and standing.

"If the churches, says Mr. Salter, should come into contact with the real Jesus, it would be their regeneration. They might worship him less, they would follow him more. They would extend a hand to the reform movements of the time, and welcome them to their midst; they would be one with them in their soul if not in their letter. Instead of timidly, hesitatingly following the progressive moral spirit of the time, they would begin to lead it; and as the early Church struck blows at infanticide, gladiatorial shows, and other infamies of the Roman world, the Church now would begin to banish some of the barbarities of this nineteenth century civilization.

"The trouble is that the churches do not understand their Master; they do not catch the real drift of the New Testament. They have acquired such a factitious reverence for both that they do not study either with a scientific, truth-loving spirit; they have enveloped both in a sort of halo and see nothing distinctly. Liberal Christians think it a great achievement to discover that Jesus was a man; but there is no special value or inspiration in this discovery. The question is, what sort of a man was he? To regard him simply as the great teacher of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is about as vague and unreal as any other traditional method of interpretation. To preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man may be one way of helping the world, but Jesus looked for a new order of society. He thought the world as it was (and it has not changed essentially since His blessed voice was heard in it) ripe for judgment; He was for punishing and abasing as well as uplifting, for putting evil and evil men in chains. It is evident that, were He living to-day and breathing the modern intellectual atmosphere, He would be neither a sentimentalist nor a religious rhapsodist, but the leader of a great, thorough-going reform movement—finding it the will of His Father to do this, seeing that this is true religion, and that faith and

hope have their vital meanings in connection with it. Never would He have been content with what most of His followers now offer to the suffering and the wronged—the hope of recompense in another world; never would He have consented to let the earth be the Devil's and only Heaven be God's: He would have said, Justice is for here and now, and the will of God is to be done on earth even as it is done in heaven.

“What a new thing the Christian churches would be if they could catch this spirit! And who have so good a claim to it as they? How easy then would become some tasks that now seem giant-like in their proportion, so low is the tone of public sentiment, so little have the people the idea that religion means striving for justice and a just social order on earth!”

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MR. G. SANTAYANA, of Harvard University, undertakes to define within sixteen pages of the *New World* the present position of the Roman Catholic Church. He makes clear that the church of the Pope does not stand in the modern world merely as a survival, but is “partly an embodiment of new and vital forces of society and a natural form, not yet outgrown, of the spontaneous life of the people.”

First of all, in her political relations the Roman Church has shown a willingness to respond to the needs of the time: “A thousand historical ties bind her to the conservative parties and the dynasties of Europe. These embody and defend what remains of the times when the Church and her teachings were the life of the State, when things political, social and religious were inextricably mingled. But these ties, which history created, subsequent history might dissolve. This the Church has come to feel practically, so that we see the clergy in France encouraged by Rome to become republican, and the lower clergy in Spain, despairing of a Carlist restoration, becoming republican despite official and hierarchical influences. In fact, the only political alliance which is natural and proper for the Church is with the party whose policy is at the time most favorable to her cause. Belief in this identity of interests makes the Irish clergy Nationalists; it made Cardinal Manning a leader in humanitarian movements and even in industrial insurrection. It makes Cardinal Lavignerie the founder of a new military order, the ‘Armed Brothers of Africa,’ who, while checking the slave trade, will doubtless spread and maintain the Catholic religion after the glorious example of the Crusaders. It would be unjust to say that no direct and disinterested concern for the slaves is felt by these new knights, as it would surely be unjust to say that no natural kindness and pity prompt the sacrifices of the Sisters of Charity and the other charitable orders. What we may say is that religious zeal and devotion are the springs of their action, and that it is comparatively a matter of accident that their duties are of a beneficent nature.”

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Another direction in which the Catholic Church is making advances to the modern spirit, says Mr. Santayana, is that of social and industrial reform. “This policy, of which the consequences may be very momentous, has been only recently adopted by the Vatican. The energies of Pius the Ninth and his advisers were spent in protestations. They had been overwhelmed and bitterly disappointed by the liberalism of their time, and they had no means of combating it except decrees and anathemas. Leo the Thirteenth is in a different position. He has not himself fled to Gaeta or been deprived of the temporal power. His pontificate has been spent in successful and flattering diplomatic labors, in receiving pilgrims, celebrating jubilees and composing scholarly encyclicals. Although the position of the Papacy remains unchanged in Italy, and, naturally, from the point of view of the Pope, is extremely unsatisfactory, yet time has softened somewhat even the bitterest animosities; compensations have been found in the freer international position of the Church, and in the proof that even without the temporal power she can exist and extend her spiritual authority. These considerations, added to the character of the Pope himself, have led to better feelings toward the modern status. The Pope is a man of diplomatic experience and an enthusiastic student of Thomas Aquinas; he spends his leisure in composing very graceful Latin verse, and he watches with the double dignity of a philosopher and a pontiff the movements of human affairs and the fortunes of princes. He has seen the fall of more than one who was not his friend, and not everything in the world can look black to him.

THE FUTURE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

“The Catholic Church seems at present, then, to be animated by the hope of regaining the confidence of the masses and becoming once more through their ascendancy the model of the imaginative and moral life of the world. Whether this vast ambition is capable of realization it is, of course, impossible to say. All that we may predict with safety is that, if it is realized, it will be in a form materially different from that intended. The Catholic may be allowed to believe that the Church is infinitely adaptable, and in all societies maintains the same doctrines and diffuses the same influences. But the impartial observer will nevertheless think that this elasticity of the Church is a property of its organization rather than of its religious content, and that the world has already seen more than one religion under the name of Catholicism. One age and country, even if it adopt the doctrine and worship of another with apparent docility, necessarily makes them the vehicle of its own spirit. The success of the Catholic Church in the future is a prophecy which must lose in definiteness what it is to gain in plausibility. Perhaps the democracy of a future age may call itself Catholic—even this would be a strange repetition of history. But that new Catholicism would be something different from what we know, and something to which our affection or our aversion would be only partially transferable.”

WHEN IS THE POPE INFALLIBLE?

THE Rev. S. M. Brandi, of the Society of the Jesuits, contributes to the *North American Review* an article in which he attempts to explain just when the Pope is infallible. He points out that in Catholic theology the infallible Pope does not mean one gifted with inspiration or commissioned to reveal to the Catholic world new dogmas. "The special assistance of the Holy Ghost is given to the Pope for the *only* purpose of preserving, explaining and defending the revelations already made to and through the Apostles.

"An infallible Pope cannot be said to be one who can never err in his private conversation or teachings; or who cannot make any mistake in politics, government, etc. For the gift of infallibility, as held by Catholics, belongs to the Pope *only* in his official capacity, as supreme teacher of the church, and *only* when, in virtue of his Apostolic power, he defines a doctrine that belongs to faith or morals. This and no other is the subject-matter of the Pope's infallible teaching."

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

IN the *Lyceum* there is an excellent article on "Bishops and Morality." The writer puts forward with firmness and great cogency the case in favor of the intervention of the priest in politics: "The law, as laid down by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in the Longford election case of 1870, was ludicrous in its absurdity: A layman—employer, landlord, magistrate—might speak as freely and as earnestly as he chose about the sin of voting for a particular candidate—a minister of religion was forbidden to do so. It might be a sin to vote in a particular way, but priests and bishops must not dare to say so. Worst of all—from the standpoint of politics—the success or failure of Parliamentary candidates was placed absolutely at the mercy of the clergy. If they wished to disqualify a candidate, they had only to 'appeal to the fears or terrors or superstition' of their people . . . 'with a view to influence a voter' in his favor—he was certain to be unseated on petition, and his opponent might, perhaps, be seated in his stead. The most troubled dreams of fevered Orangemen never pictured such possibilities of 'clerical dictation' as were opened up by Mr. Fitzgerald's Longford judgment. But, even were the law as foolish still as it was then declared to be—and the Act of 1883 has changed it greatly—it would be little likely to affect the conduct of the bishops. Civil law should not forbid what the Divine law commands. Unfortunately, it often does. In no country has it done so more cruelly and more persistently than in our own. But the traditions of the episcopal office, as well as the bishops' personal sense of what is due to it, are a sufficient guarantee that episcopal liberty will be carefully safeguarded, and, when need be, duly exercised, in spite of misrepresentation and abuse."

THE LOGIC OF ROME.

IN the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, the Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewitt has the first place with an elaborate article on "The Catholic Idea in the New Testament." It is seldom we have found stated more compactly what Roman Catholics believe as to the Nemesis that awaits Protestantism:

"There is no refuge in rationalism. It is not better, but rather worse, than old Protestantism, because it is more logical and consistent. The better the logic, the worse and falser the conclusions, when the premises are bad and false. It is all destructive, and its final end is destruction. It can originate and construct nothing whatever, much less anything better than old genuine Christianity. Christianity, without the divinity of Christ, is not worth having. Without Christianity, Theism and Natural Religion cannot stand. Believe in God, and you must believe in Christ; believe in Christ, and you must believe in the Church. Reject the Church, and you must reject the true Christ of the Gospel, God and Man, the Redeemer of the World, the Crucified Risen Lord of Heaven and Earth. Reject the Son, and you must deny the Father, the Creator, the Giver of Immortality. The quicksands of agnosticism, universal skepticism, pessimism, nihilism, will swallow you up."

ST. AUGUSTINE ON SPIRIT COMMUNION.

IN the *Newbery House Magazine* the Rev. W. M. Rodwell discusses the question of the intercession of saints, in which he believes. In support of his theory he writes as follows as to the views of St. Augustine: "St. Augustine, while he acknowledges that we must confess that the dead do not know what is doing here below while it is in doing, nevertheless offers one or two suggestions as to the means whereby information of passing terrestrial events may be communicated to the departed saints. He suggests: 1. That they hear from those who go hence to them at their death, not indeed everything, but only what things they are allowed to make known who are permitted to remember them—things which it is meant for the one to impart and the other to hear. 2. He indicates the possibility that from the angels who are present at terrestrial events the dead do hear in part. 3. That the spirits of the dead learn some things which take place here, as well as future events, by express revelation of the Spirit of God. 4. That some from the dead are sent to the living, as St. Paul from the living was rapt into Paradise. And lastly, speaking a little further on with especial reference to the martyrs, he concludes: 'We are not to think, then, that to be interested in the affairs of the living is in the power of any departed who please. . . . but rather we are to understand that it must needs be by a Divine power that the martyrs are interested in affairs of the living, from the very fact that for the departed to be by their proper nature interested in affairs of the living is impossible.'"

ST. PILATE.

The Story of His Repentance.

THE Rev. A. Baker, R.N., writing in *Newbery House Magazine*, gives an account of an ancient manuscript, a single sheet of venerable parchment. This is a portion of a much larger volume which came into the possession of a naval officer serving in the front in the Abyssinian campaign. The officer was lost in the *Captain*, and it is to be feared that this book went down with him. One sheet, however, still remains. This sheet measures eleven inches by eight, and contains eight columns, four on either side of the parchment. The rest of the space is occupied by vividly colored paintings, which are divided into two large panels by a wide band of red. The picture represents the burial of our Lord by the women and Joseph of Arimathea. The lower panel represents Pilate in an attitude of prayer. Pilate in Abyssinia is a saint. The writing is Ethiopic, and Mr. James, of King's College, Cambridge, pronounces it to be a fragment of an apocryphal gospel which reached Abyssinia from a Koptic source.

The fragment opens with a controversy between the Jews and Pilate at the tomb. It seems as if some body had been substituted for that of our Lord, but by whom, and for what reason, does not seem clear. We give a few sentences from the conversation as a good example of the style:

... "The linen clothes, for he said: 'O, my brother, dost thou not behold how it smells and is beautiful, the fragrance of that linen cloth, and it is not like the smell of the dead, but like the fine linen (purple) of kings' wrappings?' The Jews therefore said to Pilate: 'Thou thyself knowest how Joseph put upon Him much spice (odor) and incense, and rubbed Him with myrrh and aloes, and this is the cause why they smell fragrant.' And Pilate said to them: 'Although there was put ointment upon the linen cloth, wherefore is that sepulchre as a chamber, which has in it musk and sweet spices, and is warm and smells fragrant?' And they said: 'This odor which is smelt, Pilate, that is the smell of the garden, which is what the winds blow into it.'"

Hence it is clear that Pilate has a large measure of faith, and his mind is stirred to a belief in the pretensions of the crucified Jesus.

Another short extract will show with what feelings the Jews regarded this new departure on the part of the Roman governor. Their indignation seems extremely natural, whether we are to regard them as the bitter enemies of the Lord or His sorrow-stricken friends, who would be slow to believe in the reality of his conversion, and did not yet realize what an ingathering of the Gentiles was shortly to take place. The conversation is as follows:

"They (the Jews) hearkened to him, and said to him: 'It is not proper or desirable for thee to come to this sepulchre, for thou (art) governor and the city desires thee; and lo! the elders of the priests and the chiefs of the Jews will learn this speech and deed of thine. And it is not a

proper thing for thee to cause a war among the Jews on account of a man (who) is dead.' And he said to him, 'Alas! O my brother, look on this great hatred wherewith the Jews hate Jesus. We have done their will and crucified Him; and all the world has come to ruin through their wickedness and injustice.'"

At this point it appears that at least a sheet of the MS. is lost, and it is therefore a very difficult matter to conjecture the full meaning of what follows. Still, it seems clear that an interview between our Lord Himself and Pilate is alleged to have taken place. Pilate is represented as offering prayer, in which he addresses our Lord as God, and the prayer concludes with an ascription of praise of a thoroughly Christian character. Here is Pilate's confession of faith: "'I believe that Thou hast risen and hast appeared to me, and Thou wilt not judge me, O my Lord, because I acted for Thee, fearing this from the Jews. And it is not that I deny Thy resurrection, O my Lord. I believe in Thy word, and in the mighty works which Thou didst work amongst them when Thou wast alive. Thou didst raise many dead.'"

Mr. Baker says, with these extracts before us it is impossible not to feel the deepest interest in this fragment, and to hope that something of truth may underlie what is here written is surely not unreasonable

OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS ABOUT THE BIBLE.

MR. W. H. AITKEN, the successful evangelist of the Church of England, has been interviewed by the *Young Man* as to the effect modern ideas upon the Bible are likely to have upon religion. Mr. Aitken has no fear of the effect of Biblical criticism upon religion; his fear, indeed, is all the other way.

"I think," said Mr. Aitken, "that many of our old-fashioned notions with respect to the Bible will have to be very seriously modified in the next decade. It is very probable that the authorship of many of the books of the Bible will be found to be different from that which tradition assigns to them. But that would not in the least degree stagger my faith. It certainly would if I held the conventional views with respect to Inspiration which are still retained by so many earnest and good men. I do not believe in Inspiration less because I do not arbitrarily define it. To me it seems that the ordinary statement that everything is inspired because it is in the Bible assumes the highest degree of Inspiration for the compilers of the canon. And to assume that, it is necessary to be inspired oneself."

IN the *Sunday at Home* there is an interesting account of the story of the Christmas Letter Mission, of England, which this year attains its majority. In twenty-one years they have sent out 6½ million Christmas letters and an equal number of Gospel tract cards, and also between 300,000 and 400,000 books, booklets, etc.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF AUSTRALASIA.

IN the Australasian edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October, the Rev. E. L. Watkin has an interesting analysis of the result of the religious census of 1891 in Australia, including New Zealand and Tasmania. The population of these colonies was 3,801,605, exclusive of aborigines and Maories.

The following figures give the number of the adherents of the principal Churches :

Church of England.....	1,488,306
Roman Catholic.....	799,824
Presbyterian.....	493,483
Methodist.....	463,097
Independents.....	79,434
Baptists.....	87,185
Lutherans.....	76,432
Salvation Army.....	42,813
Jews.....	12,818

"In the Tasmanian census of 1881 no return was made of the religious beliefs of the people. Omitting Tasmania, the numerical growth of the population of Australasia between 1881 and 1891 was 1,028,103, or 39.13 per cent.

"The following table shows the numerical and centesimal increase of the principal Churches during the decade in all the colonies except Tasmania :

	1881.	1891.	Numerical increase.	Per cent.
Church of England.....	1,022,978	1,412,224	389,246	38.05
Roman Catholics.....	585,487	774,019	188,532	32.20
Presbyterian.....	359,775	483,727	123,952	34.45
Methodist.....	294,910	445,947	151,037	51.21
Independent.....	56,839	74,933	18,094	31.83
Baptist.....	58,718	83,900	25,182	42.88

"It will be observed that the increase of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Independent Churches did not equal, while that of the Methodist and Baptist Churches exceeded, the growth of the general population. No doubt the advent of the Salvation Army has interfered with the rate of progress of some of the Protestant Churches. Its 42,000 adherents may number among them a few who, at the census of 1881, were atheists, secularists, or who were returned as having no religion; but most of them belonged nominally to one or other of the Protestant Churches.

"The following statistics give the percentage of growth of the population, and of the churches in each colony, from 1881 to 1891 :

"NEW SOUTH WALES.—Population, 49.56; Church of England, 46.94; Roman Catholics, 33.38; Presbyterians, 50.77; Methodists, 74.68; Independents, 68.28; Baptists, 79.38.

"QUEENSLAND.—Population, 84.48; Church of England, 92.85; Roman Catholics, 70.59; Presbyterians, 101.86; Methodists, 115.09; Independents, 79.91; Baptists, 83.70.

"VICTORIA.—Population, 32.24; Church of England, 29.01; Roman Catholics, 22.24; Presbyterians, 25.97; Methodists, 37.36; Independents, 11.22; Baptists, 36.86.

"SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Population, 14.49; Church of England, 17.75; Roman Catholics, 10.67; Presbyterians, 1.61; Methodists, 45.13; Independents, 19.92; Baptists, 25.52.

"WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Population, 67.57; Church of England, 52.29; Roman Catholics, 48.15; Presbyterians, 98.90; Methodists, 120.48; Independents, 24.64.

"NEW ZEALAND.—Population, 27.90; Church of England, 23.41; Roman Catholics, 24.45; Presbyterians, 25.08; Methodists, 37.01; Baptists, 29.16; Independents, .20 (decreasing).

"The Protestants in Australia and Tasmania number 2,797,225, or nearly two millions more than the Roman Catholics. Leaving out the Tasmanian population from the calculation, the Protestant increase between 1881 and 1891 was 40.81, the Roman Catholics, 32.22."

THE CARE OF THE POOR.

TWO valuable articles on the care of the poor appear in the *Forum*; one by Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, the other by Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives." Professor Peabody shows that we in America have no well-defined principle of poor relief. Our plan of caring for the poor, so far as it may be called a plan, is a combination of the German or Elberfeld scheme, that of giving relief by personal and continual visitation, and the English plan, which aims to do as little for the needy class outside of institutions as is safe for the community. The official work of our cities is done for the most part under English tradition, and our private charity is guided more and more by the German model. The work of visitation carried on under our Associated Charity system is modeled closely upon the Elberfeld plan. Under both a large body of unpaid visitors is enrolled.

THE GERMAN METHOD.

But there are, says Professor Peabody, two points of difference between the way this work is conducted in Germany and in the United States: "First, it is noticeable that while in America the great proportion of such visitors are women, in Germany they are exclusively men, the Germans being as yet far from the American view of capacity of women for administration or even for discretion. Certainly in this point we have no lesson to learn of foreigners, and it seems strange to us that a system of the kind can have had any success where charity-visiting has seemed an unfeminine vocation. The second point of difference is more instructive. Cases of need in a German town are assigned, not, as with us, by the selecting of visitors, but by the districting of the town. Each city is ruled off into a large number of very small squares, and for the condition of each such square a single visitor, usually a resident in the near neighborhood, is responsible. If his little block comes to contain more cases of poverty than the number assigned as his limit (five in Dresden, four in Elberfeld), then it is divided and a new visitor enlisted. Thus in the year 1890 Dresden was districted into four hundred and thirty-eight such little squares, each regulated by a poor-relief visitor. This division

by space instead of by case is, it must be admitted, much more natural in a German city, where, by the custom of the country, the poor are scattered through the whole town and live for the most part in the cellars and attics of large houses. In every district of Dresden there are some persons of reasonable prosperity and some cases of poverty. There is, fortunately for the town, no region entirely occupied by the very rich, and there is no quarter which can be occupied with what we call city slums."

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM BEST.

Professor Peabody regards the system by space as the only thorough one, although he admits that it is much harder to administer in America than in European countries. He says: "The only positive and aggressive way to patrol a whole city is to make a certain sentinel responsible for all that lies within a certain beat, and to make the beat so small that he can easily cover the whole of it. This second point of difference is as much to the advantage of Germany as the first is to her disadvantage. These scattered visitors, each supervising his little square, are, first of all, united in small 'ward-conferences' (*Pflegevereinen*). Of these there are forty-three in Dresden, numbering from six to fourteen members each and meeting once a fortnight. The chairman of each conference is the intermediary between it and the central committee, and the forty-three conference representatives are from time to time called to confer with the central board on the more general questions involved in their work. The chairman of each ward-conference, moreover, has affixed to his house or shop a conspicuous placard bearing his title, and each case needing relief within the district applies first to him. By him the case is referred to the appropriate visitor, who may relieve immediate necessity by food or fuel pending the action of his conference and of the central board."

CHARITY AND CITIZENSHIP.

There is one conspicuous feature of the German method of which there is hardly a trace in America, and that is the relation between charity work and citizenship. Our Associated Charities' system waits for visitors to volunteer, while under the Elberfeld system the citizens are called into the service. In Germany the charity workers are recruited just as is the army, by actual draft and selecting. The Elberfeld system as a whole is not adaptable to American institutions, but Professor Peabody believes that it could at least be applied in this country as a private and voluntary scheme. On this point he says: "Why should not the Associated Charities, already so active and so beneficent in these larger cities, proceed more positively and aggressively than they have thus far done? Hitherto they have waited for volunteers and have assigned cases of need to such helpers as presented themselves. They have always lacked good visitors and have never really covered the ground. Why should they not proceed to district the city, or at least

its needier regions, and then invite to the inspection of limited blocks the men and women whom they judge most competent? Some would decline to serve, but a surprising number of persons would accept such service if the service were made specific, limited and real. The central committee should say to such a person: 'Will you, under printed instructions put into your hands, undertake to supervise the single block of houses from Fourth street to Fifth street on Avenue A, on condition that if you discover more than five cases needing continuous care your district shall be divided?' Many men who now believe themselves too busy for any such vocation would, I feel sure, be unable to refuse such specific work under a trustworthy plan. After a good deal of experience in begging money and enlisting recruits for affairs of public interest, I should wish to testify that the one thing which most deters benefactors and allies is not their own selfishness, but the vagueness, generality, and over-comprehensiveness of most plans urged upon their notice. People take slight interest in general movements for the relief of pauperism or the elevation of the human race, but if you ask them for money or for time to do a reasonable and definite work in a precisely-defined and practicable way, they are. I think, generally glad of the chance to make a safe investment."

A Central Labor Bureau for the Poor.

Mr. Riis in his article "The Needs of the Poor in New York," emphasizes especially the necessity for a great central labor bureau, "conducted by a thoroughly responsible organization, that could appeal to the community with a certainty, not only of enlisting the aid of the employers, but also of reaching the unemployed." He finds that fully one-half of those who apply to charity organizations for help, need work rather than alms, and believes that through this bureau many of these needy persons would be able to find employment. "The slightest push, the lift of a finger at the right moment, is sometimes enough to start a family that hovers on the edge of pauperism on the road to independence, even prosperity on a modest scale; while without it, it would certainly have taken the downward course from which there might never be any recovery. Two of the cases that gave a relief committee with which I was connected most courage and pleasure were those of an old Irishman and a consumptive Jew, both of whom we had really despaired of at the first survey. For the one ten dollars bought a push-cart and a load of garden truck that set him up in a business so successful that in a very few weeks he came to repay the loan, beaming with honest pride. In the case of the Jew we clubbed together with the United Hebrew Charities and bought him a pack, and that was the beginning of a new life for that family, which had just seemed so helpless."

This bureau would also serve to separate fraudulent from honest cases and thus simplify the problem of caring for the poor.

WHY THERE IS POVERTY AMONG US.

And How to be Rid of It.

IN that series which the *Century* calls its "Present Day Papers," the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden discusses, in the December issue, "The Problem of Poverty." Dr. Gladden's article consists in large part of a review of Mr. Charles Booth's monumental work, with frequent reference, too, to the valuable publications of Jacob Riis, Mrs. Helen Campbell and the Rev. Louis Albert Banks.

THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Booth's figures show—to skip over his elaborate classifications and deductions—that about 30 per cent. of the London people are poverty-stricken. We are inclined to object that in our American cities no such shameful state of affairs could exist, but Dr. Gladden says:

"If it be true, as all investigations indicate, that the greatest poverty is apt to be found in the densest populations, then the bad eminence must be assigned to New York; for while the most populous acre of London holds only 307 inhabitants, we have, according to the census, in the Eleventh Ward of New York 386 to the acre; in the Thirteenth Ward 428, and in the Tenth Ward 522. The death rate of the two cities is also greatly in favor of London; for while in 1889 there were in that city 17.4 deaths to every thousand of the population, in New York the rate was 25.19. One statement of Mr. Riis throws a lurid light upon this inquiry: One-tenth of all the burials from New York, he tells us, are in the Potter's Field. It is not, however, necessary to assume that the ratio of poverty to the population is greater in New York than in London."

THE CAUSES.

The important and surprising point in the recent thorough investigations has been the discovery that a comparatively small percentage of destitute families has been brought to that pass chiefly through the drink-evil. Mr. Booth found but 13½ per cent. of the poverty-stricken with whom this could be assigned as a direct cause. The common saying is that the poverty of the multitude is the fruit of their own vices. To a great degree this is true—to a greater degree than these figures indicate. For irregularity of work, and low wages, and physical infirmity, which figure in these statistics as principal causes, are themselves, in many cases, the effects of intemperate habits. Nevertheless, it is quite true that intemperance as a cause of poverty has been greatly overworked both by temperance reformers and by optimistic economists. It is a great cause, but it is not at all certain that it is the chief cause."

As for the rest, Mr. Gladden enumerates and discusses the vicious and unhygienic environment, indolence and intemperance, the modern system of industry "which will not work without some unemployed margin," the garret system of sweater working, the underpaying and consequent general depression of women's work, indiscriminating charity, the

tendency to crowd into cities, our own flood of pauper immigrants, and the greed of the landlord, as the most palpable causes of our huge pauperized population. As to the last, he makes the following striking statement: "It is probable that the very poor of New York pay more per cubic yard for the squalid quarters they occupy than do the dwellers on the fashionable streets for their salubrious and attractive homes."

REMEDIES.

For London a first step in remedy would be to abolish the domestic system of trade working and substitute the factory system with its lesser evils, to be rid of the economic conditions which give us the sweating system and the garret master. Perhaps it is a bolder remedy than one is apt to suspect at first sight that Dr. Gladden suggests in his advice to help the poorer classes of working-folk "to combine into organizations by which all work for which living prices are paid should bear some kind of stamp certifying to that fact." To give the children of the poor instruction in domestic economy is quite as important a step. The organization and humanizing of charity helpers and the union of public and private agencies are further steps against mendicancy, and the writer puts in a strong plea for the abolition of outdoor relief. "It is simply impossible that our overseers of the poor should intelligently administer relief to the multitude of applicants daily appearing before them. The State will not pay for the proper investigation of all these cases. Imposture flourishes under such a system and the dependent classes are steadily recruited."

From outside sources aid should come in the reformation and extension of municipal government. "When by the greed of landlordism any quarter of the city has become a nest of squalor, and the conditions of life are such as inevitably reduce the vigor and undermine the health of the inhabitants, it should be ruthlessly destroyed and rebuilt under stringent sanitary regulation. No city can afford to tolerate these pest-holes of pauperism." A clean and energetic city government should be reinforced by the philanthropic landlord—that is, the landlord who is willing to take five per cent. on his investment in a first-class tenement house instead of twenty-five per cent. from the shameful structures which are only too common.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladden points to two general tendencies of the age which have served to make the problem of poverty—*i. e.*, the growth of individuality and the consequent breaking away from family ties and mutually supporting duties, and, secondly, the decay of the "manly independence which is the substratum of all sound character."

"There is another explanation which I would not venture to offer as based upon my own opinion. But I heard, not long ago, these words from the lips of a brave soldier of the Union army—a man whose patriotism and devotion to that army no one who knows him will venture to dispute: "The one great cause of the increase of able-bodied paupers during the past few years is the lavish bestowal of pensions.

And this extravagance, he went on, 'is not so much to be charged upon the old soldiers, as upon the demagogues and pension agents who have pushed these schemes for their own aggrandizement.' I will add not one word of comment; I was not a soldier. Nor shall I reveal the name of my friend; I do not wish to expose him to a torrent of abuse."

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE UNEMPLOYED.

ENGLAND has indeed good cause to be proud of her workingmen, not merely as workmen, but as statesmen. The papers written by Mr. Burt and John Burns in the *Nineteenth Century* this month are admirable illustrations of the intellectual power, literary ability and practical sagacity which are to be found in those who have earned their daily bread in the factory and the mine. Mr. Burns' article comes first and is the more important of the two. It is a very masterly production. It has as its keynote the hoarse whisper of the prisoner in the exercising yard of Pentonville jail, who said to his fellow-criminal: "Stick to the unemployed, John! Work is our only hope." How to cope with the ever-recurring problem of finding profitable employment for men who seek work and find none is the perennial difficulty with which Mr. Burns essays to deal. Nor is it with man only, for, as Mr. Burns says, the position of a workless woman or girl in a city of great distances is even more pathetic than that of the unemployed male worker: "Before her the workhouse or the street, she bravely suffers in silence, and has no alternative to starvation but the eating of the crumb of charity or the loaf of lust. The industrial Andromeda that want of work has chained to a life she loathes incarnates all the poignant sorrow and desperation of the merciless struggle for existence amongst the poor, against which virtue, honor and labor fight often in vain."

Every one will agree with John Burns when he says that relief by finding work for the workless is the best mode of relief. But how to find it is the problem.

MR. BURNS' SOLUTION.

John Burns' solution is summarized by himself as follows: "Absorption of the unemployed by general reduction of hours, this followed by municipalization of industry and nationalization of monopolies, is the line of least resistance for all. It is regulation or riot, reduction or revolution."

He explains in detail how he hopes to attain the means by which he believes the problem could be solved.

I. AN EIGHT HOURS' DAY AND NO OVERTIME.

He would have first and foremost a compulsory eight hours' day. By this means he thinks an enormous number of the unemployed could be absorbed. On the railways alone an eight hours' day would help 100,000 men, a somewhat significant statement when taken together with his own figures, which state that the railway employees number 200,000 men. At this

rate each of these men must be working twelve hours a day.

II. MUNICIPALIZE LABOR.

In the General Post Office the stoppage of overtime would secure the employment of 800 more men. In addition to this stoppage of overtime and the reduction of the hours of work of the individual, he would, as far as possible, substitute permanent for casual labor, by transferring as much work as possible from contractors and private companies to public bodies. He would also, as far as possible, endeavor to equalize the employment, and keep the hands busy all the year round.

III. ESTABLISH LABOR BUREAUS.

The first thing to do, however, is to find out how many unemployed there are, and who they are. Mr. Burns would establish completely equipped labor bureaus in every district council or vestry area, and would establish it under the charge of a competent official in the local town hall. These bureaus should be in telegraphic or telephonic communication with each other throughout the country through a Central Labor Exchange and Imperial Labor Bureau, which would utilize 18,000 post offices for ascertaining and exchanging the various different local needs.

IV. RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Pending the formation of these labor bureaus, he would establish a Relief Committee "in each County Council area, on which representatives of the trade unions, Charity Organization Society, friendly societies, temperance and other bodies should sit, and, if possible, supplemented by a number of the guardians and vestrymen, whose local knowledge, together with that of the workmen, would be of great service in differentiating the workers from the loafers—a necessary and indispensable task. This committee should confine itself to disbursing relief in money or food only to those who through illness or inability to work should have relief, and who refuse to go into the workhouse because their distress was only temporary. This unofficial body would undertake temporarily the duties that should fall upon new District and Poor Law Councils that should soon be created on the broadest possible franchise for this and other purposes."

RESULTS.

Any subscriptions for the relief of the able-bodied poor should be handed over to the local authorities, whose surveyor or engineer should employ the unemployed in cleansing and sanitation, and necessary public works. No man should be employed unless he had at least resided three months in the district, and no man should be employed full time. Mr. Burns thinks that the Government could lend money on easy terms, and in many instances make a contribution to the unemployed, although in other respects each locality should be responsible for its own out-of-works. Mr. Burns says that he thinks if all the local authorities acted upon Mr. Fowler's circular, followed the example of the London County Council, and employed the unemployed at the rate at which Chelsea

employed them in 1886, they would give work to from 24,000 to 30,000 men in London alone, or about 200,000 throughout the country.

TWO REMARKS.

Two observations will naturally occur to every reader. The first is that at least one-half of the fund which Mr. Burns proposes should be secured for the payment of wages to the unemployed would be raised by docking the already employed of the extra earnings which they make by overtime. This may be right or it may be wrong. But whether right or wrong, it is not likely to be very popular with those who are going to lose their overtime money. Secondly, when everything is done that Mr. Burns proposes, there will still be the increase of population to be dealt with, and how it is to be faced excepting by such schemes as labor settlements, farm colonies at home and abroad and the like, which he brands as "social will-o'-the-wisps," we do not know, and Mr. Burns does not tell us. Possibly when Mr. Burns has given the same attention to that subject that he has to those which lie near to his hand, we shall have some more statesmanlike suggestions for the solution of the problem.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

THE Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who is an earnest advocate of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of labor difficulties, gives at length his views on this subject in the *Arena*. The substance of his article is contained in the following paragraphs :

HOW IT IS JUSTIFIABLE.

"Compulsory arbitration is simply the application to the settlement of industrial controversies of the same essential principle which is throughout the civilized world, and by all civilized states, employed for the settlement of other controversies. It devolves upon those who do not believe that this principle can be so applied to show why it is inapplicable.

"They have attempted to do this. It is said in the first place, in general terms, that there are serious objections to compulsory arbitration. Of course there are. There are serious objections to any plan proposed for securing peace in a community, the individual members of which are covetous, selfish, passionate, ambitious. All such plans are in the nature of makeshifts. They are lesser evils endured to escape greater evils. We pay annually enormous sums in support of judicial and police systems which would be rendered quite unnecessary if all men lived according to the Golden Rule ; but they do not, and we endure the taxation rather than suffer the injustice which anarchism would permit. No one, probably, supposes that compulsory arbitration is a specific for labor troubles. The question is not, Are there difficulties involved in compulsory arbitration? but, Would those difficulties be greater than those involved in a system which keeps labor and capital always alternating between open battle and an armed truce, and which in one-half year has inflicted on the

two great States of Pennsylvania and New York the two great labor wars at Homestead and Buffalo. There is no radical cure for labor troubles but character transformed and conduct controlled by Christian principles. Meanwhile compulsory arbitration is a device to protect the innocent from the injuries inflicted upon them by those whose character and conduct are not controlled by Christian principles, nor even by those of Moses or Confucius, but by the devil's maxim, 'Every man for himself.'

ITS POSSIBILITY OF ENFORCEMENT.

"We are asked how we would enforce compulsory arbitration. In the case of corporations the answer is very easy, and the principle should be applied at first only to corporations and perhaps only to certain classes of corporations, as to railroads and mining corporations, or possibly to those employing more than a certain definite number of employees, say fifty or a hundred. The corporation is an artificial creature. The State has made it ; the State can unmake. The only question for the State to consider is, Does the creation of this artificial creature help or harm the community? and if it harms, what limitation upon its power will prevent the harm? The State which has given it the power to inflict the injury has a right and a duty to so limit the power that no injury will be inflicted. The State then may say to the corporation, if you wish to exist, if you wish the peculiar privileges and prerogatives which a charter confers upon you, you must consent, if any question comes between you and your workingmen, to do, not what you think is right, but what we think is right. If you do not care to take a charter on these terms you can relinquish it. Only on these terms will we give you a charter; only on these terms will we allow a corporate existence.

A PROTECTION TO THE COMMUNITY.

"I advocate compulsory arbitration, then, first, in the case of all railroad corporations as custodians of the highways of the nation ; second, in the case of all mining corporations—the oil wells would be included—as possessing natural monopolies ; third, in the case of all corporations employing large bodies of men as possessing peculiar privileges, and therefore amenable to peculiar regulations and restrictions. I advocate compulsory arbitration—may I add that I have been advocating it for at least ten years by voice and pen—because it is a necessity in order to afford legal redress for possible wrongs for which the law now provides no redress ; because it is necessary to protect the community from injuries inflicted by the present no-system of *laissez-faire*; because it is in substantial accord with the methods adopted by all civilized countries for the settlement of their disputes ; because it is our own national method for the settlement of disputes between the States ; because what little light experience throws upon the subject is altogether favorable to this new application of this familiar principle ; and because it is in general harmony with the method which Jesus Christ has recom-

mended to His followers for the settlement of all disputes, whoever the parties and whatever the subject matter of the controversy."

SOCIAL WORK AT THE KRUPP FOUNDRIES.

THAT interesting field of social experiment, the Krupp foundries at Essen, Germany, which, by the way, have got beyond the point of experimentation, is elaborately described in the current issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*: "The total number of men employed by the Krupps and affected by their social experiments was, according to the census taken in this year, 25,200, and with their families amounted to 87,900 persons. This number was much smaller when the first experiments were begun, but we have here an opportunity to examine a series of experiments covering a period of a quarter of a century, and directly affecting a number of employees rising from 8,000 to 25,000, and a number of persons varying from 30,000 to over 85,000. So huge an undertaking on the part of the greatest industrial establishment in Germany, and one of the greatest in the world, is deserving of more than passing attention." The corporation builds and rents all the dwellings for its workmen, provides co-operative stores and boarding accommodations for unmarried men, attends to the prevention of sickness and disease by methods worthy of large consideration. The death rate in the workingmen's quarter of the city of Essen before the Krupp buildings were constructed was over five per cent. Since the beginning of the Krupp social scheme the highest death rate has been 1.7 per cent., and the lowest 0.8 per cent., and the average for the period only 1.23 per cent. "This is an exceedingly favorable state of affairs when we consider that no country taken as a whole shows a lower death rate than 1.79 per cent., and that the average for the German Empire is nearly four per cent."

The lives of all their employees are required by law to be insured, and in addition Mr. Krupp provides a pension and relief funds for the injured and bereaved.

THE KRUPP SCHOOLS.

"In order to raise the standard of family life and to maintain efficiency and contentment among the employees, something more was needed than cheap, sanitary dwellings, and Mr. Krupp soon gave careful consideration to plans for educational advantages, especially for the children, and to schemes for providing amusement and recreation. The firm, owing to the overcrowding of the district schools, established private common schools, and now the larger part of the children in all the colonies receive their education in the firm's schools. Instruction is free, and the entire cost of buildings, salaries and administration, together with a school library and a botanical garden, is paid by the firm.

"The advanced schools in Essen and in Altendorf are partially supported by, and are, by special arrangement, open free to apprentices of the works.

The instruction is elective, and courses in drawing, German, French, natural sciences, mathematics, mechanics, history, etc., are offered. A yearly school fee of \$1.50 is charged in Altendorf, and of \$4.50 in Essen. Over six hundred of the pupils in these schools belong to families connected with the Krupp works."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The industrial schools are divided into two classes—one for women and girls over fourteen, and the other for children. They teach sewing, knitting and crocheting. A fee of five cents a month is charged, but if a pupil remains five months the full amount paid, twenty-five cents, is placed to the child's credit in the savings fund. The education of apprentices also receives special attention. "The length of the working day is from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with three different intervals of rest aggregating a minimum of two hours per day. Night and day work is so arranged that it is equally divided among all; the length of time for night work is from 6 P.M. to 4½ A.M., with a half-hour pause. Excluding pauses, therefore, the actual working time is ten hours a day; formerly it was eleven and one-half hours per day, and, including pauses, thirteen hours. Lateness in arriving at work is punished by a fine, and promptness, to the extent of only one lateness in a year, is rewarded by a small money payment added to the wages at the end of the year. About thirty-four per cent. of the employees are entitled to this reward each year. Women and children are not employed in the works.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

"The religious teaching is left completely in the hands of the Catholic and Protestant clergymen, the salaries of several being paid by the Krupp firm. For the care of the sick, Evangelical and Catholic sisters have been supported, and workingmen's associations, libraries, kindergarten schools and various other forms of work affecting the laboring people have been done, in part, or at the sole cost of the firm, which has publicly announced itself willing to materially assist any and every practicable movement and effort on the part of third parties to improve the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their employees.

"The Krupp firm considers that it has been able, through its social work, to so fully centre the interests of its employees in the neighborhood in which they live, and so unite them with the interests of the firm, that they have exhibited less desire to change employment, have been less affected by labor disturbances in other parts of the country, and have been held at lower wages than would have otherwise been possible. Herein consist the advantages and the money return."

In the *Modern Review* for December Lady Florence Dixie has a characteristic article, entitled "Women's Position," in which, as she says, she does not mince her words. Her diatribe is comprehensive and universal, and includes a vigorous denunciation of women's dress.

WERE THE HOMESTEAD STRIKERS GUILTY OF TREASON?

IN the *Chicago Law Journal* Mr. John Gibbons, LL.D., quotes from Federal and State laws, and from the opinions of learned Justices, to prove that the Homestead strikers, in resisting the authority of Pennsylvania, were not guilty of treason, as it has been held by some. His argument is that the element "intent" is indispensable to the offense of treason and that, therefore, the strikers at Homestead did not commit this offense, as they "never intended to make war upon the commonwealth or overthrow its authority."

"I have nothing whatsoever in common with lawlessness or disorder of any kind, have no word of justification to offer in behalf of any man or set of men who violate their country's laws, but I have a deep, an abiding interest in the integrity and patriotism of the judiciary, that depository of power entrusted with the interpretation and enforcement of the law. If the men of Homestead combined and confederated together to forcibly resist the officers of the law and in carrying out that combination and confederacy they committed murder or arson, let them be tried, convicted or punished for either or both offenses; but, in what they did, there was no treason, no levying of war against the commonwealth or giving aid and assistance to its enemies, because it had no enemies except the strikers and, as already suggested, every one of them would lay down his life in defense of the honor of the commonwealth, and of the integrity of her laws."

HOW TO WEED OUT IMMIGRANTS.

THE *Century* has some impressive words in its editorial department on the imperatively-needed sifting of the immigrant swarm which is upon us. Some have suggested a branch quarantine service in certain foreign ports, from which alone emigrants should be allowed to leave for America, and then only after they have been satisfactorily examined as to their health, character and capacity for self-maintenance. "The American Consuls could assist in this work, and could give certificates, countersigned at the port of sailing, which would serve as passports, and be the only kind receivable for admission into the country."

Gen. Francis A. Walker's plan is that all immigrants shall, for ten years after, say, 1893, pay \$100 on their arrival in this country, which sum shall be refunded if they return home within three years, or if, at the expiration of that period, they can prove themselves to be law-abiding and self-supporting citizens.

"The restrictive measures are likely to appear in two forms, one set relating to quarantine regulations, and the other to direct checks upon the whole mass of immigration. In regard to quarantine regulations, a strong movement will surely be made for the establishment of a national quarantine, in place of State and local quarantines, with uniform jurisdic-

tion over all ports. The arguments in favor of this change are unanswerable. In the first place, the interests of the whole country are involved, and the Government of the whole country, and that of no single State, should be in charge of it. Over 90 per cent. of all the immigrants landing in this country come in by way of New York. The great body of transatlantic travelers come in through the same port, and the great bulk of the commerce of the whole country as well. That the government of the State of New York should have the power to regulate and control this travel and business, which belong to the whole country, is both unreasonable and unjust. The General Government has charge of all international commerce, and it should have charge of all international travel, for it is impossible to interfere with the latter without at the same time interfering with the former."

AFTER MR. GLADSTONE.

THE first place in the *New Review* is devoted to a characteristic article by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, entitled "His Last Campaign and After." "His," of course, refers to Mr. Gladstone. The article is frank and outspoken. After admitting that the Unionists, or many of them, heartily wish Mr. Gladstone dead, Mr. Greenwood passes on to consider whether the aged statesman is able to bear the wear and tear of the Premiership. He thinks he cannot and he strongly suggests that Mr. Gladstone should make over the Prime Ministership to somebody else and continue himself to serve as a Minister under the new chief. This arrangement, he hints, was contemplated when the cabinet was formed and he surmises that Lord Spencer was marked out as the figurehead who was to succeed Mr. Gladstone when the present Premier decided that he could best serve his country by attending exclusively to the Home Rule bill without undertaking any of the other burdens of the Premiership. This little plot, Mr. Greenwood thinks, was nipped in the bud by the expression of public opinion in favor of Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Greenwood does not think, however, that Lord Rosebery's popularity need stand in the way of Lord Spencer's consenting to act as a warming pan, for it would, no doubt, effectually bar the Premiership of Sir William Harcourt; but it is impossible to have Sir William Harcourt when Mr. Gladstone is in the House of Commons. However things are settled, Mr. Greenwood is certain there will be a cataclysm when Mr. Gladstone goes. He looks forward with gloomy eyes to the future, and is quite as gloomy about the Unionists under Mr. Chamberlain as he is about the Liberals after Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, who is his *bête noire* next to Mr. Gladstone, he says:

"Radical in every fibre, he means to be chief of the Popular Party when Mr. Gladstone goes—and means it with all the determination of the Harcourts, Morleys and Laboucheres that he shall be nothing of the kind. And is there not a Tory Democratic Party to join in the *mêlée*—when the time comes? There is, or

there is to be ; its organization is now engaging the earnest thought of another little band of spirits which sees 'a future,' beyond the period of Mr. Gladstone's existence. Thus the imbroglio thickens ; and so we may see how probable it is that when Mr. Gladstone's last campaign is over the full effect of that bad day's work of his in 1886 will be witnessed in something like political cataclysm. A general breakup of parties is portended, certainly ; breakup amidst a clash of ambitions and a striving of factions which are already preparing for the struggle—and most of them preparing, too, as good though tardily-convinced revolutionists. Sometimes this enchanting future is recommended to us as all in accordance with the natural evolution of society ; but that is a mistake. There would have been no such future before us now if Lord Hartington and not Mr. Gladstone, had been leader of the Liberal party from the year 1880 till to-day."

MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE.

IN the *North American Review* for October we had Mr. Gladstone's "Vindication of Home Rule ;" in the current number the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour presents the Tory side of the question. Mr. Balfour first points out the difficulties which lie in the way of the passage of a Home Rule measure by the present House of Commons, chief of which is "that so far as Great Britain is concerned, the (distinctly) Home Rule party is in the minority, and so far as England alone is concerned, it is in a relatively small minority." He believes that when the test comes many of the English members who now help to constitute the Gladstone majority will be found against the government party. The difficulties are much greater, he asserts, since Mr. Gladstone has authoritatively promised to retain the Irish members at Westminster after Home Rule is granted, which promise, if fulfilled, would allow the Irish to intervene in English affairs, while the English, having no representatives in the Dublin parliament, could not intervene in theirs.

A DECEPTIVE MEASURE.

But it is not from the hostile English majority alone that Mr. Gladstone's English difficulties are likely to arise, we are told : "The English minority also may find that their assent to an Irish parliament has been wrung from them on false pretences. In truth, two very different schemes of Home Rule have been presented to the English and Irish people respectively. The Irish have been led to believe that they are to have a parliament and an executive practically independent and supreme so far as Ireland is concerned. The English have been taught to believe that, after Home Rule has been granted, the British parliament will still retain a supreme controlling power, to be exercised if and when, in their opinion, the Irish parliament abuses the powers which have been granted to it. The difference here indicated is fundamental. Both ideals cannot by any possibility be satisfied, and when the bill comes to be

laid on the table of the House it must inevitably be found, either that the English give more than they bargained for or that the Irish receive less than they expected. Which of the two sections among his followers will ultimately prove to have been the dupes Mr. Gladstone himself could not, probably, at the present moment inform us. The result will doubtless be determined by the 'higgling' of the political 'market,' and by the estimate which he may form of the relative obstinacy of the two parties, who cannot both get what they want, but who must both be induced to support him if he is to retain the 'confidence' of the House of Commons."

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL WILL NOT SATISFY.

Mr. Balfour does not believe that Mr. Gladstone's proposed measure can, as his English followers have persuaded themselves, bring a settlement of the Irish difficulty, and for reasons which he states as follows : "The Nationalist movement is really based upon two diverse, though allied, elements. It is based partly upon the desire to shake off the connection with England, partly on the desire to remedy the wrongs inflicted by former confiscations by adding a new one to the number. In so far as the first of these still subsists by its own native strength and vigor, it would not be and could not be satisfied by the granting of a parliament even nominally subordinate to the Imperial parliament, and from whose deliberations are to be excluded the consideration of many subjects (such for instance as taxation and tariffs) which are freely granted to our self-governing colonies. But I believe myself that this feeling, though among certain sections of the population undoubtedly real, is in process, or, at least until the agitation of 1880 *was* in process, of rapid conversion into a harmless and purely sentimental affection for a condition of things supposed once on a time to have existed, but which no one in seriousness desired to see restored. In a generation it would have become as innocuous as the Jacobitism of 1760, and would have had as little in it hostile to the unity of the United Kingdom as have the feelings which we Scotchmen cherish for the heroism of Wallace or the victories of Bruce.

"Unfortunately, this patriotic sentiment is in Ireland inextricably associated with agrarian discontents. From this, and from this alone, did it derive the virulence which has characterized its different manifestations during the last twelve years. But it is plain that the Imperial parliament can never allow the perpetration in the nineteenth century of the iniquities that were barely tolerated in the seventeenth. There must be no new dispossession of the owners of the soil, no repetition, under modern forms, of ancient injustices. But if the Home Rule bill is neither to fulfill the wishes of those who, in their own phrase, wish to see Ireland a nation among the nations, nor the demands of those who want other people's land, how can it pretend to offer a final settlement of the Irish question? How can it satisfy the aspirations of that part of the population of Ireland which is understood to demand it?

THE BILL WILL AGGRAVATE, NOT REMEDY.

"In my view the remedy proposed by Mr. Gladstone must aggravate the disease it is intended to cure, for it is based upon a wrong diagnosis and conceived under a complete misapprehension of the life-history of the patient. No mere manipulation of the constitutional machinery can do any good. What is required is gradually to work the agrarian poison out of the system and to trust to time to complete the international amalgamation which is already so far advanced. Let us see that grievances are removed, that the law is obeyed, and that individual rights are maintained; but, while property in land is firmly supported, let us endeavor at the same time to facilitate, as far as possible, the acquisition of that property by the great mass of the occupying tenants. If this policy be consistently carried out, I make no question but that the process by which every great country in Europe has grown into a compact whole out of the scattered fragments left by the great storms of the middle ages, would at no distant date unite every section of the Irish people in the same sentiment of loyalty and affection to the Parliament of the United Kingdom as now prevails in Antrim or in Kent. While it seems to be equally certain that any of the inconsistent schemes described under the common name of Home Rule would, if carried into effect, inevitably aggravate every antipathy and prolong every evil which at present perplexes us in the treatment of the Irish question."

TASMANIA.

IN the *Young Man*, the Rev. Charles Bury has a good word to say for the ancient colony of Van Diemen's Land: "I spent a very pleasant time in this beautiful island. There are many signs of culture as well as comfort among the people. Higher education has been assisted by Government scholarships in England, and is occupying much attention just now in connection with a proposed revision of University provisions. Religion is ably expounded by the various churches, which have managed to secure quite a large proportion of gifted and devoted men. Literature is not yet to any extent a native product. Journalism seemed to me to be a reflection of the colonial life, and in no sense a creative agency in the shaping of new and nobler ideals. But I was greatly gratified to find how wide and thorough was the acquaintance of the average citizen with our English classic literature. The ordinary people, who are really the strength of the nation, are not too hurried to read and think. The result is a people who to material comfort add the enjoyment of mental pleasure. Altogether Tasmania is a desirable place. Its climate is life-giving, not so much because of its vigorous freshness as by its equability and richness. Its beauty of mantled hills and wooded dales affords ceaseless satisfaction to the eye. Its somewhat slow vitality is a welcome change from our unhealthy rush. Young men who are not in too great a hurry might do worse than choose Tasmania for a home.

Others who are not quite young would find it a delightful place to spend a winter or to furnish a residence for their declining years."

BIMETALLISM: AN ENGLISH VIEW.

IN the *Investor's Review* (London) Mr. Wilson has an article on Bimetallism in which he sets forth the faith that is within him with an energy and vigor that will make the good bimetallists blaspheme. The following is a very fair specimen of the style and conclusions of the article: "The whole world is at present the debtor of England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and most of all the debtor of England and France. Of these debtor countries the poorer class could probably neither gain nor lose much by an international bimetallic 'combine,' to use the newest expressive American barbarism. They have little silver to send us to pay their debts, and not much means to buy it with for use at home. But countries like Chili, the United States, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Italy, India, China or Japan could all pour more or less considerable amounts of the white metal upon the London market in liquidation of their debts, and would all have the strongest motives so to do. Trade in useful products would become so restricted through this liberty to pay in bad money that many of these nations must soon succumb under the strain.

"But suppose they kept on sending the stuff, what in the name of all the gods could we do with it? Silver is not eatable. Were we to present all the 'fools' in the world with sugar spoons made of it, still some would be left, and the very spoons might become redundant. The working man, for whose welfare these bimetallists now express such tender regard, might have silver mugs for his beer—and no beer to put therein. Prices would fly up so that he might soon have to exchange his mug for a bit of bread. It would be old Spain over again—silver plate to dine on and nothing at all for dinner. None of the other creditor nations could relieve us of these mountains of useless metal—this trash—they would all have more than enough of their own. It is unsuitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, and does not, we understand, make good fiddles. There would seem to be nothing for it but that we should construct a pyramid or two out of it, or half a score of 'Watkin Towers,' in memory of the crazy doctrinaires who hounded the country to its destruction.

"In sober earnest, can these bimetallists point to a single country at this present hour which, able to pay for more currency, wants it; or to one which, lacking what it needs, is able to pay for it? If they cannot, what are we to gain by inviting imports of a metal for which there is no market? How would that stimulate trade? If they would only learn, these men, that the world is bigger than they think, that the rise and decline of international exchanges are the expression of an incalculable variety of influences beside those embodied in silver and gold, and that there is no misfortune, not willfully brought about,

without its counterbalancing good, they would leave off wailing to governments to help them, and settle down to honest work. A depressed exchange, we repeat, is in every country at once a warning that it has overstrained its credit—that it is drifting toward the abyss of bankruptcy—and an opened door through which it may pour the products of its people's labor in ever-increasing quantities upon foreign markets, so as, if possible, to regain economic health. It is a curse, no doubt, but also a blessing. Therefore, to all theorizers, nostrum-mongers, and babblers of the market place, the wise man's answer should be that of Voltaire's *Candide*—'Cela est bien dit, mais il faut cultiver notre jardin.'

THE LEGALITY OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAW.

IN the December *Atlantic* Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin discusses quite elaborately the constitutional bearings of the new State constitution of Mississippi, which was prepared by the convention of 1890, and went into effect without popular ratification. The educational suffrage qualification is of course the important point. Did the convention have any constitutional right to make such a restriction? And if so, what shall be done with the great body of voters disfranchised, in the estimate of Mississippi's electoral vote?

The specific act of 1870 readmitting the State to representation in Congress "established as a 'fundamental condition' that her constitution should never be amended so as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the right to vote who had such right under the constitution then recognized, unless such deprivation be because of crime." The recent constitutional provision for the educational qualification is clearly in open conflict with this. However, the writer argues that in the first place Mississippi was never really out of the Union, and that while Congress had an indubitable right to demand certain conditions for the fresh recognition that the State was at peace after the war, still the act of 1870 "includes a condition subsequent, a condition which is intended to be perpetually binding on the State. If this act is still in force, Mississippi is bound by limitations that are not in effect against the majority of her sister States, and we have a Union of unequal members. Such subsequent conditions are sometimes, without the least consideration, swept aside as illegal and void."

Nor can one find probable ground for belief that Congress could interfere under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the National Constitution. The Fifteenth forbids discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Mississippi law does not on the face of it obey this provision in requiring a voter to read the Constitution or reasonably interpret it when read to him. But Professor McLaughlin argues that the plain intention and the inevitable result of the Mississippi law is to deprive a certain portion of the colored race of the franchise, and "the court has in more than one instance given relief where a law, valid on its face,

has been so administered as to deprive certain persons of equal protection of the laws."

Without following Professor McLaughlin through his whole course of reasoning, we find him admitting the possibility or probability that Congress is not able to interfere with the new law, but he questions the right of Mississippi to disfranchise so many voters and retain her original basis of representation. He quotes many authorities of various political leanings to prove that in the Fourteenth Amendment Congress intended to apply the penalty of loss of representation if the number of voters was cut down by means of an educational qualification. He calculates that at least 40 per cent. of all males over 21 years of age cannot read the Constitution and will be disfranchised. How the exact number of votes is to be determined, to be subtracted from the State's basis of representation, Professor McLaughlin is at a loss to suggest, nor how the law can be enforced at all. However, he says: "If the Fourteenth Amendment is to be construed as Senator Howard explained it, Congress is called upon to ascertain the number of persons who are not allowed to vote in Mississippi, and to reduce the representation of the State proportionally. It is evident that there are serious difficulties in the way, but it is a serious matter to have the National Constitution silently nullified."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUARANTINE LAWS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, replies in the current number of the *North American Review* to Health Officer Jenkins' article in the last number. Mr. Godkin was one of the passengers on board the quarantined *Nor-mannia*, and answers one by one as follows the statements made by Dr. Jenkins as to his method of administering the quarantine laws in the case of that vessel:

"All sick, as well as all suspects, were transferred to hospitals on Swinburne Island.' Not one of the sick or suspects was so transferred for thirty-six hours after the arrival of the ship.

"The dead were also landed.' The dead lay in the steerage in some cases twenty-four hours.

"I notified the Hamburg-American Packet Company to send down water-boats, so that a supply of Croton water might be on board.' No Croton water came on board for five days after the ship's arrival. The crew and stewards were during all that period drinking, and the passengers were washing, in the Elbe water taken on board at Cuxhaven. The Hamburg-American Packet Company sent down no water-boats, because the crews refused to go, and the authorities had not provided this indispensable instrument even of a proper old-fashioned quarantine. The ship arrived on Saturday morning, and fresh water only came on Wednesday night at 9 o'clock, just as the captain had determined to break bounds and go up to the wharf to get in.

"The company sent down a transfer boat, and all

the immigrants, with their baggage, were landed on Hoffman Island.' But not for thirty-six hours after the vessel's arrival.

" 'Dr. Sanborn, one of the most experienced assistants on my staff and a man who knew exactly what to do, took up his residence on board the steamship. It was largely owing to his efforts, I think, that everything went as well as it did.' Dr. Sanborn did not take up his residence on board until five days after the ship arrived, the captain having in the meantime been struggling to disinfect the ship with his own crew and a scanty supply of disinfectants sent him by the company.

" 'The dead were removed at night, to save the feelings of the living, and were cremated.' Some of the dead were removed with very little regard to decency in broad daylight, in my presence, and it was solely owing to the exertions of a few of the passengers in clearing the side of the ship on which the transfer boat lay, that the process was not witnessed by the whole of the cabin passengers.

" 'The baggage of the saloon passengers was washed down with the bichloride solution.' The baggage which the passengers had in their staterooms, and which was much more likely to be infected than that which was in the hold, and was enormous in quantity, was subjected to no process of disinfection or examination."

After this unsparing attack upon the Health Officer of the port of New York, Mr. Godkin concludes: "The New York quarantine is in no better condition to-day than it was on August 31 last. The danger which brought to light its defects in such a hideous way in the following month has not disappeared. The best opinion of the sanitarians is that cholera is likely to recur in the spring in Europe, if not here, and should it find us still unprepared 'national disgrace' will be a mild term, especially in the year of the Columbian Fair, to apply to our condition. If Congress and the President do not this winter put the whole business of protection from foreign infection into the hands of the Federal authorities, they will be guilty of almost criminal negligence. This done there would be a uniform system in every port, and at this port, the great gateway of the country, the quarantine service would be managed by the trained masters of organization who make our army and navy a subject of national pride, aided by the advice of our leading sanitarians who, as the London *Lancet* says, are in this field 'men of the highest eminence.'"

AN anonymous writer in the Naples *Rassigna* dwells on the probable or possible effects of the change in the English Government on its Egyptian policy. He seems to think that were the French, by evacuating Tunis, to cease threatening the liberty of the Mediterranean, there would be no further reason for continuing the English occupation of Egypt. "Egypt is of no importance to England except as regards her communications with India, and these are sufficiently guaranteed by the possession of Malta,

Cyprus and Aden." Failing this solution to the difficulty, the writer thinks the Italians will be then reduced to the alternative of either seeing their power and influence slowly destroyed by the combined action of France and England, or preparing for war. "The responsibility weighing on them is all the greater that it is not the necessity of events, but mistaken calculations of a foolish policy, that will have led to one or the other of these results."

A BRIGHTER VIEW OF JOURNALISM.

AS against Colonel Cockerill's recent arraignment of our journalistic methods and tendencies, Mr. Murat Halstead in the December *Cosmopolitan* takes a somewhat more hopeful view of what we are coming to with great newspaper corporations. After describing the gigantic strides in the perfection of mechanical devices for making the newspaper, a revolution in the industry which he has seen almost the whole of in his own journalistic experience, Mr. Halstead asks:

"What effect, the persons who are thoughtful of the press often inquire, has the telegraphy, the fast machinery and the production of paper at low figures—the diffusion of news so that the millions who move the world now survey the current history from day to day—what does all this do for the character and influence of newspaperdom? We are told newspapers do not control public opinion, as once upon a time. We are told also that individuality is lost in gigantic concerns that scatter printed leaves by the million; that we get the views of corporations or millionaires, not of men of labor, whose brains are in the excitement of creative activities rather than the repose of realized success; that the editorial 'we' is not somebody with convictions, purposes, principles, ardor, ceaseless energies, writing the lessons of experience with resolution and devotion, with some sense of manly responsibility to mankind, but that the 'we' is an association that invests, a machine that grinds jobs. There is truth in this, but it is not all the truth or the best of it.

"There is a tendency to exaggerate that which was done in the days of the giants. It is just as well that they always lived in some other time or place. However big they were, they knew their own troubles, and others found out their limitations. Given the man capable of great things in the press—to play the cables through the seas and the threads of copper and iron across the continents—heap his desk with the records of men and cities and nations, telling the story of the earth as it spins between light and darkness, and give him presses that set a-flying 100,000 papers an hour, and he will not find them disabilities, but the wires will serve him food, and through the press his hand touches the broad field of the world.

"The influences, mechanical and corporate, about the press may commend the commonplace, tempt the tainted and control the weak, but 'a man's a man for a' that,' as always, and integrity and intellect will subordinate money and machinery."

WAR CORRESPONDENT MACGAHAN.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES in his *Century* article on "War Correspondence as a Fine Art," calls J. A. MacGahan, who served with him on the *New York Herald's* staff, "the best war correspondent I have ever known." Telling of their joint experiences with F. D. Millet in the Turko-Russian war, Mr. Forbes says of his dauntless colleague :

"MacGahan was lame all through the war from an accident at its beginning, but lameness had no effect in hindering a man of his temperament from going everywhere and seeing anything; and he was one of



J. A. MACGAHAN.

three correspondents, all of American nationality, who, having taken the field at the beginning, were still at the post of duty when the treaty of San Stefano was signed."

The exertions which he credits to MacGahan in the latter's efforts to be everywhere at once, in the interests of his paper, seem scarcely credible.

MacGahan and Skobelev.

Under the title of "Sistovez-Vous!" Hermann Dalton publishes, in the November number of *Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte*, reminiscences of General Skobelev and MacGahan, the famous war correspondent. The following one is interesting as showing the close friendship which existed between the general and the reporter :

Before the party had risen from table MacGahan entered unexpectedly and Skobelev rushed toward the new guest and embraced him as a brother. In the most exciting conversations it transpired that the close friendship between the two heroes dated from the campaign on the Oxus. MacGahan's ride from Kazala to the Oxus to join General Kaufmann and his army in order to take part in the taking of Khiva belongs to the most marvelous of achievements. It

was at Khiva he had met Skobelev and had also accompanied him in the bold chase of the Yomuds. How the two friends reveled now in the reminiscences of their adventures on the Oxus and what a treat it was for the other two comrades to listen to the stories of the two heroes!

In the evening, when Mr. Dalton had already sailed away in his boat, he espied MacGahan descending the hill and making signs that he, too, wished to cross over to Simnitsa. The boat was stopped, and in jumped MacGahan. "Oh, Rev. D.!" (he had evidently heard of the "German Pederstry"), "if you only knew what this roll is I have in my hand!" "I am not curious," replied Mr. Dalton. But the document seemed to give MacGahan great pleasure, and he was burning to reveal his secret. Mysteriously he opened out the roll, and it proved to be nothing less than Skobelev's confidential report, lent to the correspondent for the night, while a telegram arrived at the Imperial headquarters announcing that on account of sudden indisposition Skobelev could not deliver up his report till next day. Thus Skobelev showed his friend a last favor by intrusting the document to him as he was taking his leave; and thus it happened that the readers of the *London Daily News* had official particulars of the famous crossing of the Danube on June 27, 1877, before the Russian Emperor or any Russian newspaper could say a word on the subject. It made an immense sensation, that an English paper could publish news only known to the initiated; but no one suspected that it was a Russian General who had opened the sources of information for the English correspondent, and that a source reserved for the Emperor only.

"THE FIRST BANDIT OF EUROPE."

UNDER the title "The First Bandit of Europe" Mr. James Darmesteter, in the *Revue Bleue* of November 26, comments on the recent Bismarck revelations.

Prince Bismarck, he says, is not the first statesman who has lied in order to make two nations, desiring nothing but peace, go to war, while he knew that the war could only be full of catastrophes for the future, not because of the human carnage alone, but for the vengeance and the terror between two great nations for centuries thus brought about. Neither nation desired war, but two men did—the somnambulist of the Tuileries and the man of the iron will; the latter, not for the sake of German unity, but to transform that unity into one of defense and conquest—to transform the free union of States into an authoritative and centralist empire. He wanted war to take from France her provinces the most French at heart, and because he was sure of victory.

It was necessary, continues Mr. Darmesteter, that the war should be rendered inevitable and be declared by France, so that Prussia in the eyes of Europe should have the legal right, and could make a crusade against the aggressor, conscious of being the soldier of God.

OUIDA'S HOMILY ON SOCIETY.

OUIDA, having endeavored to regenerate mankind by writing a series of novels which hardly entitle her to rank among the great moralists of the world, now takes up her parable in her old age and rails against society in terms which show that she is capable of giving Mrs. Lynn Linton a long start and beating her.

The article which she publishes in the *Fortnightly Review*, under the title "The Sins of Society," leads up to the conclusion that Ravachol, who was not especially sound at the core himself, was nevertheless in agreement with most observant minds when he declared that society is so rotten that nothing could be done with it except destroy it. Ouida, who respects nothing—that is, at least, nothing in the shape of government or social organization—asks who that knows anything of the inner working of administrative life can respect any extant form of government?

SOCIALISM AND ITS TWO-LEGGED WILD BEASTS.

She has no hope in Socialism. It would only substitute a deadlier, triter monotony, and iron down humanity into one dreary, level, tedious and featureless desert.

"Its triumph would be the reign of universal ugliness, sameness and commonness! Mr. Keir Hardie, in baggy yellow trousers, smoking a black pipe close to the tea-table of the Speaker's daughters on the terrace of the House of Commons, is an exact sample of the 'graces and gladness' which the 'democratic' Republic would bestow on us.

"It is not the cap and jacket of the labor member, or the roar of the two-legged wild beasts escorting him, which will open out an era of more elegant pleasure, of more refined amusement, or give us a world more gracious, picturesque and fair."

ROYAL VULGARIANS MADE IN GERMANY.

If she sees no hope in Socialism or in the labor movement, she sees even less in the influence of the court. Of all barbarians she seems to think the court barbarians are about the most disgusting, and this she attributes very largely to the fact that royalty, like so much else, is made in Germany. "The diffusion of German influence, which has been general over Europe through the fatality which has seated Germans on all the thrones of Europe, has had more than any other thing to do with the vulgarization of European society. The German eats in public, kisses in public, drags all his emotions out into the public garden or coffee house, makes public his curious and nauseous mixture of sugar and salt, of jam and pickles, alike in his sentiments and in his cookery, and praises Providence and kisses his betrothed with equal unction under the trees of the public square."

THE ESSENCE OF ROYAL LIFE—VULGARITY.

The vulgarity of the age is at its highest in high places. Royal personages are always the first offenders and the worst examples. They are never still, they are never content. They are constantly taking ceaseless, useless, foolish, costly journeys. They

keep up many usages and obligations in society which are absolutely unpleasant and barbarous. Among those barbarous customs Ouida counts the habit of shaking hands. Every phase of human life is vulgarized, royalty leading the way. "Modern generations have made both marriage and death more absurd, more banal and more vulgar than any other period ever contrived to do; and it is not modern princes who will endeavor to render either of them simple, natural and dignified, for the essence and object of all royal life in modern times is vulgarity—*i. e.*, publicity.

FUNERALS AND WEDDINGS.

"Of all spectacles which society flocks to see, it may certainly be said that the funeral and the wedding are the most intolerably coarse and clumsy. There is indeed a curious and comical likeness between these two.

"The roughest and rudest marriage forms of savage nations are less offensive than those which are the received and admired custom of the civilized world. There cannot be a more Philistian jumble of greed, show, indecency and extravagance than are compressed into the marriage festivities of the cities of Europe and America.

"In all the annals of the social life of the world there has not been anything so atrocious in vulgarity as a fashionable wedding, whether viewed in its greedy pillaging of friends and acquaintances or in its theatrical pomp of costume, of procession and of banquet. It is the very apogee of bad taste, incongruity and indecency, from the coarse words of its rites to its sputtering champagne, its unvaried orations, and its idiotic expenditure."

A SOCIETY OF "PIGS IN MUD."

Turn wherever you will, there is nothing that pleases her. Our society is full of snobbishness, greed, haste and slavish adoration of wealth, in which it basks as pigs in mud. Over-eating, over-smoking, over-crowding, poison the life of man. Drinking, gaming, slaughtering, fill up the lives of society, which gobbles up its time breathlessly without tasting its flavor, as a greedy schoolboy gobbles up stolen pears without peeling them. The great malady of the age is the absolute inability to support solitude or to endure silence. The expense of continual visiting and inviting is ruining all the old families; and libraries, pictures, woods go to the hammer in order to keep up the incessant, breathless round of sport and pleasure danced on the thin ice of debt.

THE IDIOCY OF TROUSERS.

As we do not know how to live, neither do we know how to dress. All entertainments are unsightly, and a full concert room, lecture room, or church is a hideous sight. "The attire of the men is the most frightful, grotesque and disgraceful male costume which the world has ever seen. When the archæologists of the future dig up one of our bronze statues in trousers, they will have no need to go further for evidence of the inaptitude and idiocy of the age. A man who cannot clothe his own person

reasonably is surely a man incapable of legislating for himself and for his kind. This rule, however, if acted on, would disfranchise Europe and the United States."

THE SORDID BRUTALITY OF GREATER BRITAIN.

If the Old World is bad, the New World is worse. With the following characteristic passage we conclude the homily of Mrs. Jeremiah Ouida: "The man who lives in a shanty built of empty meat and biscuit tins on the plains of Nevada or New South Wales is by many degrees a more degraded form of humanity than his brother who has stayed among English wheat or Tuscan olives or French vines or German pine trees; many degrees more degraded, because infinitely coarser and more brutal, and more hopelessly soaked in a sordid and hideous manner of life. All the vices, meannesses and ignominies of the Old World reproduce themselves in the so-called New World, and become more vulgar, more ignoble, more despicable than in their original hemisphere. Under the Southern Cross of the Australian skies, cant, snobbism, corruption, venality, fraud, the worship of wealth *per se*, are more rampant, more naked and more vulgarly bedizened than beneath the stars of Ursa Major. It is not from the mixture of Methodism, drunkenness, revolver shooting, wire pulling and the frantic expenditure of *richards* who were navvies or miners a week ago, that any superior light and leading, any alteration for the better social life, can be ever looked for. All that America and Australia will ever do will be to servilely reproduce the follies and hopelessly vulgarize the habits of the older civilization of Europe."

HOW TO UTILIZE YOUNG LADIES.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton Gell has a very admirable article upon "Squandered Girlhood." Mrs. Gell points out that the postponing of marriage and the education of woman has brought into existence a class which did not exist before—namely, that of so-called girls between eighteen and thirty. These girls are bright, educated, capable women who are awaiting marriage, and instead of being given an interest in life and provided with something to do, they are launched into society with the idea that the proper thing for them to do is to give themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure. This is the canker which eats out the heart of independent home life. One result is that we have women after marriage taking very unkindly to the necessary slowness of domestic duties. They live for thrills, sensations and excitements. As these cannot be obtained from their husbands, they resort to expedients which, even if they do not land them in the divorce court, are absolutely fatal to real marriage. Leaving that on one side, however, Mrs. Gell, writing with special reference to English girls, reminds them that they also have to justify their existence. What are they contributing to the commonwealth? How will they justify before democracy the sacrifice of all the duties they owe to their neighbors to the dissipation of the

London season? How much longer, she asks, are these splendid resources of capacity and enthusiasm which underlie the society veneer of upper-class girlhood to go to waste in making sport for the Philistine? In the country and in London, around every well-to-do family there are multitudes of girls whose lives are one ceaseless round of toil. They have no time to organize for themselves anything in the way of culture or recreation. What are the upper-class girls doing for them? Even if they wish to help, society is so organized as to render it difficult, if not impossible. "The dear girls must have their season." The season, instead of being a few weeks of recreation, is such hard work that it requires a month at Homburg in order to restore their overstrained constitutions. After returning from the watering places, shooting parties begin. Instead of being the center of sweetness and light to the country-side the girl becomes a miserable, self-indulgent creature, who spends the very prime of her life in an incessant round of dissipation.

"The utter unsatisfactoriness of the life they thus lead is eating into the hearts of many girls who yet have not the independence of mind or will to shake themselves free from the yoke.

"They little realize that in themselves lies the very force the nation needs—a force in which we are superior to all other nations—a band of energetic, enthusiastic, cultivated women, capable enough with a little direction to help their poorer sisters in a thousand ways."

If they must have their evenings for society they should have their days for helping their neighbors:

"The organization of social evenings for the young women who serve them in shops—dressmakers' assistants and the like—would redress the balance of the sexes, relieve the congested ball-rooms, and give redoubled zest to the next dissipation, if that be desirable. There is also that vast desert of the middle classes to be considered—girls who are earning their own living as daily governesses, telegraph clerks or schoolmistresses."

They are alone. They have no bond of union; their natural leaders have abdicated; you must seek them in the marriage market of the London drawing-room. Mrs. Gell admits that the girls themselves often want to do better, but do not know how to begin. What she would like is to impress on their hearts that "whoever fears God, fears to sit at ease." The great leisured class of cultured women cannot be held guiltless if it evades individual responsibility and squanders the benefits of birth and education on its own amusement. She concludes by saying that a great work among the girlhood of England is waiting to be done by the girls.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, in the *English Illustrated*, describes Tennyson's homes at Aldworth and Farringford. The article is copiously illustrated with very pretty pictures. It was written before the death of Tennyson, and Mr. Allen has published it as it stood,

CHARACTER IN THE HAND.

IT should be explained at the outset that the article on "The Art of Reading Character in the Hand," by Herr Otto Moretus, has nothing to do with Palmistry. The system he expounds is that known as Chiromony, an attempt to discover the chief characteristics of a person by the shape and general appearance of the hand. Herr Moretus is chiefly indebted to the work of a Frenchman, Captain d'Arpentigny, for the interesting outline of the subject he has contributed to Heft 3 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*. He divides the hands into three parts—the wrist, the palm and the fingers; but as the wrist has little to do with character reading in the hand, his observations are confined to the palm and the fingers.

THREE TYPES OF FINGERS.

The palm chiefly betrays temperament, the passions, the energy and activity and the desires of the man, whereas the formation of the fingers leads to conclusions with regard to talent and intellectual gifts. The fingers, indeed, are of the highest importance in character reading, because in conjunction with the palm they give the key to the whole character of the individual. Three great types of fingers should be distinguished—flat fingers, broader at the ends than at the knuckles; angular, knotty fingers, with the extremities of the same breadth as the knuckles, and conical fingers, with tapering tips.

The first of these types shows that the individual is more inclined to the useful and practical than to the ideal, has a strong sense for the material, for physical strength, for industrial occupation, for the practice of the scientific and generally a decided aversion to philosophy, poetry and metaphysics.

Knotty fingers signify a preference for philosophy, the sciences and logic. Men with such fingers like the exact, the positive in science and life; they are inventive and happy in turning their knowledge to account; therefore they have business talent, but seldom know any higher or more poetical flight.

Men with conical tapering fingers are artistically gifted, and easily carried away; they strive for social independence, and incline to the ideal in art and life.

THE THUMB.

The thumb, too, takes an important position in character reading in the hand. It shows intellectual will, free decision, the power of logic. In this respect it is very significant that idiots, in whom reason and will are wanting, have in most cases undeveloped thumbs, and that young children roll up the thumb with their fingers and eliminate it, so to speak, till they begin to exercise their will.

A little, thin, unmarked thumb is peculiar to persons of undecided, hesitating character, who are guided more by feeling and instinct than by intellect and reason. Such thumbs are generally found in women who are patient and entirely submissive to their husbands. A woman of energy and power to rule will never have such a thumb.

On the other hand, individuals with large thumbs are usually intellectual powers; they know what they

want, and they act wisely. A small, thin and short thumb shows a character doubting and vacillating to a high degree, whereas a thick thumb denotes a self-consciousness, which may include haughtiness, pride and over-estimation.

SEVEN TYPES OF HAND.

It is the union of these two types of thumb in combination with the various palms and fingers that makes the most interesting blending of character and talent. But with regard to the entire hand, Captain d'Arpentigny is of opinion that a large hand usually denotes a sense for trivial matters and details, a medium-sized hand a sense for grasping things as a whole as well as in detail, and a little hand, if it is also broad and has angular joints, a quarrelsome nature. Taking the hand as a whole, he distinguishes seven types: the elementary hand; the spatulate hand; the artistic, conical hand; the useful, angular hand; the philosophical hand; the psychical hand; and the mixed hand.

The elementary hand is very broad and thick, the palm hard, and the fingers thick and stiff, while the thumb is short and thick, and often turned outward. This hand, of course, belongs to the coarse, rough man, who thinks little, has an undeveloped mind, and passes his days in idleness and indifference.

In the second type, the fingers show spatula-shaped enlargements, and the thumb is generally large. This hand shows decision and self-consciousness, activity and industry, love of work, especially of a mechanical sort. Men with such hands are faithful in love and in duty, but seldom show any enthusiasm for beauty and the ideal.

Of the artistic there are many varieties. If this hand is short and thick with large thumbs, it betrays love of fame and money, and the possessor will be inventive and lucky in his enterprises. If the hand is flexible, the palm of medium size, and the thumb small, enthusiasm and a sense of the beautiful may be ascribed to its possessor. If the hand shows remarkable breadth and firmness, it denotes sensuality. The conical fingers show inspiration, inclination for deep thought, an aversion to mechanical activity and a preference for the artistic, the beautiful and the poetical. Such men are less faithful in love; they are fond of pleasure and not particularly strict in their morals. These hands, however, show innumerable shades and blend with other types.

The fourth type, the practical hand, is large, the fingers knotty, the wrist well developed, the nails square, the thumb large and the palm hollow and tolerably firm. A hand of this type signifies that its owner has order, perseverance and a love of work, in which his organizing and regulating faculties are brought into play. Reason will guide him in all his undertakings; he is punctual and orderly in his dress and mode of life.

In the philosophical hand the palm is small, and the wrist is mostly large. Characteristic of this hand are the knotty fingers, with the ends partly of the knotty and partly of the conical type. The thumb is pretty broad and both joints are about equally developed.

Persons of this hand go more to the root of things, are more eager for truth than beauty; the essence of things interests them more than does their beautiful form. The knuckles point to a sense for calculation and methodical observation as opposed to art shown within conical knuckles. The combination of these two types, however, produces a preference for metaphysics, and men of such hands can be enthusiastic over the moral and the sublime; their guiding star is reason; in questions of faith they remain calm and critical, they analyze and classify on definite principles and ideas.

The sixth type is rare. The hand is small, the palm of medium size, the fingers straight, soft and arched, with fine, pointed tips. The thumb is slender and beautifully formed. The owner of this hand lives in the ideal and for the ideal, has no ambition and no sense for the practical. The low and the egotistical are far from him; he will die for his ideas, and has only energy to do things in which he sees some hope of the realization of his ideals. Such a nature is not strong physically, and it is more mental stimulus than physical strength that keeps him up and enables him to achieve anything. The apostles of great ideas have such hands, the so-called enthusiasts for world happiness, and often, too, the prophets who have no honor in their own country. Their longings and their thoughts are concentrated on the abstract-noble, the beautiful, the right, the sublime.

Of course the mixed hand is the commonest, and may unite two or several types. Naturally, too, it is the most difficult to read.

HERRMANN, THE MAGICIAN.

HERRMANN, the Magician, tells in the December *Cosmopolitan* something—not too much—about his marvels of jugglery, and a good deal—considerably more—about the tricks of other prestidigitateurs. He speaks of the ever-growing interest in these tricks, which has not died out with the departure of witches and broomsticks. Indeed, Mr. Herrmann himself, with his own theatre snugly filled nearly every night, is sufficient proof that an age of science and realism still produces people who are pleased to have white rabbits with pink eyes abstracted from their ears, and to see lusty fowl and indubitable dishes of water and gold fish produced from a handkerchief. But, far from being conservative, the art of magic must, if we are to believe Mr. Herrmann, constantly keep up or rather in advance of its time.

“A so-called magician, more than a poet, must be born with a peculiar aptitude for the calling. He must first of all possess a mind of contrarities, quick to grasp the possibilities of seemingly producing the most opposite effects from the most natural causes. He must be original and quick-witted, never to be taken unawares. He must possess, in no small degree, a knowledge of the exact sciences, and he must spend a lifetime in practice, for in the profession its emoluments come very slowly. All this is discouraging enough, but this is not all. The magician must

expect the exposure of his tricks sooner or later, and see what it has required long months of study and time to perfect dissolved in an hour. The very best illusions of the best magicians of a few years ago are now the common property of traveling showmen at country fairs. I might instance the mirror illusions of Houdin; the cabinet trick of the Davenport brothers, and the second sight of Heller—all the baffling puzzles of the days in which the respective magicians mentioned lived. All this is not a pleasant prospective picture for the aspirant for the honors of the magician.”

HALLUCINATIONS.

M. F. PAULHAN writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on “Hallucinations and Mental Suggestion,” basing his essay on a great number of specialist works, among which are the publication of Messrs. Gurney, Myers and Podmore, and Dr. Maudsley’s “Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings.” His deductions from the cases on record seem to amount to this: There is an undefined mental faculty which can receive sensations from events occurring at a distance (when they concern persons in whom the subject is deeply interested, or in magnetic *rapport*), as the senses receive impressions from objects within their reach. The nature and limitations of this faculty are but imperfectly known. Many persons appear to be altogether without it, and of those who have it, some possess it in a greater degree than others. Its operation also appears to vary, just as it depends upon circumstances whether we see a thing distinctly or the reverse with our bodily eyes. This is shown by cases where the hallucination merely gave a general impression without details, or where the details were imperfect or incorrect. The drift of the whole is that of many other writers on the subject: “We must not say a thing does not exist till we have *seen it not existing*”—and in the meanwhile wait for more light. “This old world” (says M. Paulhan) “is no doubt keeping plenty more surprises in reserve for us; we must hold ourselves in readiness to receive them with a good grace, and make use of them if we can. Besides, our universe is only one amid millions of possible universes, in which it is conceivable that the laws of nature and their connection with each other might be different from those known to us. Recent researches on unknown forces have, I am convinced, rendered positive service to science; and even had they done no more than enlarge the circle of our imagination, so as to make it embrace a world, which is possible, but forever without reality, the result would not be out of proportion to the efforts that have been expended.”

We suppose that by reality, in the last sentence, M. Paulhan means *material* reality (a contradiction in terms if we follow Plato and Bishop Berkeley)—otherwise, we own, we can scarcely follow his meaning. As to the possibility of a universe where two and two make five, that question, we frankly confess, is beyond us.

AN ARGUMENT FOR DRAMATIC ART.

THE *Dial*, of Chicago, has made most praiseworthy advance under the conduct of Mr. F. F. Brown, and contains in the number appearing December 1 a leading article on the literature of the stage, of especial timeliness and value, which reads as if it were written by Mr. William Morton Payne, that gentleman having contributed other of the more important features of the number. This is, of course, particularly apropos of the New York Theatre of Arts and Letters, which has recently been founded by a number of gentlemen of that city, chiefly literary. He calls attentions to the fact that among our dramatists who are really artists, Shakespeare is only partly recognized by our stage, while Browning, Swinburne, Shelley, Tennyson and Landor are not recognized at all.

THE DEGRADATION OF THE STAGE.

“The theatrical records of London, New York and Chicago alike give evidence of a noble art degenerated into a mere amusement, and the almost complete severance of literature from the stage. But talking about these evils is not likely to prove effective in removing them. The talking will be done by a few earnest people, and the unthinking masses will give, as before, the sanction of their support to the dramatic monstrosities that chiefly occupy our stage.

THE THEATRE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Of the New York circle of reformers, the writer says :

“The plans of the Theatre of Arts and Letters are as yet somewhat indefinite, but the association with the project of such men as Messrs. Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Augustin Daly, E. C. Stedman, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, R. W. Gilder and George E. Woodberry gives the best possible assurance of a serious aim, and the employment of methods consistent with both the dignity of literature and the best dramatic traditions. The production of new plays is the object of the New York organization, but we wish that it might join with this object that of the revival of old masterpieces. The recent production, by the London theatre, of Webster’s ‘Duchess of Malfy,’ offers a suggestion upon which it would be desirable to act. It reminds us that the century which has partly neglected Shakespeare has totally neglected the other men of that great race of Elizabethans above whose level it required the stature of a Shakespeare to tower.”

It is not a little significant to hear this excellent plea so well put from Chicago, and it is a fine mission for the *Dial* to espouse in its rise to the dignified position of one of America’s two or three really literary papers. The same number of the *Dial* contains a fine sonnet by Mr. Payne in the same vein, entitled “Ej Blot Til Lyst” (Not For Pleasure Only), the words inscribed above the stage of the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen.

Not merely for our pleasure, but to purge
The soul from baseness, from ignoble fear,
And all the passions that make dim the clear,
Calm vision of the world ; our feet to urge

On to ideal, far-set goals ; to merge
Our being with the heart of things ; brought near
The springs of life, to make us see and hear
And feel its swelling and pulsating surge.

Such, Thespian art divine, thy nobler aim ;
For this the tale of *Œdipus* was told,
Of frenzied *Lear*, *Harpagon*’s greed of gold.
And, knowing this, how must we view with shame
Thy low estate, and hear the plaudits loud
That mark thee now but pander to the crowd !

AN AMERICAN CRITIC OF WAGNER.

IN *Music*, the enterprising Chicago publication of Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, Clement Tetedoux is given over thirty pages for his opening article on “Wagner and the Voice.” Mr. Tetedoux goes quite deeply into the philosophy of his subject, though not so far as to prevent a sprightly treatment ; his main point is that Wagner’s music is antagonistic to the best efficiency of the voice in the opera, and that hence the productions of the master are doomed in the future to be looked back on as antiquities and curiosities. Mr. Tetedoux thinks that our senses are offended by the unnatural conjunction of the phenomena of singing with the subject matter which Wagner has chosen ; for, he argues, we sing about bright, happy things of little moment, and in tragedies the music goes out of the voice entirely.

THE INFLUENCE OF WAGNER.

“Deplorable as certainly are results obvious to all, and truly pernicious as may be declared the influence of Wagner on the present, it were doing the mighty master an injustice to overlook and undervalue his power for good in the future. His operas may perish. His reforms will survive. It will be with his influence as it was with his work, in which man was held for little, to which men were mercilessly sacrificed ; his faults will cause the fall of many musicians who should have stood, but music itself will be exalted by his excellencies.

“Wagner was a man of destiny, appeared when he was wanted, and filled inflexibly his mission. In the heat of the fight hard blows were dealt to the good and respectable. Contumely was heaped on illustrious heads. Sectarian proscription raged madly. In and out of his real field of action the same disregard of individuals and masses marked the passage in life and in art of the man and master. But he won the day, and accomplished his end.

“He may not make an attractive figure in history ; but his fierce warfare and grim victory stamp him as a giant. Compatriot and cotemporary of ‘the man of blood and iron,’ we can imagine Wagner, centuries hence, side by side with him in the gallery of the great ancestors, a stern image, like him, of grandeur and power, but unlike him contemplating with the cold smile on his lips the lasting effects and steady workings of his impress on all passing generations.”

OUR HORSES AND OTHERS.

COL. THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE, having told us in his series of papers which *Harper's* published last year all about riding horses, broadens the scope of his favorite subject in the *North American Review* of December, to which he contributes an article on "The Horse in America." He tells of the various extractions of our American breeds, where interminable crossing will allow any to be shown. The better classes of horses in the South possess purer blood than those of the North, and Col. Dodge asserts with commendable pluck, in the face of that incontrovertible authority, Fashion, that the Southern riding horses, with their carefully cultivated gaits, are far superior to the Anglomaniacal trotting saddle-horses of the North.

WE HAVE THE BEST HORSES.

"Probably more and better horses are owned in America per thousand of population than in any other country, and the farmer or corner groceryman, at least in the North and West, can and does afford to keep as good a roadster as the city nabob—often a better one. While the average horse lacks the distinctive characteristics of race, he has exceptionally good qualities. American horses are, as a rule, sure footed. There are more broken-kneed nags in cabs and livery stables in England four-fold than here. Smooth roads and level meadows uniformly breed horses less careful how they tread than rough roads and stony pastures. The Eastern granite soil produces safer steppers than the clay of the South. Our horses are of even disposition; one rarely sees a brute or a biting, striking, kicking devil in America. They are easily broken. In Kentucky the children ride the colts, often with only a stick to guide them. 'I consider,' said Herbert long ago, 'the general horse of America superior, not in blood or in beauty, but decidedly in hardihood to do and endure, in powers of travel, in speed, in docility, and in good temper to any other race of general horses in the known world.'"

"Except perhaps in the matter of trotting, the main distinction between the horse in England—as typical of Europe (for all Europe now is imitating England in matters equine)—and the horse in America has lain in the lack of system in breeding. Of very late years there has been considerable attention paid in this country to breeding, and the admixture of different bloods, which has produced 'nondescripts with which America is overrun,' is being avoided. That breeds have been kept separate in England is due to the fact that the raising of horses has largely been in the hands of great land owners or capitalists, and the farmers who raised horses had their intelligence as well as their stud to profit by; whereas in America, until of recent years, breeding of all but thoroughbreds was, with few exceptions, an entirely random affair."

OUR UNCONQUERED TROTTERS.

Our trotting horses are, in newspaper parlance, world-beaters. The Russians sent over their famous Orloff trotters to lower Uncle Sam's equine colors,

but while they were handsome, in racing they were so far behind that it "became a farce." Our dirt roads help to develop and perfect the trotter, and there has been a steady and rapid lowering of the mile record from the triumph of three minutes, seventy years ago, to the present rate of speed, almost a third greater, and but half a minute less than the running time. And the endurance of our famous trotting horses is as remarkable as their speed, though "the exertion called for by a mile trotted in 2:10 is quite as great as that by a mile run in 1:40."

HOW TO EDUCATE OUR DOCTORS.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of Northwestern Reserve University and Adelbert College, whose writings on educational topics have been among the most valuable recent contributions to pedagogical subjects, writes in *Education* on the "Best College Education for the Physician." President Thwing has written to various prominent educators throughout the country for their opinions on this subject and their answers show a general consensus of opinion that the physician should be educated apart from his technical training, though many advise in this general development of the faculties the substitution of modern languages and the sciences for the old classical and mathematical courses.

THE DOCTOR SHOULD BE A THINKER.

"The special function of the doctor is not to speak; his special function, we may say, is to think. There is no profession in which there is more need of all the qualities that go to make up the thinker than the medical profession. The doctor should have a mind intuitive, profound, comprehensive. As he sits down by the bedside of a patient his function is to weigh evidence. All that the eye sees, all that the ear hears, all that the touch feels, all that is made known to him through any sense, is to be regarded as evidence pointing to or necessitating a certain verdict. The value of this evidence his judgment is called upon to consider and to decide. The more true his diagnosis, the more probable is the achieving the desired end."

THE VALUE OF CHEMISTRY.

"Certain sciences have a direct professional value, as, for instance, chemistry. Every doctor must, in a degree, be a chemist. How far his direct professional purpose should be pursued in the college is so broad a question that I shall not venture here to discuss it. I shall, however, venture to say that he should know general chemistry so far as it is required in the practice of his profession. The special lines of the science should be, I think, taken up in the professional school. Furthermore, chemistry, or any science, promotes this quality of weighing evidence through the training of what may be called the scientific method. This method is simply induction; and each case to which the doctor is called represents an instance in which reasoning by induction must be followed."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE two articles on the care of the poor have been reviewed as "Leading Articles."

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, shows wherein popular education has failed. The chief fault which he has to find is that too little attention is given in our schools to the development and training of the reasoning faculty. He names four things in which the youth of the country should be thoroughly trained if his judgment and reasoning powers are to be systematically developed—namely: Observing accurately, recording correctly, comparing, grouping and inferring justly, and expressing cogently the results of these mental operations.

THE SCHOOLS OF ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Dr. J. M. Rice continues his criticisms of the public schools of the United States, this month dealing with those of St. Louis and Indianapolis. The methods of instruction followed in the schools of St. Louis are, he says, mechanical and calculated to crowd the memory with cut-and-dried facts. Little attention is paid to objective work. "Arithmetic is taught mechanically and abstractly almost from the start. The recitations in geography are so formal that children themselves frequently keep the ball rolling, the teacher's part in the lesson being limited to saying, 'Right,' 'Wrong,' 'Next,' 'Don't lean against the wall,' 'Keep your toes on the line.'"

Dr. Rice finds much to commend in Indianapolis schools. He says: "The scene presented in the Indianapolis classroom differs so widely from the scene presented in the schoolroom of St. Louis that it would scarcely appear that these two institutions had anything in common. This striking contrast is due to the fact that the Indianapolis schools abound in the element which St. Louis is so obviously lacking—consideration for the child, sympathy. The cold, hard and cruel struggle for results is here unknown. The teacher uses every means at her command to render the life of the child happy and beautiful, without endangering its usefulness."

The vast difference between the schools of these two cities is accounted for by Dr. Rice in a large part by the difference in their method of supervision. In St. Louis practically nothing is done by the superintendents toward improving the minds of their teachers. In Indianapolis the education of the teachers is the all-important aim of the supervision.

POLITICS AS A CAREER.

Ex-Senator Geo. F. Edmunds discusses politics as a career. His paper is an enlargement of the idea contained in the following paragraph: "Assuming, as may be safely done, that the great majority of young citizens are honest, the chances for them of a good political career have many attractions; but if that career is to be exclusive of the private pursuit of some business or profession, it will be found difficult and disappointing. Indeed, only those of assured competence could enter it. And the best efforts of the wisest and ablest man among them may keep him a whole lifetime in the minority, and neither the good to his fellow-men he wished to accomplish nor the laurels he might justly think ought to rest on his head may ever be definitely attained."

Mr. Edmunds concludes as follows: "He is the best

politician and will have the best political career whose every-day life and occupations are in contact and sympathy with those of his fellow-men. He accepts public employment and exercises public power as a duty, and it may be a pleasure, when called to do it; and thus he is able, in the changes and chances of political movements, to leave them without regret, and feel himself again happily at home in his former place among the people."

ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, writing on the "Artistic Triumph of the Fair-Builders," says: "This fair of ours, in its general aspect and judged from the artistic point of view, is not only much more successful than, two years ago, we believed it could be: it is much more successful than any that has ever been created in this or another land. It is not only comparable to the beautiful Paris Exhibition of 1889, and not only equal to it; it is greatly superior. And its excellence is not an imitation or even an adaptation of any precedent, but has been achieved upon entirely new and original lines. Only those who know how hard it is to produce a high degree of beauty on a vast scale, and in complicated ways, will fully understand that they are beholding one of the most beautiful of sights and, considering its genesis, distinctly the most wonderful sight, in the world—a sight the character of which, I am not afraid to say, has not been paralleled since the Rome of the Emperors stood intact with marble palace, statue, terrace, bridge and temple, under an Italian sky no bluer than our own."

Mr. John W. Chadwick gives reasons why the World's Fair should be open on Sunday.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in another department Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Gladstone; "When Is the Pope Infallible?" by the Rev. S. M. Brandt, and Col. Theodore Dodge's article on "The Horse in America." There are besides these other articles of note.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN IN JAMAICA.

The Governor of Jamaica, Mr. Henry A. Blake, tells of the opportunities of young men in his country. He holds out as an inducement for those with capital the exceptionally good profits to be derived from the raising of horses and cattle on the Jamaica plains, and from the cultivation of sugar, coffee, fruit and fiber.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

Earl Dunraven has an article on "International Yachting." What he favors is not a race for a perpetual challenge cup open to all the world, and to be sailed for at the annual regatta of the club holding the cup, but the sailing of a series of matches between two representative vessels for the championship of the seas. As America and England are famous in yachting matters, he thinks that they should take the lead in laying down regulations for International races.

"I should therefore invite, say, three Englishmen and three Americans, representative yachtsmen and members of the foremost clubs, to meet in New York or London, or in some other convenient place—Paris might be suitable—and sit down to discuss the matter thoroughly and draw up definite rules. Their labors having been brought to a conclusion, I should put six bits of paper—

one of them being marked—into a hat, shake them up and request the members of my drafting committee to draw lots. The nationality of the drawer of the marked lot should determine the waters in which the first race for the cup should be sailed, and he should nominate the yacht club in whose charge the cup should be first placed.

A BLOW AT THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Hannis Taylor discusses the legal points in the "Freedom of the Press" cases which have been acted upon by the United States Supreme Court, concluding that the power now recognized in Congress to arbitrarily deprive the citizen without a legal trial of the right to send his communications through the mail, the one agency which it does control, takes away the only substantial right which the first amendment to the Constitution was ever intended to guarantee.

THE ARENA.

THE leading article in the *Arena* is by Dr. Lyman Abbott, on "Compulsory Arbitration," a review of which appears elsewhere.

SUNDAY OPENING OF WORLD'S FAIR.

Bishop J. L. Spaulding, writing on the subject of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, says: "If the members of the churches use all their influence to exclude the laboring masses on the only day in the week on which they are free, from innocent and elevating recreation, they will do them a wrong; they will injure religion; they will retard the progress of civilization. It is not simply right to keep the gates of the Exposition open on Sundays; it is wrong to close them—in the afternoon, at least. In offering this unique opportunity for self-improvement to those who have no other free day than Sunday, the managers of the World's Fair will give good example to all the cities of the United States; they will teach them that while the Sunday is a day of worship, it is also a day on which the whole people should be invited to cultivate and improve themselves. Let those who boast of what they call the American Sunday learn to see things as they are, and they will recognize the growing tendency to desecrate the Lord's Day by making it a day of labor and dissipation. Let them unite to close the saloons and low places of amusement, to stop the running of freight trains and the working of factories on Sunday."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

Master Workman T. V. Powderly comes out strongly in favor of government ownership of railways. He says: "Governmental control of railroads has not succeeded and never will succeed. So long as it is in the power of a board of directors to increase stocks (all water), issue bonds and give rebates in secret, the people will have to pay for all the water and the interest on the bonds. Favors are shown to trusts and combines; the trusts and combines are made up of the directors and stockholders of the railroads; they secretly allow rebates to their favorites, such institutions as have railroad directors on the roll of stockholders having an undoubted advantage over their competitors. No system of governmental control can reach the offenders. Ownership must precede control, and the question must be solved in a very short time, or those who own the railroads will own the government."

Napoleon Ney, grandson of the famous marshal, writes on "Occultism in Paris," and Mr. B. O. Flower has a paper on "Religious Thought as Mirrored in Song and Poetry of Colonial Days."

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is hardly up to its usual average this month. We have noticed Mr. Stopford Brooke's article at length.

THE FUTURE OF THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Archdeacon Wilson, of Rochdale, discusses from the point of view of a somewhat sanguine Churchman the probable solution of the controversy between the voluntary and Board schools of England. He says: "This, then, is my position. I believe that the Great Silent Creature, the British public, is maturing his judgment, among many distractions, on this great and vital question, a question far-reaching, affecting ourselves and our colonies for many generations to come. And he is coming to the conclusion that he must and will secure both a national system and a religious (and for the present that means a partly denominational) education. He will do this by assimilating the Board Schools to the denominational schools, by setting the teachers very much freer, and valuing more evidently and more highly their religious teaching and influence; and by assimilating the denominational schools to the Board schools, by insisting on better buildings and plant, by having School Board representatives on their boards of management, and by giving them a little help out of the rates when required."

THE REMEDY FOR RELIGIOUS DOUBT.

Professor Simon, writing on the "Idealistic Remedy for Religious Doubt," discusses Mr. Green's and Robert Elsmere's belief that "philosophical dogma, wrapped up in Pauline language, has the power of transforming weak and selfish human nature."

This, Professor Simon says, is Hegelianism, and he scouts the idea that the actual world can be saved by anything short of the objective Christianity of history. Relief should be sought in the present distress in, first and foremost, a direct intercourse with Christ, who is the beginning, middle and end of Christianity, who is living and working now, doing to-day what he professed, when in Judea, to have come to do.

"Let men investigate as critically as they like; think as hard as they like; speculate as boldly as they like—the more boldly the better, so long as they remember that, if what they are dealing with is anything objective at all and not an illusion, it is a living Lord, Redeemer, Friend, whose nature and words they are trying to understand. Thinking and speculating will then only quicken spiritual life. But if He be forgotten, thinking and speculation, even though their issue should be a theology or a philosophy absolutely without flaw, will convert us into hard, bigoted, self-conceited, blind leaders of the blind."

THE UGANDA PROBLEM.

Mr. Joseph Thomson writes a well-informed paper upon the retention by England of Uganda. He suggests that the English Government should subsidize the Company with \$50,000 a year, which is no more than Mr. Cecil Rhodes subsidizes the Government to secure the administration of Nyassaland. Mr. Thomson is a strong advocate for the construction of the railway, as he does not believe that the line of communication by way of Nyassa and Tanganyika can pretend to compete with the railway scheme through Masialand, but he does not disguise from himself the fact that the railway would not have business enough to keep it going. He says: "Meanwhile there is the present fact, which we cannot be blind to, that four or five trains in the year would probably suffice to bring down all the trade of which we can be absolutely certain,

while a train per month, or shall we say per week, would probably meet all the requirements of the traffic to Uganda."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Ernest Bell replies to Dr. Ruffer and Professor Horsey on "The Morality of Vivisection;" Mr. Stuart Glennie writes on "Aryan Origins," an article in which he discusses the origin of the Aryan race and the Aryan civilization, and endeavors to indicate the bearing of the new conception of the rise of a white Archaian race long before either Semites or Aryans entered the historical arena. Phil Robinson discourses pleasantly, as is his wont, concerning birds, squirrels and fallen leaves in an October garden, and Mr. Alfred Dowling gossips entertainingly concerning Christmas flora.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for December is not only far and away the best of the English periodicals of the month, but is one of the best numbers that Mr. Knowles has ever published. We notice elsewhere the articles by St. George Mivart, John Burns and Mrs. Lyttleton Gell.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Chamberlain's programme is discussed by four writers, Mr. Burt, Mr. Champion, Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Woods. It is impossible to give an abstract of all their papers. It may be said, however, that the labor members agree in scouting Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as inadequate, and as vitiated by a desire to create party capital for his new allies at the expense of his old friends. Mr. Burt discusses in his common sense, practical fashion the various points raised by Mr. Chamberlain. One of his most notable observations is that the system of the Poor Law should be overhauled in the light of a more humane and discriminating treatment of the poor. Mr. Keir Hardie is very contemptuous, and Mr. Woods is not much better, the latter confining himself chiefly to Mr. Chamberlain's eight-hours' scheme. Mr. Champion's paper is characteristic and frankly cynical. He is not enthusiastic about Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but thinks it is possible for the Labor party to deal with the Unionists. The Gladstonians, he says, have not the power, capacity, or will to carry out anything like so large a programme as Mr. Chamberlain's. He deems it possible that the Unionist party might introduce and pass such a bill, therefore Mr. Champion would give them a chance if they gave some evidence of really doing Mr. Chamberlain's bidding. In other words, Mr. Champion, speaking on behalf of the Independent Labor party, is ready to trade with Joseph. Of which, no doubt, Mr. Chamberlain will take due note.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Mr. W. M. Acworth's article on the subject of railway management is one of those papers which are the despair of the reviewer. It is an admirable paper of facts which defy condensation, and yet it is so full of pregnant suggestions and interesting facts, you feel that in justice to your readers you ought to quote from it at length. As that is impossible, we will only say that Mr. Acworth's paper is a very powerful plea for an intelligent and scientific study of railway economics. The science of railway economics, which is closely studied on the Continent and in the United States, is practically ignored in England. The result is that England has no steady principles, no scientific guidance, and her railways grow, or rather are ceasing to grow, by rule of thumb. She has no intelligible statistics, and the result is that new countries which are

laying out railroads go to Germany and to America rather than to that country. Another point which Mr. Acworth presses with great force is that expansion, especially of light-line railways, is practically killed in England, owing to the extravagant demands of the Board of Trade. Every other country in the world except England allows railways to be constructed on different principles to suit different localities. England alone insists that all new lines must be built on principles of construction adjusted to the trunk line between Liverpool and London. If her people were but content that railway traveling should be only a hundredfold less perilous than driving in the ordinary dogcart they might multiply railways in almost every direction. Mr. Acworth says: "If English agriculture is ever to be revived, it will not be, I am persuaded, by the improvement of legal machinery for the transfer of land half as much as by the development of communication by means of light railways and tramways, constructed and worked as cheaply as possible, and capable consequently of almost indefinite extension."

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLION DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Mr. Jesse Collings has a short paper in which he calls attention to the fact that last year England imported agricultural produce, without reckoning corn and cattle, to the value of \$190,000,000, and he urges that the Small Holdings bill should be energetically carried out by the county councils, in order to enable her laborers to supply this enormous demand, instead of sending her money abroad to the uttermost parts of the world. Mr. Collings pleads for the expansion of practical agricultural education, and advocates the lending of Government money to the British laborer in the same way in which it was advanced to the small cultivator in Ireland. As to the difficulty of farm buildings, Mr. Collings mentions the fact that a landlord of Sleaford has shown that farm buildings, including dwelling house, can be erected for small holdings at a cost of from \$180 to \$200 each.

WANTED, A CANDIDATES' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Mr. J. A. Farrar, a defeated candidate at the last election, has a half-sarcastic article, in which he pleads for the formation of a Candidates' Protection Society, which would undertake to defend the strength, leisure, purse and character of parliamentary candidates. He thinks that such a society could negotiate with the opposing candidates in order to dispense with personal canvassing and generally in making things easy for those who are seeking the suffrages of the electors. They might also agree to limit cut-throat competition in the matter of speeches and subscriptions. He would also have the society undertake the rigorous prosecution of any editor who infringed the libel law, and so forth, and so forth.

THE MORALITY OF VIVISECTION.

The Bishop of Manchester, replying to Professor Ruffer, states very briefly the moral grounds on which he objects to vivisection. In brief it is that as vivisectionists are constantly gazing unmoved upon the intense torture which they themselves inflict, will grow less sensitive to the sufferings of others and less reluctant to inflict such sufferings. These consequences have followed in Italy and the United States, and they would follow here if the checks of the vivisection law were relaxed.

A PLEA FOR SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

Sir George Taubman-Goldie, of the Niger Company, has a cogent little article, in which he protests against the theories brought forward by some advocates of the retention by England of Uganda, with whom on the main ques-

tion he entirely agrees, that if she withdrew from the effective occupation of that country, any other European power would be free to invade it. He points out that this doctrine was expressly ruled out by France and Germany at the Berlin Conference. There must be effective occupation within a reasonable time of the coast-line of Africa when under the sphere of influence of any power. But in the interior no such stipulation was made, although England proposed it. Hence, even if England abandons Uganda to-morrow, she would have the right to warn off France, Germany or any other power that threatened to place a foot on the country. The conclusion of Sir George Taubman-Goldie's paper is devoted to the exposition of the excellence and indispensable services rendered by chartered companies in opening Africa.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Grey Egerton gives a charming account of a twelve days' trip which she and a lady companion made to Alaska and its Glaciers. The Canadian Pacific will certainly not show its accustomed enterprise if it does not promptly organize tourist excursions to this most fascinating region with its glaciers, its whales and its totem-poles. Prince Krapotkin writes on "Recent Science," and Sir Charles Robinson shakes his head ponderously over the crush which prevails in the National Art Museums and Galleries of Great Britain.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

MR. REDMOND'S plea for the amnesty of the dynamitards is somewhat disappointing. It deals solely with the cases of Daly and Egan, about which there has already been a good deal of controversy. Mr. Redmond's strong point is that, while these prisoners are kept in prison as dynamitards, they were not tried or convicted under the Explosives Act, but were prosecuted and sentenced as political prisoners under an act passed to deal with political offenses.

"This statute was never once used, and not a single one of these prisoners was convicted of any offense under it. One and all, they were tried and convicted of treason-felony under the Treason Felony Act of 1848. This statute was passed to meet the case of John Mitchel and the Young Irelanders. The offense with which it deals is what before that date was known to the law as high treason. It is the statute under which all the Fenian prisoners were convicted, and Daly and the others were charged, tried and convicted of Fenianism, of levying war against the Queen, upon evidence in many cases of acts deposed to by informers, and as old as the years 1868-70."

In describing Daly's case Mr. Redmond seeks "to show that his conviction was for an essentially political offense, and that the evidence given as to dynamite was of an unreliable character."

A POET'S DISCOVERY OF A LADY OF GENIUS.

Mr. Coventry Patmore, writing of Mrs. Meynell, poet and essayist, declares that at last one woman of distinction has arisen in the world of letters. He admires her poetry, but it is her prose, he thinks, which will give her a place among the classic writers of our English language.

"There is sufficient intellect and imagination in Mrs. Meynell's *preludes* to have supplied a hundred of that splendid insect, Herrick; enough passion and pure human affection for a dozen poets like Crashaw or William Barnes; they breathe, in every line, the purest *spirit* of womanhood, yet they have not sufficient force of that *ultimate* womanhood, the expressional *body*, to give her

the right to be counted among classical poets. No woman ever has been such a poet; probably no woman ever will be, for (strange paradox!) though, like my present subject, she may have enough and to spare of the virile intellect, and be also exquisitely womanly, she has not womanhood enough."

THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM IN ENGLAND IN 1832.

Mr. Graham Wallas has an exceedingly interesting historical paper describing what most people at the present day have forgotten, or never learned, how serious were the measures taken to overawe the House of Lords when they refused to pass the First Reform bill. That which will interest most readers is the account which Mr. Wallas gives of the organized run on the Bank of England, which was brought about by placarding posters all over London containing the words, "To stop the Duke, go for gold." One million, five hundred thousand pounds were paid out of the Bank of England in a few days. It is specially interesting to read Mr. Wallas' story to-day, when England is once more approaching a struggle with the House of Lords. It would probably pass even the imagination of Mr. Frederic Harrison to conceive the possibility of a similar effervescence of popular protest against the House of Lords to-day, no matter what they proposed to do in Ireland. If Birmingham were ready to march on London and the city authorities were listening with enthusiasm to Birmingham deputations, Englishmen might hope to overawe the Peers; but until the decision of the people is much more unanimous in favor of Home Rule than it is at present there is little chance of bouncing it through.

SPECIALISTS IN SCIENCE.

Mr. Grant Allen has a very appreciative notice of Bates, of the Amazons. He knew Bates personally, and describes him as one of the profoundest scientific intellects he has ever known. In his reminiscences he quotes the following passage from Mr. Bates' conversation:

"'When I was a young man,' he said to me once in a fireside chat, 'I wanted to be a naturalist; but very soon I saw the days of naturalists were past, and that if I wanted to do anything I must specialize—I must be an entomologist. A little later I saw the days of entomologists, as such, were numbered, and that if I wanted to do anything I must be a coleopterist. By-and-by, when I got to know more of my subject, I saw no man could understand *all* the coleoptera, and now I'm content to try and find out something about the longicorn beetles.' The pronouncement was characteristic; yet, in spite of all this specialism, nothing could well have been more different than Bates from the ordinary type of narrow specialist."

AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS.

Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, has an interesting paper on the fifth moon of Jupiter, which has just been discovered at Lick Observatory, and this gives him occasion to write as follows on the Americans as astronomers: "There is no civilized nation whose inhabitants would not have experienced a thrill of pride if such an achievement as the discovery of the two moons of Mars or of the fifth satellite of Jupiter had been made within its borders by one of its own people. As it happens, both these distinctions belong to America, and those who are fully acquainted with the matter know how valiantly the American astronomers have struggled with their difficulties and how triumphantly they have overcome them. Nor should it be forgotten in this connection that the great Lick telescope, as well as the Washington telescope, are both of American manufacture. They are

the products of the consummate optical skill of Messrs. Alvan Clark, of Massachusetts. Those who provided these grand instruments, those who made them, those who used them, and the nation which owns them, are all to be sincerely congratulated on the splendid results of their joint efforts."

There are several other articles not particularly noteworthy.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most useful paper in the *National Review* is Mr. Palliser's "Plea for the Reform of Parliamentary Registration" from a Conservative point of view. It is interesting to see that the Conservatives are opening their eyes to the necessity for dealing drastically with this scandalous nuisance of Parliamentary Registration.

Mr. Alfred Austin's paper upon the "Literary Sensitiveness of Tennyson" is very slight. To the very last, Tennyson was keenly sensitive to what was said and written about him. Mr. Alfred Austin seems to have somewhat curious notions about the Day of Judgment: "When that last great day arrives, when we shall all be reviewed, the Recording Angel will perhaps make disclosures not only about authors, but about critics likewise, whose humorous character will in some degree temper the terrors of that tragic moment."

Lord Meath repeats his sensible plea in favor of "Physical Education" of the children in English schools. There are 136 school boards in towns of over 15,000 inhabitants, and there are only 28 schools that are equipped, either fully or partially, with gymnastic appliances. The figures seem rather extraordinary. The number of schools in which physical education is taught is surely more than 46—it must be a misprint for "school boards."

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., replies to Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and points out that the consumer under Free Trade does get the benefit of the falling prices. Lord Masham sets forth the Fair Traders' view of the case. Mr. James Edgcome follows in the same line. Mr. Keir Hardie, however, maintains that Fair Trade would do no good, and that before he will listen to Protection he would like to see a Protectionist country which had solved all the difficulties which surround us. Mr. Frederick Whetstone, of the Society of Engineers, hates Home Rule, and says so, and suggests that the working class would do well to look into the question of Protection. Mr. Stuart-Wortley explains what is being done by way of preventing the use of fraudulent marks on goods made abroad and sold as if they are made here. Sir W. T. Marriott writes upon the "Ruin of the Soudan," and declares that the Unionist Party must rally round Lord Salisbury if he is attacked by the Radicals. Probably their rallying round him will do more harm than the attack. The novelty in this number is an English rendering of Edouard Rod's novel, "The Private Life of an Eminent Politician."

TEMPLE BAR.

"TEMPLE BAR" continues to keep up its reputation as one of the best of the lighter magazines. In the December number the two stories, "God's Fool" and "Mrs. Bligh," by Maarten Maartens and Rhoda Broughton, are finished. Next number two new stories will be commenced, "Nemesis," by Miss Cholmondeley, and "Sunlight and Shadow," by a new writer. There is a capital story from Sarawak, which is said to be true, of an elopement which fortunately ended happily. There is an interesting description of St. Petersburg, slightly ex-

aggerated, and an account of Will's Coffee House. There is also an interesting paper on Jottings from a Moorland Parish. The article on Constable is noticed elsewhere.

THE NEW REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Mr. Greenwood's speculations as to the future of parties in England, which has the first place in the *New Review*. The last place is occupied with a special literary supplement by Mr. Gosse, Mr. Saintsbury and Mr. Traill. Mr. Barlow replies to Mr. Henry Irving on the subject of the English drama. Mr. Barlow writes with considerable smartness. Mr. Henry Irving is to him the chief and most successful purveyor of dramatic groceries, who regards a play as a picture, and the Lyceum a cross between a high-class Madame Tussaud's and a circus. Of all the successful dramatists of our time, which one has written a single line that will live, or a single play that can be read and that can endure as literature? Mr. Sims, Sir Augustus Harris, Mr. Buchanan produce multitudes of dramas of unspeakable worthlessness. Mr. Irving murders Shakespeare by speaking his verse as prose, and so forth.

There are a series of four articles under the misleading heading "Thrift for the Poor." Miss Clementina Black does not think that any thrift, except the paying of a subscription to a trades union, pays its expenses to the poorer class of wage-earners. Lady Frederick Cavendish lifts her voice against Free Dinners, and urges sensible women with time to spare to give their thoughts and efforts to Penny Dinners. Lady Montague of Beaulieu describes the work of parochial mission women, who it seems are employed at the rate of from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week, but this, it is hoped, does not take any account of board and lodging. The Duchess of Rutland's paper is a pleasantly-written tract, suggesting how much personal services can be rendered by the well-to-do to the poorer classes. Major Le Caron replies to Michael Davitt in the accustomed manner. An anonymous writer discusses the speeches and speakers of to-day from the point of view of the Conservative M.P. Lord Meath pleads for small open spaces in the heart of the great cities. There are 183 undeveloped open spaces in London which are scenes of vice and crime, and only need a comparatively small expenditure to be turned into gardens. Mr. Ernest Hart, in an article entitled "Women, Clergymen and Doctors," hits out vigorously from the shoulder at Miss Cobbe and her allies. Lady Archibald Campbell's paper is noticed elsewhere.

THE YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN.

THE success which has attended the publication of the *Gentlewoman*, a sixpenny English weekly, has induced the proprietors to venture into the field of literature with the *Young Gentlewoman*, a journal for girls. The first place is given to an article by Mrs. Jopling, "A Talk to Those Who Wish to Become Artists." Lady Aberdeen's daughter—Lady Marjorie—tells a story of "Waif, the Scottish Terrier." Princess May of Teck appeals on behalf of the suffering children in the Victory Home for Children to be established at Margate. There are any number of illustrations, sketches and photographs, chiefly contributed by members of the Children's Salon, which is established in connection with the magazine. The magazine is edited by Mrs. Johnston, an admirable portrait of whom, under her *nom de plume* of "Levana," appears as the introduction to a story of "Three Lives." She begins the story, but twelve other readers have to continue it. The *Young Gentlewoman* deals largely in parodies, and also publishes music.

THE CENTURY.

THE December *Century* has given us material for "Leading Articles" in the paper by H. S. Williams, on "The Effect of Scientific Study on Religious Beliefs," the Rev. Washington Gladden's on "The Problem of Poverty," the editorial discussion of proposed immigration laws and Archibald Forbes' paper on war correspondence.

Nor do these exhaust the resources of the number, which is a holiday one, resplendent in a cover of green and gilt and gold. The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke's "Impressions of Browning and His Art" is, of course, of the highest order of literary criticism. It will be meat and drink for many who can read Browning without falling down in blind idolatry to persuade themselves that a harsh thing sounds sweet to hear: "It is a great pity that the ruggedness and the abruptness of Browning's style should have had these results. No doubt the style *was* the man, and we accept it for the sake of the great individual it represents. But then the artist ought to have improved his style. There are poems in which he uses it with simplicity, dignity, power and grace. That Browning did not—having created his style—make it a better vehicle for beauty than he did was a fault in him as an artist." Mr. Brooke is aided by a magnificent full-page woodcut portrait of the poet.

"Even you, young artist," says Mrs. Van Rensselaer, writing of "Picturesque New York," "born on the Pacific slope and now fresh from Parisian boulevards, can see that your New York is picturesque. But I wish that I could show you mine—mine, which is not mine of my infancy or mine of to day, but the two together, delightfully, inextricably, mysteriously, perpetually mixed.

"The deliberate hand of man has during this period (20 years) done for New York almost as much as flame did for Chicago. Old New York has been torn down and another city has arisen on its site, since the days when our streets rang to the tread of the returning armies of the Union."

The literary feature of the number is the first installment of a novel by the late Wolcott Balestier, entitled "Benefits Forgotten," accompanied by the best likeness that has yet appeared of the young author.

It is quite a number for interesting personal reminiscences, for in addition to the Browning essay on the literary side, the actor Salvini prints selections from his autobiography, and Ronald J. McNeill writes a taking sketch of the lovely and tuneful Jenny Lind.

HARPER'S.

THE December *Harper's* is a tremendously bulky volume. Of the opening article we give some extracts elsewhere. Miss May Wilkins is quite the thing in the fashion of magazine editors nowadays, and this month she casts her clever New England study into dramatic form and calls it "Giles Corey, Yeoman," Mr. Pyle furnishing four illustrations possessing that peculiar "Mayflower" flavor that he knows so well how to impart. Miss Wilkins appears later on in the magazine again, in a question of "Pastels in Prose," a recent literary innovation for which she is to be thanked—or, as some unappreciative people think, to be blamed. There are no less than seven short stories in addition to Miss Wilkins' contributions, which, with several poems, about sum up the number. In the Editor's Study, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner talks about the ever-ready subject of a distinctively American literature. He says: "While we have been expecting the American literature to come out from

some locality, neat and clean, like a nugget, or, to change the figure, to bloom any day like a century plant, in one striking, fragrant expression of American life, behold something else has been preparing and maturing, larger and more promising than our early anticipations. In history, in biography, in science, in the essay, in the novel and story, there are coming forth a hundred expressions of the hundred aspects of American life; and they are also sung by the poets in notes as varied as the migrating birds."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Christmas *Scribner's* is a charming illustrated number and is especially taken up with art matters. We notice in another department the article on "The Nude in Art," by Will H. Lord and Kenyon Cox. The frontispiece is a colored reproduction of a painting by Marchetti, and is quite a creditable effort, especially as compared with the attempts made in this direction by the periodicals two or three years ago. Holiday reading prevails in the text of the number; a long humorous poem by Edward S. Martin, describing the career of one "Eben Pinchot," nearly equals in cleverness the classic Flora McFlimsey.

In the editorial department "The Point of View," M. Francisque Sarcey's views on book reviewing are heartily applauded. "M. Sarcey wished, if he took up a book at all, whether for praise or condemnation or each in part, to give his readers a very clear impression of the actual contents of the book, a succinct but careful and faithful description of it, a *catalogue raisonné*, not only of its virtues and defects, but of its essential features, an analysis of its author's purpose and methods. Finally was to come the comment. Not that every notice was to be divided in this way. Quite the contrary, the great dramatic critic thinking that the comment should be woven with the general or specific statement, and that the fundamental ideas on which he insists should be inferred rather than stated, but should always be the basis of the criticism."

"I am convinced," says *Scribner's* editor, "not only that the plan is a sound and practical one, but that the journal of means and position that adopts it would make for itself a class of permanent readers of great value. At present I recall but one journal that approaches it. The 'notices' of the daily press are, as a rule, singularly inadequate, and often inept. Even the better class of them make too much of a display of the critic, and leave the reader worse than ignorant of what the writer criticised has really done. The omission is the more remarkable because in this department there is much room for that element of 'news' for which American readers are supposed to be so eager, and American journalists so happily gifted."

In the "Historic Moments" series, Archibald Forbes describes the "Entry into Berlin."

THE first number of the *Harvard Graduate Magazine* comes to us—an imposing and bulky volume with red-black and mauve-gray cover. The new magazine is to be a quarterly and is edited by William R. Thayer, '81, with a university editor and a promising array of Harvard graduates as president, vice-presidents and councillors. The journal evidently aims to cover a wide field of interests, from the baseball and football records to "The New Movement in Humanity." The opening article is by Rev. A. P. Peabody, of the class of '26, on "The Worth of a University Education." He points out the apparent advantages of enjoying a university training, and states as the principal objection to such that it brings men too late into active life.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ON another page we give more space to Murat Halstead's paper on "The Varieties of Journalism," and Magician Herrmann's account of his "Black Art." Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's essay on our war poetry, under the title "A Colonial Survival," starts out trenchantly *in re* Mr. Kipling and his late animadversion on New York City:

"Mr. Kipling is a writer of note, and what he says attracts attention, and sometimes if a remark is very silly it will for the moment attract more attention than any other, although it is not attention of a flattering kind. If Mr. Kipling's master, Mr. Bret Harte, should suddenly describe London as a 'cesspool,' where Lord Salisbury habitually bought the House of Lords at so much a head, and where life was unsafe because of the multitude of Jack-the-Rippers who infested the streets after nightfall, unmolested by the police, his description would be about as intelligent as Mr. Kipling's recent sketch of New York, and while it would doubtless excite comment, the chief 'sensitiveness' aroused would be in the minds of the writer's friends."

Mr. Arthur Homblon, writing of "French journalists" in the midst of a score or more of illustrations is bold or flippant enough to say of *Le Temps* that "it is far from being an entertaining sheet. Its style is dull and prosy, and its space is usually taken up with solemn articles on scientific subjects, but scant space being allotted to the news of the day." He tells of Francisque Sarcey and his inevitable dramatic feuilleton in this journal, who "has been 25 years on the staff of *Le Temps*, and has written regularly each week a feuilleton of 12 columns. This makes about 1,700 articles or 1,000,000 lines on the subject of the drama alone."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

COL. RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON is the author of the complete novelette of the month, and his story, "Pierce Amerson's Will," is far above the average of Lippincott's fiction. The story in question is of Middle Georgia life, the vein that Colonel Johnston has worked with such charming results ever since the "Goose Pond School" and other "Dikesborough Tales" appeared.

Clara Jessup Moore writes about Mr. Keely, of Motor fame, and takes the inventor far more seriously than the usual critics of his work.

"At the present time Keely is concentrating his efforts on the perfecting of his mechanical conditions to that point where, according to his theories, he will be able to establish, on the 'Ninths,' a sympathetic affinity with pure polar negative attraction minus magnetism. In his own opinion he has so nearly gained the summit, or completion of his system, as to feel that he holds the key to the infinitely tenuous conditions which lie before him to be conquered, before he can gain control of the group of depolar disks that he is now working upon. Twenty-six groups are completed, and, when the twenty-seventh group is under equal control, he expects to have established a circuit of vibratory force for running machinery both for aerial navigation and for terrestrial use. If this result be obtained, Keely will then be in a position to give his system to science and to demonstrate the outflow of the Infinite mind as sympathetically associated with matter visible and invisible. In commercial use he asserts that when the motion has been once set up, in any of his machines, it will continue until the material is worn out.

It is this claim which has caused him to be classed with perpetual-motion seekers."

Major Moses P. Handy varies the "Journalist Series" by telling of his great "beat" in reporting the *Virginian* incident in 1873 for the *New York Tribune*.

THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE Christmas *Californian* rejoices in a pretty and tasteful holiday cover, quite equal to any of the attempts of its older brethren. John Parsons Redpath makes a charming sketch of "An Ideal California Colony," which is accompanied by alluring pictures of some of the colony's fruit products. A land flowing with milk and honey, this seems to be, in Fresno County. The colony described is the California Raisin and Fruit Growers' Association. "Nearly all of the finest grapes and raisins which find their way to the East come from the San Joaquin at and about this famous colony. As far as the eye can reach, vast fields of grain reach away over the valley, through which flow the purling waters of the Fresno river. Here are vines bearing grapes of every kind, of enormous size and great delicacy of flavor. The soil is so rich that it produces marvelous results in the shortest time, suggestive of large returns. Wandering over the rich lands, watching the men at work, we learn some of the wonders of horticulture; in this land of the afternoon, we see 3,200 acres planted in the famous Muscat grape alone; hundreds of acres in peaches, apricots, fig trees; we are shown a small nursery worth \$11,000 in young trees alone, and are told that ten or twenty acres here is far more profitable than ten times the amount in the East. We are shown three-year-old vines that produce three tons of grapes per acre, and twenty acres which netted the fortunate owner \$2,900."

George Hamlin Fitch writes about "Early California Millionaires," and will astonish his Eastern readers with the array of them that he has to present. Bertha F. Herrick's article on "California Wild Flowers" gives an opportunity for pretty half-tone illustrations, while exotic subjects are well represented by P. C. Remondino's paper on "Some Heads of Napoleon," and other articles.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE review in another department the paper on "Mississippi and the Negro Problem." Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his seventh chapter of "A New England Boyhood," tells of his journalistic work in Boston in the thirties, when the aspiring reporter boarded the clipper sailing ships arrived from Europe and tormented the captain into delivering up all the papers aboard to make a "beat."

"I remember that we had the news of the French Revolution of 1830, which threw Charles X. from the throne, on a Sunday morning. When such things happened, the foreman in the office made up what was really an 'Extra' by throwing together, as quickly as he had them in type, a few galleys of the news; in that case probably rapidly translated from the French papers. Then these galleys would be struck off on a separate handbill, and such handbills were circulated as 'Extras.' And it is to this habit that the present absurd nomenclature is due by which one buys every day an 'Extra' which is published at a certain definite time."

Miss Agnes Repplier has one of her bright little essays on the inspiring subject, "Wit and Humor," and never was the sense of the ridiculous more glorified. "Only a man afflicted with what Mr. Arnold mildly calls an 'inhuman

lack of humor could have written thus to a female friend: 'The French language you already know; and, if the great name of Rousseau did not redeem it, it would have been perhaps as well that you had remained ignorant of it.' Our natural pleasure at this verdict may be agreeably heightened by placing alongside of it Madame de Staël's moderate statement, 'Conversation, like talent, exists only in France.' And such robust expressions of opinion give us our clearest insight into at least one of the dangers from which a sense of the ridiculous rescues its fortunate possessor."

Mr. Marion Crawford ends his novel, "Don Orsino," in this number; and both that work and also its brilliant author are more particularly mentioned in another part of this magazine.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE conservative *Chautauquan*, too, has followed the popular taste for holiday embellishments and comes out in a green and white cover in honor of the season.

An immense array of rather striking figures are given by Major Joseph Kirkland in his article on the cost and resources of the World's Fair:

"If the estimate of visitors is correct (25,000,000), it is a number equal to the entire population of the United States in 1853.

"If the amount of money to be spent by the company and the various States and nations is correct—\$30,000,000—and if the individual exhibitors (who are expected to number 60,000) shall spend a like sum in the preparing and transporting of their exhibits, the total amount—\$60,000,000—will be \$2.40 a head for all the visitors; and each person paying half a dollar for his entrance ticket enters upon an entertainment whereof his own proportion of the cost is \$2.40."

Prof. Byron D. Halsted, of Rutgers College, writes on the land grant industrial agricultural colleges in existence under the Morrill bill of 1862, calling them "A New Factor in Education," and giving them the credit of being "practically the beginning of industrial education in this country.

"In agriculture, strictly so-called, experiments are being carried out with very nearly every field crop and in a great variety of ways, the practical end being to secure the best results by means of the best methods. The Western States are naturally most interested in grain growing and the raising of stock, and therefore the experiment stations of the interior region are solving problems concerned in the production of breadstuffs and meat. Dairying in all its phases of testing cows and their products, the influence of care, age, breed, etc., upon the growth of animals, receive the full measure of attention that the importance of the questions demands. In the older States, where the soil long ago has lost through severe cropping its fair fortune of virgin fertility, the stations are doing great service in analyzing fertilizers of every sort, and by recommending the good brands are protecting the farmers from those manufacturers who would intentionally or otherwise injure the crop growers. Many station botanists, each in his own way, are determining the nature of the various diseases of plants and the best methods of checking them, others are testing new sorts of forage plants, attempting to find out the laws that underlie the growth of crops, and are cross breeding for new and better sorts. Entomology offers a vast and practical field in the study of the injurious insects and of the best means of destroying these pests. Horticulturists, likewise, are busy testing new varieties of fruits and

vegetables, improving the old ones and determining the most favorable conditions for the production and preservation of each particular crop of the orchard and garden."

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December *Educational Review* contains a good paper by Richard Jones on the requirements of the Oxford B.A. degree, and we quote from it in another department.

The current newspaper discussion concerning the best methods of teaching English composition lends some added interest to Prof. George R. Carpenter's article here on "English Composition in Colleges." "The important point overlooked," says he, in teaching this study, "is that no man or boy can be made to write really well unless he writes for the purpose of expressing thought." He advocates, to fill this gap, "reports, theses and the like, prepared (by the student) for his instructors in history, philosophy or science." Prof. Goldwin Smith writes of the "Educational Influence of Dr. Arnold," and finds that it was greatest and most lasting on the sides of religion and of the moral influence of the master on the character of the pupil." Professor Smith also points to the signal change of estimation Dr. Arnold brought his own calling by the elevation of it in his own person.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

WE review on another page "The Development of Our Young Women," by C. E. Brewster.

MR. KITSON'S OBJECTIONS TO POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Under the title "Fallacies of Modern Economists" Arthur Kitson "pitches into" the cult generally and into Mr. Henry George in particular. The first fallacy which he finds underlying the philosophy of the author of "Progress and Poverty" is the theory that wages are paid from the product of the wage-earner. He points to the multitude of non-productive and unremunerative enterprises and asserts that so many cases in which the wage comes evidently from the pocket of the capitalist clearly disproves the general law that Mr. George has advanced. Mr. Kitson then calls our attention to "another fallacy which is too gross to overlook, especially as it occurs in other schools of reform outside of the single-tax party. It is that of ascertaining some law applicable to a rude or elementary society, such as Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday on a desert island, and applying the same law to society in an advanced state." He argues to show how circumstances alter the cases so that one cannot safely reason from the fish-berry-and-game existence to the Wall street state of society. And the third main fallacy which Mr. Kitson points to is the attempted classification of social units into producers and non-producers, etc. He asserts that our society is too complex to allow any such division.

CONCERNING DOGS AND THEIR TAILS.

Louis Robinson contributes a readable paper on "Canine Morals and Manners," in which he gives the *raison d'être* of Fido's tail as follows:

"There are many reasons for the tail being the chief organ of expression among dogs. They have but little facial expression beyond the lifting of the lip to show the teeth and the dilatation of the pupil of the eye when angry. The jaws and contiguous parts are too much specialized for the serious business of seizing prey to be fitted for such purposes, as they are in man. With dogs which hunt by scent the head is necessarily carried low,

and is, therefore, not plainly visible except to those close by. But in the case of all hunting dogs, such as fox hounds or wolves which pack together, the tail is carried aloft, and is very free in movement. It is also frequently rendered more conspicuous by the tip being white, and this is almost invariably the case when the hounds are of mixed color. When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tails would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of his fellows. There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert."

THE DIAL.

THE *Dial*, Chicago's admirable periodical devoted to literary criticism, has recently undergone a noteworthy enlargement. It is now a true "fortnightly" and is issued on the first and sixteenth days of each month as a journal of literary criticism, discussion and information. It has been conducted for some thirteen or fourteen years by Mr. Francis F. Browne, whose rare discernment as an editor and whose almost infallible taste and judgment in literary matters have become fully recognized in England as well as in America. Besides Mr. Browne's excellent work as editor, it is pleasant to observe the continued and increased service rendered by Mr. William Morton Payne to the high critical quality of this journal. We quote elsewhere Mr. Payne's little poem on the elevation of the stage, and we give place among the leading articles of the month to an extended review of the *Dial's* opening article, "Literature on the Stage."

THE LITERARY NORTHWEST.

THE *Literary Northwest*, which comes from St. Paul, has changed its form from a page similar to the *Christian Union's* to the regulation magazine size. It comes to us in an attractive, though somewhat faultily designed, new cover, and we are glad to be able to say of it that its editorial conduct is so able and its literary matter so sterling and valuable that it could well bear a considerable further improvement in the mechanical details of its execution. Although the editors' names do not appear, it is well known in the Northwest that Mrs. Mary H. Severance and Rev. Dr. John Conway are entitled to the credit of devising and editing this new periodical. Mrs. Severance is a Wellesley graduate who subsequently traveled and studied much in Europe, and Dr. Conway is the well-known editor of the *Northwestern Chronicle* and Archbishop Ireland's trusted friend and coadjutor. In St. Paul, Minneapolis and the group of communities and States of which the Twin Cities are the principal center, there are many people of marked literary aptitude and a number of writers of some experience and standing. The *Literary Northwest* has already shown how much can be done to arouse and focalize the literary activity of an important community and region by a periodical sympathetically and intelligently conducted. It has been enterprising enough to secure contributions from numerous writers who do not live west of Chicago and north of St. Louis, but the large majority of its contributors are genuine Northwesterners. The December number offers a varied programme. It begins with a group of articles on child culture; contains an article on political revolutions by Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, apropos of the recent election; informs us through the pen of Mrs. F. B. Clarke, of St. Paul, what the Minnesota women are preparing to do at the World's Fair; has several poems, one of them by Hamlin Garland; and contains a variety of literary comments and contributions which are of good quality and true contemporary interest. The D.

Merrill Company, of St. Paul, Minneapolis and New York, are publishers of the *Literary Northwest*, and are making for themselves a growing position among the standard American publishing houses.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE *Charities Review* for December has as its initial paper an account of the character and scope of the proposed exhibit of Charities and Correction at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, written by the Superintendent of the Bureau, Mr. N. S. Rosenau, who was a delegate from this country to the International Congress in Paris in 1887.

Mr. Joseph Lee disabuses the mind of the reader of some mistaken notions regarding the "sweater" in an article on the "sweating system," and gives an account of the effort being made in Massachusetts to stamp out the system.

Mrs. W. F. Allen contributes a paper on "Jennie Collins and Her Boffin's Bower," which not only records the interesting experiment in behalf of factory girls by one of their number, but contains valuable observations from the experience of this philanthropist.

"Léontine Nicolle: Her Life and Work" is the title of a contribution by Miss McIlrairie. The paper shows what Mlle. Nicolle did for the imbecile and epileptic children at La Salpêtrière.

A review of Winter's "Elmira Reformatory," by Dr. J. W. Jenks; "Notes on Recent Legislation Affecting the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes," an announcement of the coming International Congress, and notes of the progress of the month complete the contents of this number.

THE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

THE literary features of the English Christmas numbers are better than ever before. The *Illustrated London News* is, perhaps, the best, with a weird story of the supernatural by Mr. Grant Allen, and stories by Mr. F. R. Stockton, Mr. Barry Pain and Mrs. Molesworth. *Black and White* has an excellent number, the first page of which contains a picture-story by René Bull, printed in colors. The stories are by Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, E. Nesbit, Oswald Barron and other writers. All the pictures in the *Graphic* are printed in colors and are very successful. The stories, all of them excellent, are by Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Grant Allen and Mr. Henry James. Messrs. Cassell's Annual, *Yule Tide*, strikes out a new line with a story, "The New Babylon; or, the Dream, the Demolition and the New Democracy," profusely illustrated in black and white and in colors by Mr. Harry Furniss. The *Gentleman's Annual* contains "The Loudwater Tragedy," by T. W. Speight; and the Christmas numbers of *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine* contain long illustrated stories by Mr. Gilbert Parker and Mrs. L. T. Meade respectively. *Truth* contains the usual political medley, illustrated by Mr. F. C. Gould. The *Queen's* best feature is a series of articles by well-known women as to how they made a start in life. *Sylvia's Home Journal* has a series of sketches of Women Workers in Many Fields, with portraits. The *Gentlewoman's* chief literary feature is "A Story of Seven Christmas Eves," by seven well-known writers. *Phil May's Winter Annual* is chiefly notable for Mr. May's excellent comic sketches, but it also contains a number of short stories by well-known writers, the best of which is Dr. Conan Doyle's "Jelland's Voyage." The *Lady's Pictorial* has a long story by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, "A Will Proxy."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is quite up to the usual standard of that periodical, and varied enough to suit all tastes.

M. Godefroy Cavaignac's article on "Agrarian Evolution in Prussia" is a study of the little-known conditions prevailing in the northeastern provinces of Germany, where serfage is a comparatively recent institution. It was as flourishing as ever in 1806, in spite of the measures taken for its suppression by the Hohenzollerns during the preceding century. The much-vaunted legislation of Stein (1807, 1808) produced no great effect, and was chiefly of value as a humanitarian protest. Hardenberg's work (1811-1816), whose importance has hitherto not been sufficiently recognized, was of a much more practical nature. These, however, only benefited the larger tenants; the great mass of the peasantry were still virtually subject to forced labor, and the result of the long-continued misery consequent on this state of things is seen to-day in wholesale emigration and the depopulation of the rural districts. The whole article is well worth reading.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT MYSTIC.

M. Emile Fagnet contributes an able and eloquent appreciation of Edgar Quinet. He lays great stress on the religious instinct which was so prominent a characteristic in this remarkable man. Born two centuries after his time, he had the soul of a Leaguer, or of Théodore de Bèze. "Quinet is a Protestant De Maistre—minus the wit, of which he had none; a Protestant Bonald—minus the logic, which in him was, to say the least of it, uncertain. Like both these men, and like all who are overpowered by one ruling idea, he had the passion for unity. A national unity, growing up around a religious unity and melting into it, is the thought which underlies all his consciousness." His fundamental principle is that the key to all history is to be found in religion: in other words, the history of each nation is directly determined by the religious ideas it has adopted. He did not altogether escape the dangers of those who start on their investigations with a preconceived theory; he was inclined to make his history fit in with his idea. Perhaps it was this insufficient appreciation of facts which threw him into the doubt and confusion that clouded his later days. And, strangely enough, his influence, so far as it goes, has been the direct opposite to what he himself desired and intended. "His passionate longing," says M. Fagnet, was for a religious France—religious after his fashion, but still religious. He has contributed—in the degree in which any thinker does contribute to these things, that is to say, a little—to the foundation of an anti-theist France.

SUGGESTION AND CONTAGIOUS EMOTION.

M. G. Valbert criticises the theory of Scipio Sighele, whose essay on "Criminal Crowds" formed the text of an article in the *Nouvelle Revue* some months ago. Referring to the passion for uniformity which induces the scientific men of to-day to apply the laws known to govern animate and inanimate nature to every fact of human consciousness, M. Valbert observes, most justly, "The higher one rises in the scale of being the more difficult and delicate does observation become, and the more carefully should

we abstain from giving laws a character of inflexible rigidity. Whether it be the principle of heredity or the action of a multitude in its component individuals that is in question, the moral sciences are the region of exceptions."

THE RULING RACES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilians, says M. Bastide, are the only nation in South America who can be said to have the invader's temperment, and have on this account been compared to the Germans. They are the best organized, the most enterprising and progressive people of the continent. In extending their dominions they are not likely to encounter any resistance worth mentioning toward the North. One might, indeed, confidently predict for them the position which England holds in Europe, were it not that, east of the Andes, a race is being elaborated which has not yet defined its type, being incessantly modified by immigration. There is a large French element in the Argentine—so much so that Buenos Ayres contains more Frenchmen than any other town outside French territories. M. Bastide compares this flourishing commercial capital to Carthage, but he does not undertake to forecast the issue of the struggle which will one day take place with the Romans of Chili.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have reviewed in another department the article on "The Strategic Position of France in the Coming War." There is not much to say about the other articles in this number. Billaud Varenne's "Memoirs" are now complete; they strike one as hardly worth printing. They are stilted, pedantic and long-winded, and contain a very small allowance of incident to an intolerable deal of verbiage. There is a Japanese article by Motoyosi-Saizan, and a Persian one by Ahmed Bey, neither of very striking interest. General Caroll Tévis, in a short paper entitled "The Vitality of Parnellism," says that the Gladstone Ministry will be shipwrecked on the Irish question before six months are out. Mr. Gladstone's alleged majority of forty votes is only fictitious, for he cannot count on the passive obedience of the Labor Party; the Radicals, headed by Mr. Labouchere, will always be raising difficulties, and the eleven Parnellite votes will always turn the scale at the last moment. There is, according to this writer, only one way of saving Ireland and the Liberal Party—and that is to give Ireland all that Parnell demanded for her, and allow an Irish Parliament to legislate for her without restriction.

M. Frédéric Loliée's Tennyson article strikes an unexpected note. It is written somewhat grudgingly, in a tone which seems to imply that there is something wrong with a poet's character if his works prove a financial success. Perhaps the attitude of French publishers toward French poets may furnish the key to this point of view. M. Antoine Albalet contributes the first of a set of papers on Chateaubriand's love affairs, of which that poet had many, though he seems to have cared more for his sister Lucile than for any woman he ever met. M. Sénichal is disappointing in his "Histoire Etrange," which, if true, is not more remarkable than many other cases of somnambulism on record, and is too thin and not sufficiently well told to render it interesting as a story.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

POETRY.

Argosy.
 Transplanted. C. E. Meetkerke.
 The Miracle of Music. Mrs. Mayo.
 Atalanta.
 The Dead-Tryst. Katharine Tynan.
 The Christmas Tree. From the German of
 Gustav Hartwig.
 "A Garden White Lay 'All the Land.'" (Il-
 lus.)
 Atlantic Monthly.
 At Night. Lilla C. Perry.
 December. J. V. Cheney.
 Blackwood's.
 To Those Who Mourn Their Dead in the
 Wrecks of the *Bokhara, Roumania* and
 the Scotch Express. Duchess of Suther-
 land.
 Catholic World.
 Columbus, the Christ Bearer, Speaks. Geo.
 Parsons Lathrop.
 Enduring Fame. A. B. O'Neill.
 Century.
 A Madonna of Dagnan Bouveret. (Illus.)
 Madonna. H. S. Morris.
 Seeming Failure. T. B. Aldrich.
 Noël. R. W. Gilder.
 Cid Ruy the Campeador. (Illus.) J. Malone.
 Compensation. John Hay.
 The Gipsy Trail. Rudyard Kipling.
 Cornhill Magazine.
 Chimes.
 Cosmopolitan.
 A Porch in Belgravia. Louise I. Guiney.
 Criticus Loquitur. (Illus.)
 The Neophyte. M. Baldwin.
 The Scaldino. H. Tyrrell.
 A Place of Sorrows. J. R. Perry.
 The Yule Guest. (Illus.) Bliss Carman.
 Fortnightly Review.
 "The Souls." W. H. Mallock.
 Girl's Own Paper.
 A Lover's Answers. Ida Lemon.
 Doris. Sarah Doudney.
 Godey's Magazine.
 A Love Song. Josephine Pollard.
 Chrysalis. Marah Ellis Ryan.
 Revery. Richard Burton.
 Good Words.
 An Old Song. Hamish Hendry.
 Harper's Magazine.
 Tryste Noël. (Illus.) Louise I. Guiney.
 Nourmade. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
 The Mystery. Julian Hawthorne.
 Idler.
 Primum Tempus. (Illus.) Rudyard Kip-
 ling.
 Christmas Waits. (Illus.) Cynicus.
 The Two Clergymen. (Illus.) M. B. Bayley.
 Leisure Hour.
 The Return of Iduna. R. H. Benson.
 Lippincott's.
 Love, Come to Me. Gertrude Morton.
 The Autonomy of Dreams. S. R. Elliott.
 Be Thou My Guide. Florence E. Coates.
 Longman's Magazine.
 To a Wee Laddie. E. H. Hickey.
 Macmillan's.
 A Breton Beggar.
 Magazine of Art.
 The Unseen Land. The late J. Runciman.
 December. (Illus.) A. C. Swinburne.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING has a poem in the *Century*, entitled the
 "Gipsy Trail." It is a musical piece with a good lilt in it. We
 quote two stanzas :

Follow the Romany patteran
 North where the blue bergs sail,
 And the bows are grey with the frozen spray,
 And the masts are shod with mail.

Follow the Romany patteran
 Sheer to the Austral Light,
 Where the besom of God is the wild west wind,
 Sweeping the sea-floors white.

In the *Idler* Mr. Kipling has some verses entitled "Primum Tempus,"
 which describe how a poet in the neolithic age polished off his rivals by the
 summary process of taking their lives. He says :

So I stripped them scalp from skull, and my hunting-dogs fed full,
 And their teeth I threaded neatly on a thong,
 And I wiped my mouth and said : "It is well that they are dead,
 For I know my work is right, and theirs was wrong !"
 But my Totem saw the shame--from his ridge-pole shrine he came,
 And he told me in a vision of the night :
 "There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays,
 And every single one of them is right."

Centuries have rolled on, but still the tuneful tribe are given to fierce
 bickerings as in olden days :

Still, a cultured Christian age sees us scuffle, squeal and rage.
 Still we pinch and slap and jabber, scratch and dirk,
 Still we let our business slide (as we dropped the half-dressed hide)
 To show a fellow-savage how to work.

Once more he repeats :

"The wisdom as he learned it when the moose and the reindeer
 Roared where Paris roars to-night :
 There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays ;
 And every single one of them is right."

In the *Cosmopolitan* for December Bliss Carman has a long and very
 beautiful poem entitled "The Yule Guest," which describes how Yanna,
 "of the sea-gray eyes and harvest-yellow hair," sat up in Yule Tide mourn-
 ing her absent lover, for whose return she was waiting. Her lover has
 been wrecked, and at Yule Tide he returns. The following verses give a
 specimen of the poem :

"O Garvin! bonny Garvin!"
 She murmurs in her dream,
 And smiles a moment in her sleep
 To hear the white gulls scream.

Then, with the storm foreboding
 Far in the dim, gray South,
 He kissed her, not upon the cheek,
 Nor on the burning mouth,

But once, above the forehead,
 Before he turned away ;
 And ere the morning light stole in
 That golden lock was gray.

The poetry in *Lippincott* is somewhat above the average this month.
 Gertrude Morton's "Love, Come to Me," is pretty and sweet. Florence
 Earl Coates's "Be Thou My Guide" is good. There is another poem called
 the "Autonomy of Dreams," the last two verses of which are as follows :

Dreams dream themselves. Dear Mother Nature, yearning
 Over a lover she has laid to rest,
 Whispers a tale so sweet that, on returning
 To conscious life, all dreams to him are blest.

Dreams dream themselves. Yet, when the heart is breaking,
And darkness falls upon us like a pall,
We almost hope there will be no awaking—
That endless, dreamless sleep will cover all!

ART TOPICS.

THE American Magazine publishers restrict the field of their holiday embellishments to the cover, and for the Christmas of 1892 the *Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Chautauquan* and *New England Magazine* have new designs in attractive colors confronting the reader. In England it is the custom for the illustrated periodicals to issue large colored chromos as supplements to their Christmas numbers.

The picture to which many will this year adjudge the palm—not for novelty, certainly, but for cheery suggestion and pure homelike pathos—is issued with the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Fred. Morgan's "Willing Hand" has become well known since its appearance at the Academy. On a calm morning, before the sun has quite cleared the mists off the face of the flowing tide, a weather-beaten, red-capped old fisherman has taken his grandchild for a row. The baby's "willing hands" grasp the oars, which are held, too, by the sunburnt brawny ones of the grandsire. The expression of the faces, in particular that of the old man as he looks smilingly down on his tiny comrade, is touchingly rendered. It is a trifling blemish that the little one's mouth seems to have been in contact with the grandfather's paint pot.

The *Graphic* gives us "A Lucky Dog," from the painting by C. Burton Barber. A brown-haired lady, in evening dress, is fondling the fortunate little animal that gives the picture its title. The faces of the dog and his mistress, the flesh tints, and the sheen of the dress, are all admirably done; but the picture is not remarkable.

Black and White has a picture of a blooming damsel with laughing blue eyes, cherry-ripe lips and chestnut hair, who locks her fingers behind her neck, and says roguishly, in the words of the rhyme, "Nobody asked you, sir." The picture is a charming copy of a pastel by Mr. Van der Weyde.

The supplement to *Father Christmas* is a brightly-colored example of the homely rustic style, "Our Christmas Goose," from the picture by A. J. Elsley. A little boy struggles with the panic-stricken Christmas goose he is carrying to its doom. His smaller sister joins in the laughter as, holly in hand, she trots by his side. In the background another goose solemnly meditates on the vicissitudes of anserine affairs.

"Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" is the title of a copy of George W. Joy's allegorical picture issued with *Yule Tide*. It is much over-colored, but the types of English, Irish and Scottish beauty (after the Three Graces) somehow suggest a summer lesson in ethnography rather than Christmas good cheer when the snow is on the ground. The sky, too, is a very curious one for three such scantily attired young persons to be under.

"Flora," a smiling and pretty young lady, whose *entourage* is a confusion of flowers, is the Christmastide ambassadress of the *Lady's Pictorial*, from an original by F. Vine. It is a specimen of Berlin color-printing, and is too ornate for good art.

Much better from that point of view are the three plates issued with *Le Figaro Illustré*, depicting respectively "A Skating Lesson," "En Vedette," and "Falling Leaves." In the first grace is teaching inexperience how not to trip the light fantastic on the ice; in the second, a picturesque French hussar peers keenly from his post on the hillside; in the third, the falling leaves bring their sad memories to a figure garbed in black—it may be the husband, or it may be the first born, whose form lies under the turf that autumn is tenderly covering.

The *Gentlewoman* gives "A Winter Idyll," from a pastel by Mrs. Earnshaw—girl's face, with gleaming eyes under penciled lashes and brows, and a robin red-breast in her wraps to afford a speck of bright color. The distinction of this picture is that it is printed on satin. As a study in pocket handkerchiefs it can hardly be called successful; it wants hemming, and the satin is too stiff. As a work of art—well, perhaps it is genteel.

The largest Christmas picture published is one in *Chatterbox Christmas Box*—"A Christmas Raid," from a painting by Stanley Berkeley. A country boy who was carrying home the Christmas goose and sausages has come a cropper on the icy road, and some hungry dogs are off with the good fare, while a yokel grins in unsympathizing amusement. There are two smaller pictures.

"Bonnie Kate," given with the Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, represents a pretty but rather sulky little girl, hunting crop in hand. It has an artistic tone. But why should Mr. Schmiechen append to his drawing as a motto the line from "The Taming of the Shrew"—"The prettiest Kate in Christendom?" That Kate was not a child by any means.

Colored plates of some merit are also issued with the Christmas numbers of *Pearson's Weekly*, *The Magazine of Short Stories* and *Sylvia's Home Journal*, the latter a large one. *Pen and Pencil* gives a number of good reproductions in monochrome and a pair of colored plates. Mr. Alf. Cooke, of Leeds, sends a sheaf of his artistic picture calendars. M. Jan van Beers has two plates in *Searchlight*.

Monthly Packet.

Resignation: On Tennyson's Death. A. Gurney

Munsey's Magazine.

Just From Paris. Chas. Henry Lenders.
In the Past. Nathan N. Levy

Newbery House Magazine.

The Traveler. (Illus.) G. Manville Fenn.

New England Magazine.

In Brighter Vane. Robert Loveman.

Overland Monthly.

Aged. Juliette Estelle Mathis.
A Last Week in Autumn. Neith Boyce.
Down o' the Thistle. Ella M. Sexton.

Scribner's Magazine.

A Shadow of the Night. T. B. Aldrich.
Love's Link. Agnes Lee.
Eben Pynchot's Repentance. E. S. Martin.
One, Two, Three. H. C. Bunner.
Fantasy. Graham R. Tomson.
In a Gallery. (Illus.) Julia C. R. Dorr.

Sunday Magazine.

Singing Stars. Katharine Tynan.
Shadows. Clara Thwaites.
From Peace to Rest. Sarah Doudney.

Sylvia's Journal.

My Poplar Tree. Lady Lindsay.
The White Knight. Graham R. Tomson.

Temple Bar.

Vale. A. E. Mackintosh.
Aunt Anne. Alice M. Christie.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Amateur.

What Is Impressionism.—II.
Simeon Solomon. (Illus.) Sidney T. Whiteford.
Figure Painting. Frank Fowler.
Pen Drawing for Illustrators. Ernest Knaufft.

Art Journal.

"When Daylight Dies." Etching after Ernest Parton.
Ernest Parton. (Illus.)
Recent Fashions in French Art.—II. (Illus.)
Marion Hepworth Dixon.
Dogs of War. (Illus.) Eve Blantyre Simpson.
Concerning a Revival of Art Guilds. W. S. Sparrow.
Bolton Abbey in the Present Time. (Illus.)
Louise Berens.
Window Blinds, Lightning, and Accessories. (Illus.) A. Vallance.

Atalanta.

Some Painters of the Century. (Illus.)
Julia Cartwright.
Kittens and Cats of Henrietta Ronner. (Illus.) A. Hamlyn.
Child Art. (Illus.) Hume Nisbet.

Bookman.

Thomas Woolner. (With Portrait.)

Fortnightly Review.

The English Revival of Decorative Art.
Walter Crane.

Good Words.

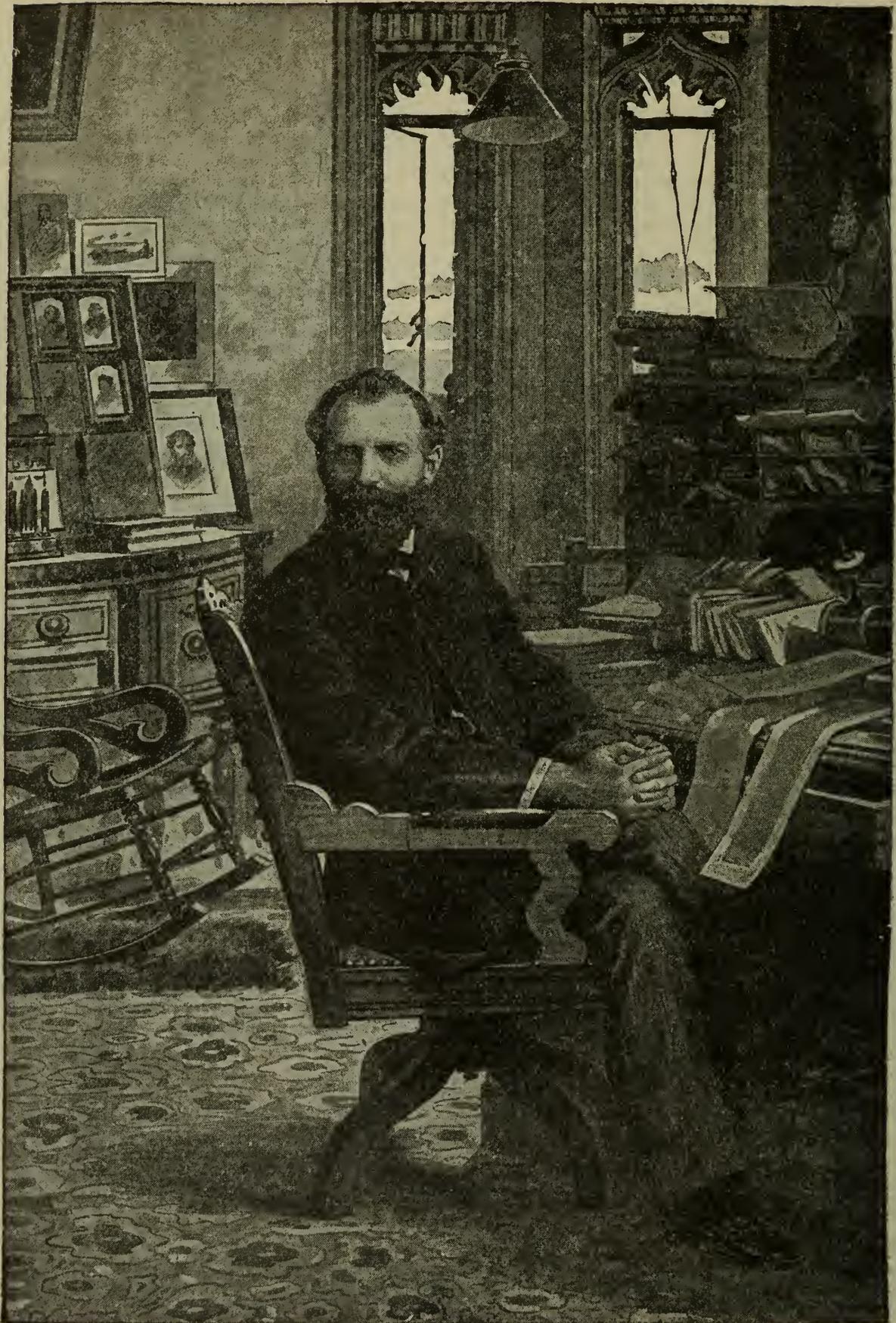
Some Old German Wood Engravers. (Illus.)
R. Walker.

Harper's Magazine.

Some Types of the Virgin. (Illus.) Theodore Child.

Magazine of Art.

The Portraits of Lord Tennyson. (Illus.)
T. Watts.
"Lord Tennyson." Photogravure after Girardot.
The Leicester Corporation Art Gallery.—II. (Illus.) S. J. Viccars.
Daniel Vierge. (Illus.)
Sculpture at the French Salons. (Illus.) C. Phillips.



MR. STEAD AT HIS DESK, MOWBRAY HOUSE, LONDON.

THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. STEAD'S NOVEL ON THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS could hardly be expected to judge with severity any literary performance by its founder and its mentor, Mr. W. T. Stead. But certainly no prepossessions in favor of the author are needed to find that Mr. Stead's latest achievement is one of the most admirable and one of the most brilliant feats of what may be termed literary journalism that any man of our day has ever accomplished. In England it is somewhat customary for monthly and weekly periodicals to issue in December a special number, as novel and as attractive as its publishers can invent, usually containing more profuse illustrations than the regular issues. This Christmas number is not one of the regularly dated numbers, but in the case of a monthly it is a thirteenth issue, quite distinct from the December and the January numbers. In the United States, on the other hand, the leading periodicals as a rule mark the holiday season by giving the regular December number a special cover, or by adapting the contents of that number to the supposed demands of the Christmas time.

Two years ago Mr. Stead and the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS celebrated Christmas by bringing out the December number in double size with a vast number of illustrations, and while many other novel and original features were distributed through the number, an especially large amount of space was devoted to an illustrated guide to the books—especially the holiday publications—of the season. It was at that moment that Dr. Koch's great discovery was exciting the attention of the whole world, and a notable character sketch of Dr. Koch, with an account of his lymph and its supposed value, was the most conspicuous single feature of the number.

Last year Mr. Stead chose not to expand his December number into a special holiday publication, but brought out instead an extra number devoted to psychical research and to authentic narratives of occult experience. We need hardly add that this was the famous "Real Ghost Stories" of which an exceedingly large edition was sold out within a week or two after publication.

Mr. Stead is nothing if not original, and this year he has accomplished something as unique in its way, and in many respects decidedly more comfortable in its sensationalism, than his weird and creepy ghost stories of a twelve month since. It is perhaps within the bounds of truth to say that no other man in Europe has looked forward to the World's Fair at Chicago with such unbounded faith in it, such eager expectancy regarding its possibilities, and such profound belief in the influence it is destined to exert upon the world—particularly the English-speaking regions of the world—as Mr. Stead. His imagination has for a year hovered constantly about the great, smoky, rushing metropolis on Lake Michigan, and the new "White City" that has been rising as by magic in Jackson Park.

So keen has been his interest that he has absorbed information almost unconsciously. Although Mr. Stead has never crossed the Atlantic, he is well known to be the best interviewer the modern profession of journalism has anywhere produced; and he has so drawn upon the knowledge and the impressions of the many intelligent

Americans whom he constantly meets in London that out of their fragments of knowledge he has constructed a symmetrical conception of Chicago, and particularly of the World's Fair itself, that might well put to shame the less rounded view of any one of his informants. Moreover, Mr. Stead has been supplied with the most prodigious quantities of the pamphlets, special announcements and various publications which have from time to time for two years been issued in such bewildering profusion in the interest of the World's Fair.

Great numbers of English people naturally have been planning to visit the United States and Chicago in 1893. None of them are so well informed as they might be, and the large majority of them are particularly ill-informed, as to what awaits them. It occurred, therefore, to Mr. Stead that he might make his Christmas number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS this year a Steadesque prospectus of the Chicago show, which should at once stimulate in the British mind an irresistible desire to go to America in 1893, and at the same time give some specific and intelligent direction to its plans and anticipations.

The more Mr. Stead thought about the World's Fair the more strongly he felt himself impelled to put on record his impressions of America before he had ever seen the country and to produce a sort of clairvoyant and anticipatory guide-book, in which there should be such a strange mixture of fact and fancy, of considerations material on the one hand and considerations ethereal and elusive on the other, with illustrations artistic and fanciful and illustrations as architectural and matter-of-fact as the World's Fair buildings and the Chicago Masonic Temple—such a Christmas dream, in short, of the World's Fair and of the journey from the old world to the new as to make men think, arouse their imaginations, and lead them to some glimmering notion of the tremendous symbolic significance of Chicago and its colossal exhibition in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

As this idea took on some definite form in Mr. Stead's mind it became clear to him that the book must be a novel; that a very pronounced and orthodox love story must run through it; that the initial scene of the story must be laid in England at Christmas time in the year 1892; that the characters, while British for the most part, must include representatives of the Continent and of the United States; and that the English situations in the preliminary chapters must afford an easy opportunity for conversations upon very recent questions of all sorts which should lay well the foundation for later observations and discussions in America, with due regard to strong effects of contrast.

It was also clear that the ocean would afford a neutral ground, so to speak, for the discussion of many topics of international range, and that the most exciting episodes and most interesting developments of the plot of the tale might well belong to the passage across the sea in one of the great liners. Successive chapters would be occupied with the landing at New York, some cursory visiting of the sights of Gotham and a discussion of American ways and matters that would most naturally strike a group of English visitors as unusual.



ROSE IN THE GARDEN AT ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.
(An Illustration from Mr. Stead's World's Fair Novel.)

Next it would be feasible to send members of the party by different railroad routes to Chicago, with, perchance, some brief visits on the way. Once arrived at Chicago, the visitors would have quite enough to do with contemplating the marvelous city itself and with their inspection to the World's Fair. It would then be easy to make it compatible with the purposes of the plot to send the visitors on tourist trips to the Yellowstone Park, to the Cañon of the Colorado, to the Yosemite Valley, or anywhere else that for guide-book purposes might be deemed desirable.

And all this, in fact, Mr. Stead has done, with the result of producing a highly amusing and decidedly instructive book, which at points is tremendously sensational and which, while it has its flagging passages, sustains its interest most absorbingly to the very end. Considered simply as a love story—and this by the way is Mr. Stead's first attempt at fiction—the book is decidedly good. A very charming romance could be culled from the volume and printed separately in about one-third of the compass; yet so skillfully are the other parts woven in that the story carries them very successfully. In its discussions of many of the most recent phases of thought and the most stirring topics of the day, the book does full justice to Mr. Stead's reputation as an aggressive thinker and an audacious and brilliant journalistic expositor.

Considered as a guide-book this volume is certainly not methodical. Yet the intending visitor to America who shall have made diligent practical use of Mr. Stead's Christmas number will be the gainer thereby, for it contains much ingenious information about traveling by land and by sea, has managed to tell of things in New York and Chicago with a remarkably good sense of proportion, and has set forth the plan and character of the World's Fair in such a way as to lodge in the minds of its readers a true idea of what in general to expect, and how in general to proceed in order to derive the best advantages from the visit.

Mr. Stead took his materials and his lively conception of the book up into a quiet Yorkshire retreat, where, with a stenographer or two (for he dictates with great precision and extraordinary rapidity) he gave tangible utter-

ance and form to his "Christmas dream." After an absence of ten days or two weeks, he brought back to London the bulk of his manuscript, and the final touches were added in his busy office on the Thames embankment near the Strand.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five large pages of the book, of the same size as the regular pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The illustrations are perhaps two hundred and fifty in number. They have the widest imaginable range, many of them of course being pictures of the World's Fair buildings, of Chicago scenes and the like, while, on the other hand, one finds a very large number of admirable drawings which illustrate the story itself. The most important of these are drawn by Mr. Arthur Twidle, an accomplished English illustrator. The book is printed on fine paper, and when one considers the costliness of its illustration, its size, and its character throughout, the statement will not be gainsaid in any quarter that never before has a new novel or special publication of so expensive and so valuable a character been put upon the market at so low a price as this (35 cents). It is a book which will on some accounts interest Americans even more than Englishmen; and a very large sale for it is predicted in both countries.

It contains two or three chapters which enter so boldly into the domain of clairvoyance and spiritualism that the book must on those accounts alone attract a very special attention. Mr. Stead has shown by his wonderful work on Oberammergau and the Passion Play, his guide to the Paris Exhibition, his guide to the London Naval Exhibition of two years ago, and now by this Chicago World's Fair book, that there is such a thing as putting genius into the making of guide-books—a branch of literature which had generally been regarded as one not particularly inviting to authors of an imaginative temperament. This latest book also shows that Mr. Stead can write love stories, and we may expect with some confidence that he will be emboldened by the success of this story, which has its *de-nouement* on the World's Fair grounds, to give us at some future time a novel of English and American life which shall not be hampered by any of the limitations of the guide-book maker.

SOME LONDON NOTES ON BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY GRANT RICHARDS.

I.—AS TO THE LAUREATESHIP.

READERS of the English magazines will remember that for many months before Tennyson's death the question of his successor in the Laureateship was candidly discussed, without, however, any definite conclusion being arrived at. Since the great poet has left us the discussion has been protracted almost interminably. The *Pall Mall Gazette* even went to the length of consulting the opinion of its readers in a *plébiscite*, which resulted rather foolishly in the election of Mr. Eric Mackay, the author of the "Love Letters of a Violinist," and other pleasing trifles which do not, however, raise him out of the crowd of minor poets. Whether the final appeal rests with the Queen or with Mr. Gladstone the problem is one of unusual difficulty. The time has gone by when any writer of neatly-turned verse would have done for the post; the days of Pye and of Nicholas Rowe have been succeeded

by those of Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson, who by their acceptance of a somewhat discredited post have raised the Laureateship from a court appointment to a national honor. The great difficulty, then, is to find a writer worthy to succeed these three great poets. Of minor poets, of graceful writers of occasional verse, we have plenty and to spare; but have we any poet who, head and shoulders above his fellows, is worthy to follow, even at a distance, the genius of Tennyson? If we have such a one, all schools agree, Swinburne is his name.

But Swinburne's appointment has been rendered practically impossible, not only by his early violations of convention in, notably, "Poems and Ballads," but also by that magnificent ode of last year, in which he may be said to incite the Nihilists to fresh attempts against the life of the Emperor of Russia. Swinburne excluded, there remain some half dozen writers of equal popularity, if not of equal merit—William Morris, Coventry Patmore,

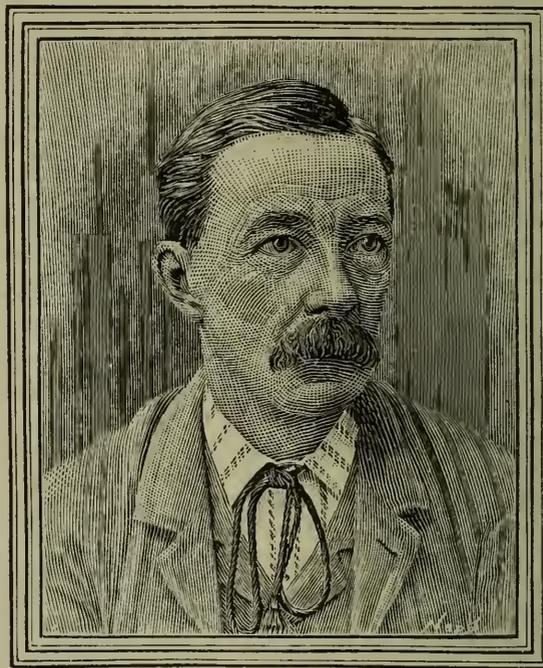
Lewis Morris, Alfred Austin, Sir Edwin Arnold and William Watson. It is, however, almost a matter of certainty that William Morris' well-known political opinions will interfere with his acceptance of the post even were it offered to him. With the withdrawal both of Mr. Swinburne and of Mr. Morris the post becomes one of very great difficulty. For some time it was thought that the authorities would solve the problem by the appointment of Sir Theodore Martin, a poet of no mean performance, mostly in the province of translation, a courtier and a great friend of the Queen. This, being purely a court appointment, would have angered no one but the disappointed competitors, the public seeing that the post was no longer to be looked upon as one of national importance, for Sir Theodore Martin does not, in popularity, come within the first half-dozen of our remaining English poets. Mr. Coventry Patmore is a writer of universally acknowledged excellence and his poems have a great perfection of workmanship, but his muse is so entirely conservative and so much of one class that his popularity has never been very great. The same may almost be said of Mr. Alfred Austin, a writer whose success has hardly been equal to his merits, but whose appointment would scarcely satisfy the critics. Sir Edwin Arnold has never fulfilled the promise of his "Light of Asia," and although he is by no means the least possible of the candidates, his appointment in literary circles would be very unpopular.

There had remained then Mr. Lewis Morris, the author of the "Epic of Hades," and Mr. William Watson, the author of "Wordsworth's Grave," a writer considerably younger than any of whom I have spoken. Whether the great objection which is taken against Mr. Lewis Morris' poetry is altogether justified is a question into which this is not the place to enter. One thing is certain—there is no appointment which would raise such derision and dissatisfaction among all schools of thought and criticism. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Lewis Morris is always spoken of as the beloved of the *bourgeoisie*, and there is no class of readers that your superfine critic more despises.

Mr. William Watson's reputation as a poet rests upon a somewhat slender basis. His "Wordsworth's Grave," originally published in 1889, first attracted any considerable attention last year, since when his rise in public favor has been rapid and unchecked. His magnificent elegy upon Tennyson evoked enthusiastic praise from all quarters and showed its readers that English poetry was in no such desperate plight as many of the pessimists would have us believe. Messrs. Macmillan have just published a new volume of verse by Mr. Watson which contains, *inter alia*, "Lachrymæ Musarum," the poem in question. It is somewhat early to speak of the volume's merits, but a hurried glance shows that it contains nothing unworthy of Mr. Watson's reputation and that it contains much that will go to enhance it. Still this young poet's—not so young either for he is, I believe, in his thirties—achievement is still rather slender, although its quality is of the finest. Mr. Gladstone, the ubiquitous paragraphist tells us, is a great admirer of Mr. Watson's work, but he would have seemed, perhaps, somewhat overbold in appointing so young a man. Boldness, however, is somewhat necessary and Mr. Watson's record, scanty though it is, might have been sufficient justification. Now, however, the sudden and terrible loss of his reason which has compelled Mr. Watson's confinement, even though it should prove very temporary, will probably have removed him from all possibility of the appointment. And so the competition remains open.

II. FIVE NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

The long-expected Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti,* by John A. Symonds, is a magnificent monument worthy even of the great Florentine of whom it treats. There is no English writer better qualified by gifts and by experience to write of Michelangelo than Mr. Symonds, whose Italian studies have endeared him to all lovers of literature. "In writing this biography," he says, "I have striven to exclude extraneous matter, so far as this was possible. I have not, therefore, digressed into the region of Italian history and comparative artistic criticism. My



JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

purpose was to give a fairly complete account of the hero's life and works, and to concentrate attention on his personality. Wherever I could, I made him tell his own tale by presenting original letters and memoranda; also, whenever the exigencies of the narrative permitted, I used the language of his earliest biographers, Condivi and Vasari. While adopting this method, I was aware that my work would suffer in regard to continuity of style; but the compensating advantages of veracity, and direct appeal to authoritative sources, seemed to justify this sacrifice of form." In a short preface, Mr. Symonds reviews critically the sources from which he has drawn the materials for his work. By far the most important is the Casa Buonarroti at Florence, in which is preserved a large collection of letters, poems and memoranda, mostly in Michelangelo's own autograph. Access to these priceless relics, however, was forbidden by the terms of the will of the last survivor of the artist's family, and it was only by special favor of the Italian Government that Mr. Symonds was allowed to examine them. As a monument of labor this work stands almost alone among recent biographies, and, coming from Mr. Symonds, it has a very great literary interest, even apart from its subject. The concluding chapters, in which he sums up, are particularly fine, and it is these chapters which the ordinary reader will most care for, although the excellent poetical translations of Michelangelo's poetry are full of interest. In discussing his temperament, Mr.

*The Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. By John Addington Symonds. Two vols., 4to, pp. 469-443. London: John C. Nimmo. 32s.

Symonds comes to the conclusion that the theory that Michelangelo suffered from neurotic disorder is almost entirely without foundation. "The truth seems to be," he says, "that he did not possess a nervous temperament so evenly balanced as some phlegmatic men of average ability can boast of," and that he must be "considered as being gifted, above all his other qualities and talents, with a burning sense of abstract beauty and an eager desire to express this through several forms of art—design, sculpture, fresco painting, architecture, poetry." A word as to the *format* of these volumes. Even Mr. Nimmo has surpassed himself. The binding is thoroughly substantial and blazoned with the Buonarroti Simoni arms, is thoroughly tasteful; while paper and type are as fine as art and care can make them. More magnificent tomes have seldom appeared than these two broad-margined, ribbon-marked volumes. In reproducing the fifty illustrations, Mr. Symonds has been assisted by Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., and the results are eminently satisfactory; the portrait, etched by Damman, being one of the best etchings we have ever seen between the covers of a book.

Whether Mr. Watson's ode on Lord Tennyson's death is quite so magnificent a poem as some of its admirers would have us believe is open to question, but there can be no doubt that it is the most worthy of the many elegies which have appeared, and that it places beyond question the claims of its author to be reckoned among the few real poets who are left to us. The present volume* contains this elegy, together with a hitherto unpublished poem of some length, the "Dream of Man," and many shorter pieces and sonnets which have, with one or two exceptions, already appeared in the periodicals. Although not as perfect from the point of view of style and language as "Lachrymæ Musarum," the "Dream of Man" is undoubtedly the finest poem which Mr. Watson has yet given us. Informed throughout with the message of God's infinite love for mankind, it sounds a note of reaction against skepticism and doubt. Indeed, Mr. Watson is the antithesis of the "idle singer of an idle day:" his message is one of belief and of truth, and he neglects it in but few of the poems in the present volume. The remaining pieces include the very fine "Shelley's Centenary," "To London My Hostess," and "England My Mother," from the *Spectator*; and "Reluctant Summer," which shows how admirably Mr. Watson can work in the tradition of the Restoration lyrists. "Lachrymæ Musarum" marks a great advance upon "Wordsworth's Grave,"

Since Mr. Kipling's "Plain Tales" there has appeared no more distinctive, and at the same time excellent, volume of short stories than the "Tales of the Far North."† To Mr. Kipling, indeed, Mr. Parker evidently owes much, both of style and treatment; he is influenced also by the work of Mr. Bret Harte and of Mr. Marriott Watson, his fellow *conteur* on the *National Observer*. But after allowing for these influences there still remains a solid substratum of originality which marks Mr. Parker out as a writer whom future readers of fiction will be unable to ignore. The present stories are all laid in the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, virgin soil to the writer of serious fiction, and all combine a wealth of exciting incident with an unusual delicacy of literary finish. Although each story is entirely complete, the

same characters constantly reappear, as in the "Plain Tales;" Pierre, the half-breed outcast and gambler, cynic and prairie philosopher, being the thread which binds the stories together. Mr. Parker's style is almost always admirable; occasionally only has he conceived it his duty, like one of his characters, "to emancipate himself in point of style in language." And even then he is impressive. Mr. Parker is one of the few writers whose women are thoroughly lifelike.

Sir Henry Parkes has given us the most permanently valuable work of the historico-biographical kind issued recently in England.* The future historian of Australia will find these volumes invaluable. They are incomplete, egotistical, and open to criticism, but they are nevertheless interesting, valuable and indispensable. Sir Henry Parkes has lived through the making of Australia. He has had as much to do with it as any single man, and it is well to have in handy and accessible form the salient features of his record described by himself. Apart from its Australian interest it contains much to attract the general reader, notably his letters from Carlyle. In 1862 Mr. Carlyle drew up for him a list of books. He had asked the sage to recommend him the ten or twelve authors on whom a busy but imperfectly educated man should concentrate his attention and thoroughly master their books. The list is so odd that I quote it in full:

Pope's Works. Swift's Works (Gulliver, Battle of Books).

Lord Hailes' Annals of Scotland. Camden's Britannia. Heimskringla.

Anson's Voyages. Byron's Narrative.

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Smollett's Humphrey Clinker. Arabian Tales. Don Quixote. (Richardson, Fielding, etc., if you like such things.)

Franklin's Essays and Autobiography.

Shenstone's Works. Boswell's Johnson, and Journey to Western Isles.

Plutarch's Lives. Fuller's Worthies of England. Chaucer.

To these he subsequently added Collins' Peerage. It is notable that not a single nineteenth century author is included, and neither Homer, Shakespeare nor Dante is mentioned. Shenstone and Pope are the only poets in the list. "Fifty Years of the Making of Australia" will help to make Australia more vivid and Sir Henry Parkes more popular. In England there is a danger that we may see him too much through the spectacles of the caricaturist of the *Sydney Bulletin*.

Major Wingate's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp"‡ is far and away the best volume of travel which has appeared for some months. It is compiled from the original manuscripts of Father Joseph Ohrwalder, who, at the outbreak of the war in the Soudan, was the priest of the Austrian mission station at Delen, in Kordofan. Captured by the Mahdi, Father Ohrwalder escaped many of the cruelties and indignities which were heaped upon his fellow prisoners, owing to the fact, we suppose, that his captors knew him to be a priest. Since 1885 he is the first European who has escaped from the Soudan, and consequently Major Wingate, as the director of military intelligence in the Egyptian Army, had to see a great deal of him in order to ascertain for official purposes the actual situation. His narrative, however, proved of such great inter-

* Fifty years in the Making of Australian History. By Sir Henry Parkes. Two vols., 8vo. London: Longmans. 32s.

† Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp, 1882-1892. By Major Wingate. Octavo, pp. 460. London: Sampson Low. 21s.

* Lachrymæ Musarum. By William Watson. Octavo, pp. 79. London: Macmillan. 4s. 6d.

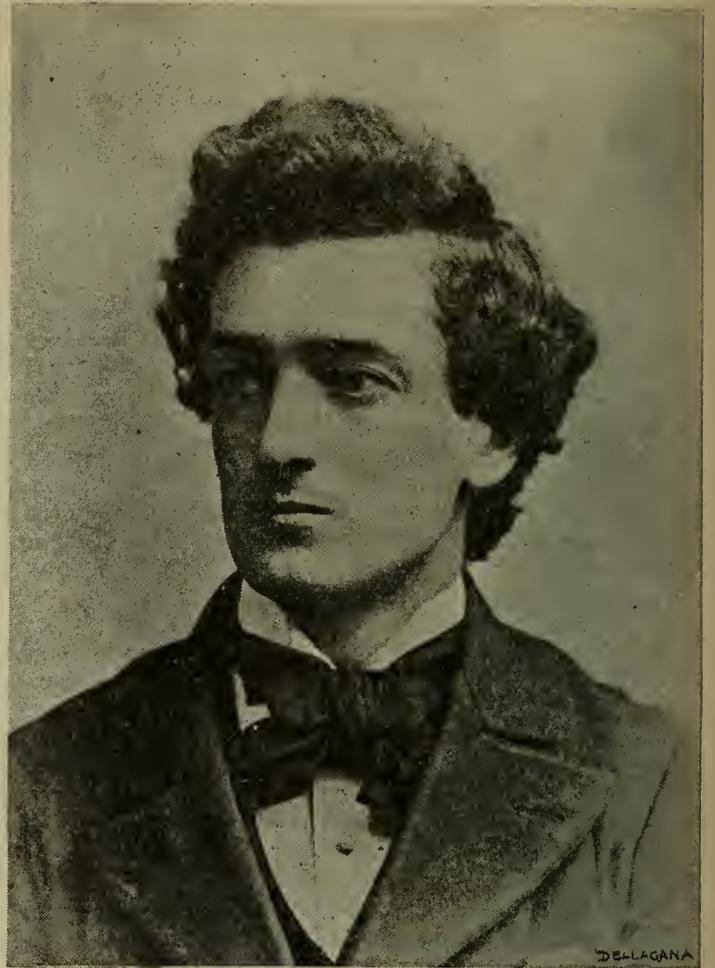
† Pierre and His People. By Gilbert Parker. Octavo, pp. 323. London: Methuen. 6s.

est and it threw so much light upon many obscure events that Major Wingate induced him to write the history of his varied and terrible experiences. This narrative makes its first appearance in England, as Father Ohrwalder desired to pay a "modest tribute to the nation which struggled so gallantly to effect the rescue of those unfortunate Europeans who, like himself, had fallen into the hands of a cruel and merciless enemy." The volume is well and profusely illustrated and has some excellent maps. Both from the point of view of historical interest and of personal adventure, it is one of the most important books of the season.

III. MEREDITH, LE GALLIENNE AND "Q." COUCH.

A new volume of poems by Mr. George Meredith—to contain some entirely new matter and various poems which have already seen the light in one or other of the magazines, is one of the season's announcements. And this reminds me that Mr. Harry Quilter, the editor and proprietor of the short-lived but very bright *Universal Review*, has Mr. Meredith's permission to issue in a somewhat unusual form a poem which the novelist contributed to an early number of the *Review*. The poem is of thirty-six stanzas, and for each stanza Mr. Quilter has prepared an illustration, while the text itself has been designed by the artist who also contributes a critical essay on Mr. Meredith's work. The volume is issued in a very limited edition. It is sure to rise in price directly after publication, as the collectors of Meredithiana are many and voracious.

As one looks back over what the past months have given us, it is clear that in many ways one of the most important books is Mr. Richard le Gallienne's "English Poems," as notable a collection as any the year has seen. There are those who eternally prate that poetry, good, bad or indifferent, is but a drug in the market. Such an idea is entirely negated by the success of the volume. Eight hundred copies were printed, and they were all exhausted even before publication. And it is not as if Mr.



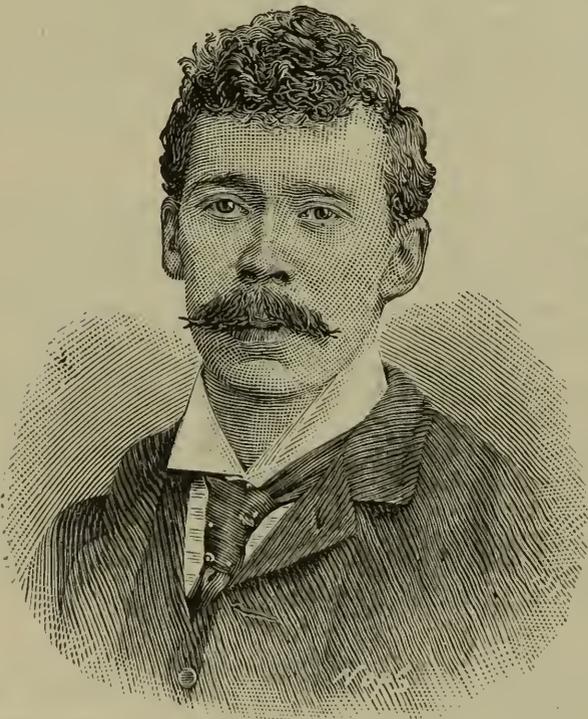
MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Le Gallienne were really well known to the reading public. His fame has gone forth to all lovers of literature, but the vast conglomerate herd of indiscriminating readers have never heard of even his name. The book is, I expect, but the first note of the reaction which is taking place against the decadent spirit in poetry with which our admirers of modern French literature have thoroughly nauseated the public. The spirit of the book can be seen from these few lines from the dedicatory preface :

Art was a palace once, things great and fair,
And strong and holy, found a temple there ;
Now 'tis a lazar-house of leprous men.
O shall we have an English song again !
Still English larks mount in the merry morn,
An English May still brings an English thorn,
Still English daisies up and down the grass,
Still English love for English lad and lass,
Yet singers blush to sing an English song.

Mr. Le Gallienne's previous volumes of poetry, "My Lady's Sonnet," and "Volumes in Folio," are now extremely scarce and are eagerly snapped up when a copy appears in a second-hand bookseller's catalogue. He is also no mean critic. He has a singularly refined and pleasant style, and his book, "George Meredith : Some Characteristics," added very largely to the number of the novelist's admirers.

Mr. W. Quiller Couch ("Q") has this year given us no new fiction, but we are to have a small volume of poems, "Green Bays," which, if it is half as good as the parodies of Walt Whitman and others contributed to the old



MR. W. QUILLER COUCH.

Oxford Magazine, is bound to give him as high a place as a writer of verse as he has of a writer of short stories and of novels. The discussion on English prose style is likely to be raised again when Messrs. W. E. Heuley's and

Charley Whibley's "Book of English Prose: a Collection" appears through Messrs. Methuen & Co., who have also in the press a volume on "Oxford and Oxford Life," edited by Mr. S. Wells, M.A.

NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

The Children of the Poor. By Jacob A. Riis. Square 12mo, pp. 311. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The great value of Mr. Jacob A. Riis' book on tenement and slum life in New York entitled "How the Other Half Lives," was universally recognized when it made its appearance a year or two ago. He has supplemented that work with an equally valuable one entitled "The Children of the Poor," which gives us in a series of faithful descriptions an account of the conditions which tend to degrade and demoralize the teeming thousands of children in the congested districts of New York, and of the various philanthropic projects which have been devised from the mitigating of those conditions and for the proper care and instruction of the great city's neglected and forlorn children. The volume is most sympathetically and attractively written; but it is much more than a series of sentimental and superficial pictures. It is so painstaking and accurate a piece of work in practical sociology that it must of necessity take and keep a standard place.

The Old English Manor. A Study in English Economic History. By Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 302. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

The beginnings of Anglo-Saxon institutional life, both political and economic, have claimed the attention of a large number of writers and students, particularly within the past two decades. English, German and American scholarship has found an almost dangerous fascination in the contemplation of an ideal Teutonic village community life which was alleged—through various modifications—to have come down to our own days as the English parish and the American township. The Johns Hopkins University has been the center of the American study of early forms of Anglo-Saxon organization, and we now have from that University a volume by one of its recently graduated doctors of philosophy, presenting in a scholarly manner the whole discussion in its latest phases.

An Appeal to the Canadian Institute on the Rectification of Parliament. By Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. Octavo, pp. 176. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

Dr. Sandford Fleming, a distinguished Canadian publicist, has induced the Canadian Institute to take up the question of a more modern form of parliamentary representation; and the Institute offers one thousand dollars for prize essays on "Electoral Representation and the Rectification of Parliament." The offer is open not only to Canadians, but to citizens of all the world. The conditions of the competition can be obtained from the secretary of the Canadian Institute, Toronto. Dr. Fleming's address on this subject to the Institute, together with a supplement containing important extracts from the writings of various authorities upon minority representation and kindred themes, forms a volume which is itself a valuable addition to this branch of political literature. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS will take further occasion to call public attention to this very important discussion in Canada.

Social Life in England from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1690. By William Connor Sydney. 12mo, pp. 463. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. William Connor Sydney reconstructs for us the conditions in which men lived and moved three hundred years ago in England. He tells us of the way people ate and drank, dressed, amused themselves, and violated the proprieties, in that notable period from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660 to 1690. The book is at once scholarly and entertaining.

An Introduction to the Study of the Constitution. By Morris M. Cohn. Octavo, pp. 246. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

Mr. Cohn has given us a profoundly learned and thoughtful study in the philosophy of government and political institutions. It has been his special purpose, as he says in his preface, "to produce a better understanding of all that is implied in the existence of the government of the United States of North America. The work aims to trace the play of physical and social factors in the production of law in general, including constitutional law."

A Particular Account of the European Military Adventurers of Hindustan. From 1784 to 1803. Compiled by Herbert Compton. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

In Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s Adventure Series, which has included such volumes as "The Story of the Filibusters," "Robert Drury's Journal in Madagascar," etc., the latest number is "A Particular Account of the European Military Adventurers of Hindustan." These men, of whom De Boigne, George Thomas and Perron are the principal ones treated, were Europeans of French, Irish, English and other nationalities, who in connection with the native Indian powers raised great armies and lived wild exciting careers in Hindustan during the period from 1784 to 1803. Their names have for the most part faded from the page of history, but they are still prominent in the annals of adventure. The book has a sufficient map of modern India and several illustrations. The volume is a compilation by Herbert Compton from military memoirs, English government records and other sources.

Columbus and His Discovery of America. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D., and Henry Wood, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 88. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 Cents.

The Johns Hopkins University does not permit the occasion of the four-hundredth Columbian Anniversary to pass by without adding its contribution to the prolific Columbus literature of the day. We have as the latest number in the "University Studies in Historical and Political Science" a group of papers including a Columbus oration by Prof. H. B. Adams: one by Prof. Henry Wood; a curious little paper from the pen of Professor Kayserling of Hungary, on the Jews who were connected with the expedition of Columbus; a memorandum on "Columbus in Oriental Literature," by Dr. Cyrus Adler, and two valuable appendices by Mr. Charles W. Bump, one devoted to bibliographies of the discovery of America and the other to a list of public memorials of Columbus.

A Perplexed Philosopher. By Henry George. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

We may well have occasion in another issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to notice more at length Mr. Henry George's new book, which devotes itself to a consideration of the economic views of Mr. Herbert Spencer, particularly as regards the right of property in land and land taxation. It is one of the important books of the season.

Proceedings of the Tenth Republican National Convention, Held in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1892. Octavo, pp. 188. Minneapolis: Charles W. Johnson, Secretary. \$1.50.

The full proceedings of the Tenth Republican Convention are given in excellent and accurate form, with a valuable index, under the editorship of the Hon. Charles W. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, who was secretary of the Convention at Minneapolis.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Most Reverend John Hughes, First Archbishop of New York. By Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D. "Makers of America" series. 16mo, pp. 182. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Protestant readers would do well to know, far more intimately than most of them do, about the noble life work of that great Catholic prelate, Archbishop John Hughes—the first Archbishop of New York. Larger books have been written about him, but the present small volume in the "Makers of America" series thoroughly and accurately sums up his career and his services to America. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1797, came to America and landed at Baltimore in 1817, at the age of 20, was educated for the priesthood there, and rose very rapidly in the councils of the church. He was of eminent service to the Union cause during the early portion of the war, but died in January, 1864.

The Life and Times of Bishop White. By Julius H. Ward. "Makers of America" series. 16mo, pp. 199. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

A good companion volume to the biography of Archbishop Hughes is the Rev. Julius H. Ward's little volume on the career of Bishop White, who was the great ecclesiastic of the first half century of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and who died in 1836. Bishop White is the personal link between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country.

The Personal Character of Dante as Revealed in His Writings. By Lucy Allen Paton. Paper, 8vo, pp. 44. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

We have received number four of the series of "Fay House Monographs." "Fay House" is the main building of what is popularly known as the "Harvard Annex." This number is an essay on "The Personal Character of Dante as Revealed in His Writings," by Miss Lucy Allen Paton. It took "The Sara Greene Timmins Prize" in 1891, and was soon after published by the Dante Society. It has since been revised in accordance with the suggestions of the great Dante scholar—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University. It needs no recommendation to students of Italian literature.

Within Royal Palaces. By the Marquise de Fontenoy. Octavo, pp. 630. Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Company.

"Within Royal Palaces" is a gossipy book on the personalities of the members of the royal families of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and many other European monarchies. It is written "from a personal knowledge of scenes behind the thrones," by the Marquise de Fontenoy, and will interest that large class of people who like to know how the world's sovereigns eat, dress, recreate, make love, marry and behave themselves generally. It contains many illustrations of princely people and places, and its external appearance is handsome.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The History of Early English Literature. By Stopford A. Brooke. 12mo, pp. 514. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

We have a most important addition to the history of English literature in Stopford Brooke's new volume, "The History of Early English Literature, Being the History of English Poetry from Its Beginnings to the Accession of King Aelfred." The full title is necessary to the comprehension of the scope of the work. We need to add a few sentences from the preface: "The English literature of this period is entirely poetry, and the book is mainly dedicated to that poetry. I have not put aside the life of the people, the Latin literature, or the political history of England, but I have only spoken of them so far as they bore upon the poetry or illustrated it. . . . In this Anglo-Saxon poetry of which I write we grasp most clearly the dominant English essence." We find it difficult to stop the quotation, but suffice it to say, that while Mr. Brooke owes his large indebtedness to the philologists who have done such scholarly work in this field, his own interest is more purely literary; he has caught the spirit and the secret of the metrical movement of Anglo-Saxon poetry and has translated considerable portions in metres which best give us the original effects. The work is a scholarly one, needed by every teacher and student of English literature. Besides a thorough treatment of the separate poets, it has chapters upon such important subjects as "The Sea," "Christianity

and Literature," "Monasticism and Literature," etc. By saying that it is needed by students we do not mean to imply that it is not adapted for the reading of every lover of the old Saxon spirit and faith. A map, notes and a thorough index are valuable additions to the volume.

Under the Evening Lamp. By Richard Henry Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

One of the most important literary volumes which we notice this month is a collection of biographical essays by Richard Henry Stoddard, which have appeared from time to time in the New York *Independent*, with the title "Under the Evening Lamp." In his preface Mr. Stoddard writes: "My sympathies were more strongly drawn toward those who had been worsted by misfortune. . . . I have been more interested in their lives than in their writings, my object being biographical rather than critical." But both the lover of English poetry and the student of the unhappy lives of the poets will be interested in these sympathetic, mature studies of some of the lesser-known English bards, such as Hogg, Blake, Hartley, Coleridge, Edward Fitzgerald and others.

Cameos from Ruskin: Selected and Arranged by Mary E. Cardwell. 12mo, pp. 89. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$1.

Aratra Pentelici: Seven Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture. By John Ruskin, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$2.75.

Lectures on Architecture and Painting. By John Ruskin, LL.D. 12 mo., pp. 272. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co. \$2.75.

Under the heading "Cameos from Ruskin" Miss Mary E. Cardwell has selected and arranged a number of the *dicta* of the great art critic upon the relation of art to ethics, form, nature, etc. She has appropriately grouped them into sections on "Greatness in Art," "Taste," "Execution," etc. The volume is from the house of Charles E. Merrill & Co., which is now the authorized firm for the publication of Ruskin's works upon this side of the Atlantic. Their beautiful "Brantwood Edition"—the only one published in America with Mr. Ruskin's consent—is now ready and will be most acceptable to all lovers of the great thinker and writer. It is in twenty-one volumes, printed beautifully upon paper of restful tints; each of the prose works containing a special introduction by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, which explains the purpose of the work and the circumstances under which it was produced. Prof. Norton has been long a very intimate friend of Ruskin, as well as a keen, discerning critic of his writings. The two volumes of poems in this edition are in chronological arrangement, with the poet's age at the top of each page; the illustrations of the edition "have been prepared under the author's personal supervision, and the type, paper and style of binding are in accordance with his suggestions." The library or individual not for all usual purposes satisfied with these volumes must be hard to suit.

Elizabethan and Jacobean Pamphlets. Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

All students of English authorship know what an important place the "pamphlet" literature had in the first centuries after the invention of printing, before the system of periodicals was established. It has not generally been easy to get at this literature, however, and we are grateful for a volume before us entitled "Elizabethan and Jacobean Pamphlets." It belongs in the "Pocket Library of English Literature," edited by George Saintsbury, and contains in the original typography a pamphlet of each of the following writers: Lodge, Lyly, Nicholas Breton, Greene, Harvey, Nash and Dekker. There are sufficient notes.

Days with Sir Roger de Coverley. A reprint from "The Spectator." 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

From Macmillan & Co we receive the third edition (the first appearing some six years ago) of "Days with Sir Roger de Coverley, a Reprint from the 'Spectator.'" The delightful flavor of the "Spectator" papers never palls on the taste. The days which we spend in company with the genial English country gentleman of the latter part of the eighteenth century are indeed golden days. The particular feature of this little volume is the abundance and the richness of the illustrations by Hugh Thomson. The cover of the book is as delightful as its *penetralia*.

Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities. By William S. Walsh. 12mo, pp. 1104. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50.

"The Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities" is the title of an extensive compilation by Mr. Wm. S. Walsh of "odds-and-ends" of entertaining information in regard to men, events, customs, things and phrases. The compiler frankly states that "primarily the aim of this handy-book is to entertain," which statement does not oppose the fact that a good deal of valuable instruction lies between the far separated covers. It is a useful luxury to have a few volumes of this class upon one's shelves.

The Wit and Wisdom of Charles Lamb. With Anecdotes by his Contemporaries. Selected and Arranged by Ernest Dressel North. 32mo, pp. 279. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The lovers of Charles Lamb will be pleased with a little daintily-dressed volume belonging to G. P. Putnam's Sons' series of "Knickerbocker Nuggets." It is "The wit and wisdom of Charles Lamb with Anecdotes by His Contemporaries, Selected and Arranged by Ernest Dressel North." Lamb is a very quotable author, and many of his brightest sayings are here found. The frontispiece portrait is from a drawing by Hancock, made when the author was only twenty-three.

What I Know About Books, and How to Use Them. By George C. Lorimer. 16mo, pp. 110. Boston: James H. Earle. 75 cents.

"What I Know About Books, and How to Use Them," is the title of a useful little volume by Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer, of Chicago, one of the most prominent Baptist clergymen of the country. Sound and competent, it ought to find a place in all young people's libraries and will be of special service to those who in the desire for self-improvement find themselves bewildered by the multiplicity of books.

Echoes of Old Country Life. Being Recollections of Sport, Politics and Farming in the Good Old Times. By J. K. Fowler. Octavo, pp. 276. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. J. K. Fowler is an English agriculturist who speaks of himself as "a fair representative of middle-class life," and he has put into book form his "recollections of sport, politics and farming in the good old times," the "old times" embracing the past fifty years or thereabouts. Mr. Fowler has many entertaining little anecdotes to tell of public men and affairs. His book is unpretentious and written from a personal standpoint, but it is entertaining and has considerable value in picturing country life in England during the past two generations.

French Art. Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. Brownell. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. W. C. Brownell is favorably known to a wide public through his "French Traits." We have now from his pen a little work on "French Art" which treats of artists, schools and principles under the divisions "Classic Painting," "Romantic Painting," "Realistic Painting," "Classic Sculpture," "Academic Sculpture" and "The New Movement in Sculpture." This study is valuable not only *per se*, but as throwing light on the perplexing problems of conventionalism, idealism and realism appearing in all current discussions of art.

POETRY, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song. Selected from English and American Authors. By Charlotte Fiske Bates. Octavo, pp. 942. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

"The Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" is a compilation of selections from English and American authors made by Charlotte Fiske Bates, and belonging to Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.'s "Favorite Illustrated Edition of Popular Poets." Mrs. Bates has previously compiled "The Longfellow Birthday Book," etc., and is herself a poet. In the preface she explains the peculiar aim of this work to be: "To represent the genius of woman as fairly as that of man," to give just dues to poets who have not heretofore had them, and to give a goodly number of poems from the very latest volumes of Great Britain and America, and a "representation, through one poem at least, of those whose writings are as yet uncol-

lected." We have, therefore, selections from the times of old "Dan" Chaucer down to those of John Vance Cheney, arranged alphabetically according to authors. Reference to particular poems or authors is made easy by thorough indexing; and there are a number of illustrations of the subject matter of the poems by Fredericks, Church, Dielman and other artists, with a portrait of Longfellow as frontispiece. The general external appearance of the book is very attractive. A special feature of the book is the gathering into a group of some two hundred pages in length a large number of "Sportive, Satirical, Humorous and Dialect Poems."

The Poetry of Tennyson. By Henry Van Dyke. Third Edition. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The first edition of Rev. Henry Van Dyke's "The Poetry of Tennyson," in 1889, called forth very high commendation from lovers of the poet laureate and of the serious spiritual elements of poetic art. The only comment on the book which it is necessary to make is that it has now reached its third edition, which has "an altered and improved estimate of 'Maud,'" and which has been much enlarged in the Tennysonian chronology. Mr. Van Dyke's views of life and art are ennobling; his perception of form in poetry is subtle, but it only helps him to the comprehension of the more ideal elements. We do not know a more sympathetic, critical volume upon the main characteristics of Tennyson's poetic faith, growth, achievements and rank.

The Poetical Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Complete Edition. Illustrated. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 939. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

Those who wish an edition of Tennyson which will make a beautiful appearance upon the mantel or drawing room table and yet be most serviceable for use, will find it in Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.'s two-volume edition. The excellent illustrations are by such artists as Church, Dielman, Schell and others, and include two beautiful photogravures—one being a portrait of the poet-laureate. We commend these volumes with pleasure, and are glad to note the very reasonable sum which will obtain them.

Shakespeare's Works. The Ariel Edition. Seven Comedies. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents each.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing a new ("Ariel") edition of Shakespeare, in dainty little leather-covered volumes, each play making a separate volume. They are printed from excellent new type, contain the outline illustrations of Frank Howard (first published in 1833) and are of convenient size to be carried in the pocket. We could ask for no more desirable volumes to be read when we travel, when we wait, or when we attend a Shakespearean play. The first group, now ready, consists of seven of the comedies.

Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets. Translated by Frances Hellman. 16mo, pp. 267. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

A very dainty little volume contains "Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets," translated by Frances Hellman. Somewhat more than half the pages are given up to Heine and the larger number of the remainder to Geibel, with some few poems of Goethe, Uhland and others. These delicate, fragile little lyrics of Heine are very difficult to translate without poetic loss. Those who can read the original will not be satisfied with any English rendering, but Miss Hellman's translations are very successful.

Love Songs of Robert Burns. Selected by Sir George Douglas, Bart. Cameo Series. 16mo, pp. 118. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Irish Love Songs. Selected by Katharine Tynan. Cameo Series. 16mo, pp. 118. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

We take pleasure in noticing two volumes of love songs published in the "Cameo Series" of the Cassell Publishing Company. The first is a selection of the "Love Songs of Robert Burns," made by Sir George Douglas, Bart. The editor has written once more the never-tiresome story of Burns' Jean Armour, "Highland Mary," etc., in a pleasant introductory chapter, in which some new matter relating to "Highland Mary" has been incorporated. The prefatory note states the editor's aim to be "to illustrate the progress and variety of the genius of Burns, the love-poet. . . . As the book is intended for literary rather than general readers, no attempt at expurgation has been made." The frontispiece is a seemingly very good reproduction from the Skirving portrait of Burns.

The second volume is composed of "Irish Love-Songs" selected by Katharine Tynan. There is something very unique, very poetic in the flavor of these songs, some of which were written originally in English upon Irish models, some of which are translations from the Irish itself. Miss Tynan has herself contributed two of the poems. She states that after "Dark Rosaleen" her book owes most to Edward Walsh and Samuel Ferguson. A brief biographical notice of the authors is added and the frontispiece is a striking mask of James Clarence Mangan. To many readers of poetry this little volume will open the gate upon almost entirely new fields.

Rowen: "Second Crop" Songs. By H. C. Bunner. 16mo, pp. 109. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Rowen, "Second Crop" Songs, is a goodly appearing little volume of the poetry of Mr. H. C. Bunner. Though Mr. Bunner's muse is most at home in the humorous region, she thoroughly understands how to sing in graver tone when there is occasion. The poems upon Grant and Sherman are among the best of the more serious order, and "At the Centennial Ball" is an inimitable poem in lighter vein.

With Trumpet and Drum. By Eugene Field. 16mo, pp. 137. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Eugene Field has a deep insight into children's ways and an enviable power over ringing (especially over dactylic) verse. Particularly in the West his lullabies, touching little childhood reminiscences and other verses appropriate to child life have made his name familiar in many homes. "With Trumpet and Drum" is compiled from his earlier volumes and from the files of the "Youth's Companion" and other periodicals.

A Book of Day-Dreams. By Charles Leonard Moore. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Henry Holt & Co. have issued a second revised edition of Charles Leonard Moore's "Book of Day-Dreams." It includes one hundred Shakesperian sonnets, which are noticeable for the generally very smooth rhythmical movement and for the imaginative, idealistic mood to which they lead the reader. Their general tone is that of poetic and semi-passionate reverie. The sonnets form a closely-connected series, like those of Shakespeare and Spencer.

Poems. By George Murray. 16mo, pp. 46. Orange, N. J.: Published by the Author.

A little volume of "Poems" by Mr. George Murray, of Orange, N. J., in spite of defective rhymes and some very commonplace lines, shows a genuine poetic feeling. The music of some lines is as rich as it is defective in others.

Six Song Services, with Connective Readings for Christian Entertainment. By Philip Phillips and his Son. Paper, 12mo, pp. 70. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 20 cents.

The celebrated evangelistic singer and musical composer has just sent out a little volume called "Six Song Services." It consists of standard hymns and songs, with accompanying Biblical selections, grouped under the heads "Thanksgiving in Song," "Christmas in Song," etc., and will be found of helpful use in special religious services.

Mr. Punch's Model Music Hall Songs and Dramas. By F. Anstey. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

Mr. F. Anstey has collected into a volume, with the caption "Mr. Punch's Model Music-Hall Songs and Dramas," a revised series of his contributions to the London "funny-paper," *Punch*. The illustrations are in keeping with the title and tone of the book.

Sound and Music. By The Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C. Octavo, pp. 452. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.

The Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., is professor of physics in the University of Notre Dame (Indiana). Last year he gave a course of lectures, with numerous experiments, in the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., on the subject of "Physical Acoustics and Its Simpler Relations to the Physical Basis of Musical Harmony." The lectures, thoroughly revised and explained by many illustrations of scientific apparatus and experiments, are now brought out in book form by A. C. McClurg & Co. Professor Zahm is evidently at home in the field of acoustics, and bases his lectures upon the exhaustive researches of Helmholtz and Koenig. The work is peculiarly interesting as an example of the tendency of modern musical study to rest itself upon a basis of physical

science. By students of physics and by musicians desirous of becoming better acquainted with the science correlative and fundamental to their art, this book ought to be highly appreciated. The style is clear and pleasant.

A Noble Art. Three Lectures on the Evolution and Construction of the Piano. By Fanny Morris Smith. Octavo, pp. 172. New York: G. Schirmer, Union Square.

Fannie Morris Smith gives a very entertaining volume to piano-players, students of music and lovers of the curious in "A Noble Art; Three Lectures on the Evolution and Construction of the Piano." We have often wondered why so little was written in a literary spirit on the construction of musical instruments. This little book grew out of careful, practical examination of piano-making and is adequately illustrated.

The School for Scandal: A Comedy. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. Octavo, pp. 169. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have just brought out in a superbly appearing volume that most famous and most rich English comedy of the eighteenth century—Sheridan's "School for Scandal." The text is accompanied by a large number of full-page and lesser illustrations by Frank M. Gregory—five of them being in colors, and all being in artistic touch with the spirit of the comedy. The prologue by Garrick, the epilogue by Colman, and the cast of players at the original presentation at Drury-Lane in 1777 are added, and the silhouette of "Lady Teazle" stands out in strong relief on the cover. This edition ought to satisfy the most fastidious admirer of "The School for Scandal."

The Technique of the Drama. By W. T. Price. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Brentano's.

It is a pleasure when a reviewer can say of a book without qualms of the critical conscience "it fills a long-felt want." That phrase aptly applies to a new volume by Mr. W. T. Price, on "The Technique of the Drama." English literature knows many volumes on the history of the stage, on the features of the classical theatre and kindred subjects, but this little work is written from a practical, clear-sighted, present-day standpoint, and addresses itself to dramatic writers and critics and to the intelligent play-going public. Mr. Price writes of principles, is himself a practical dramatic critic, and has a very high ideal of the functions of dramatic art. Students and teachers of English literature as well as the classes mentioned above ought to possess the volume at once.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

The Great Streets of the World. With One Hundred Illustrations. Large 8vo, pp. 266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

One of the most felicitous and truly cosmopolitan series of papers that has recently appeared in any periodical was that in *Scribner's Magazine* entitled "The Great Streets of the World." The series was brilliantly initiated by Mr. Richard Harding Davis with a paper on Broadway, illustrated by Frost; Mr. Andrew Lang followed with a discursive essay on his favorite Piccadilly, the pictures by Douglas Almond; next came the Boulevards of Paris, written by Francois Sarcy, and illustrated by Jeannot; Mr. W. W. Story described the Roman Corso, with pictures by Ettore Tito; Mr. Henry James wrote of the Grand Canal, Venice; Mr. Paul Lindau of Berlin's Unter den Linden, and Miss Isabel F. Haggood on the Névsy Prospékt, St Petersburg. Messrs. Zezzos, Stahl and Répin respectively were illustrators of the last three papers. The seven have been brought together into a beautiful volume.

Sketches of Life and Character in Hungary. By Margaret Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

This book is the result of wanderings in Hungary by Margaret Fletcher, who writes it, and Rose Le Quesne, who illustrates it with pen drawings. It adds at many points in a bright and winsome way to our knowledge of a land and a people whose fascination is always felt by foreigners who sojourn among them.

Flying Visits. By Harry Furniss. With illustrations by the Author. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

Mr. Harry Furniss, of London, visited many portions of England, Ireland and Scotland upon a lecturing tour, and in

the volume called "Flying Visits" he has recorded his impressions of the customs, characters, manners, etc., which he observed. The book is necessarily light, but it is amusing, especially from the very numerous pen sketches made by the author, and contains some interesting observations on United Kingdom life.

Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean. By Lee Meriwether. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Lee Meriwether is an enterprising traveler, with strong reportorial instincts, who gleans much information wherever he goes and who has had so much experience as a collector of industrial and sociological statistics that his most casual descriptions of travel and adventure are sure to be ballasted with facts and notes of considerable sober value. His account of journeyings in southern Europe and along the Mediterranean coast makes a much more valuable book than it pretends to be.

The London Daily Press. By H. W. Massingham. 16mo, pp. 192. New York; Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

If any one would know about the newspapers of London he cannot do better than to read Mr. Massingham's little volume. Mr. Massingham is one of the most brilliant of London journalists and one of the best informed. This volume tells us all about the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Standard*, *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Chronicle*, these being the principal morning papers, and about the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *St. James Gazette* and the *Globe*, which are the penny evening papers, and the *Star*, *Echo* and *Evening News*, which are the afternoon half-penny papers.

RELIGION, THEOLOGY AND ETHICS.

Scenes from the Life of Christ, Pictured in Holy Word and Sacred Art. Edited by Jessica Cone. Quarto, 64 Illustrations from Paintings. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

Miss Jessica Cone has edited and G. P. Putnam's Sons have published a richly bound volume of "Scenes from the Life of Christ, Pictured in Holy Word and Sacred Art." Upon the left-hand pages are printed selections from the New Testament narrative of the life of Christ, arranged chronologically, with occasional appropriate references from the Old Testament or bits of fitting poetry. Upon the right-hand pages are the reproductions of many of the great pictures which have made real and beautiful the Christ-story. The illustrations are about sixty in number and, besides many less known works, include the "Madonna of the Lily" and the "Last Supper" of Da Vinci; the "Raising of Lazarus" and the "Descent from the Cross" of Rubens; the "Divine Shepherd" of Murillo, and several of Doré's. The volume will be particularly appropriate for an Easter-tide gift.

The Fifth Gospel; or, The Land Where Jesus Lived. By J. M. P. Otts, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Mr. J. M. P. Otts, LL.D., of Talladega College, Alabama, looks upon the land where Christ's work was done as "The Fifth Gospel," and his book by that name is a study of Palestine in connection with the Gospels, based upon travel and New Testament study. There are accompanying maps of the Holy Land and plans of Jerusalem. It is written in clear, satisfactory English, from the orthodox standpoint, and will doubtless prove of service to biblical students.

Ethics and the Belief in a God. An Address by W. L. Sheldon. Paper, 12mo, pp. 42. St. Louis: W. A. Brandenburger.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet on "Ethics and a Belief in God," being an address by Mr. W. L. Sheldon, lecturer of the ethical culture society of St. Louis. Many people are not aware of the vast importance of this ethical culture movement; the sympathy of a good many would be enlisted by the reading of a few just such addresses as this.

Our Elder Brother. Thoughts for Every Sunday in the Year, from the Life and Words of Jesus of Nazareth. By Sarah S. Barker. 16mo, pp. 298. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

In the neat little volume called "Our Elder Brother" we find a few pages of quiet religious thought for every Sunday in the year, centered about the person, the work and the fellowship of Christ. The thoughts are grouped under appropriate headings.

As It Is to Be. By Cora Linn Daniels. 12mo, pp. 258. Franklin, Mass.: Published by the Author. \$1.50.

Mrs. Cora Linn Daniels, of Franklin, Mass., has recently given the world two books which from their intensity and peculiar significance deserve a very wide notice. Her first volume, "Sardia, A Novel," called forth an immense press commendation. Mrs. Daniels' second publication is called "As It Is To Be," and is the record in absorbingly fascinating and elevated style of the revelations from the spiritual realm which have been uttered to her by the "Voices"—voices which to the majority of us are so unkindly dumb. Mrs. Daniels gives her experience unreservedly to the world from sincere aim to make known the truth. It is easy to affirm that Swedenborg and all kindred spirits which the world has known are crazy mystics, but after all, who knows why the "Voices" should not now and then speak of the mysterious realities of the spirits beyond to their chosen messengers? "As It Is to Be," whatever we may find of criticisable matter therein, demands an intelligent attention. A number of illustrations accompany the book, and the frontispiece is a handsome portrait of the author, from a photograph by Sarony.

Did a Hen or an Egg Exist First? or, My Talks with a Sceptic. By Jacob Horner. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Jacob Horner's experiences in traveling among English workmen leads him to the belief that they are generally respectful toward religion, but many are possessed of the idea that "Christian faith is giving way" before modern science. In the small volume which he humorously calls "Did a Hen or an Egg Exist First?" in a manly, common-sense, reverent way, he argues for the religious side of the question. The book takes the form of a series of talks with a supposed skeptical nephew. This is a thoroughly readable little book for all classes.

Where Is My Dog; or, Is Man Alone Immortal? By the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. \$1.

Rev. Charles Josiah Adams' book called "Where Is My Dog; or, Is Man Alone Immortal?" comes from the well-known publishers of phrenological and medical literature—Fowler & Wells Co. It is very moderate in its demands for the possibility of canine immortality, and is written in a humorous, anecdotal style, and makes very pleasant reading. While dealing with the interesting problem of future life for our animal friends, the real value of the book lies in its plea for their humane treatment while here and in its anecdotes of animal intelligence.

Short Talks on Character Building. By G. T. Howerton, M.S. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. \$1.

"Short Talks on Character Building" is a small volume of disjointed, unpretentious advice, intended to reach the simpler class of minds, and written from the position of phrenology. The author is Mr. G. T. Howerton, M.S., a phrenological teacher.

The Duties of Man. Addressed to Workingmen. By Joseph Mazzini. Paper. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 15 cents.

This reprint of a famous essay of Mazzini to workingmen on practical duties toward God, the law, humanity, country, family, one's self, liberty, education, association and economic progress is exceedingly commendable and timely, and it would be a very creditable thing for a man of wealth to distribute a great number of copies among thoughtful workingmen.

FICTION.

Buffeting. By Jeannette Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

"Buffeting," by Jeannette Pemberton, is the story of a New York girl, of Southern extraction and accustomed to aristocratic wealth, who is forced after her father's death to work for a living. For a time the heroine is governess in a trying and commonplace family; but her hardest experience, and, to the reader, her most interesting, comes when she is companion to a nervous and at times insane young woman, who makes several attempts at the destruction of herself or others, and finally commits suicide, but after our heroine has left her service. The physician of this nervous patient falls in love with our heroine, and the story ends at the orthodox stopping-place of a love story—a happy marriage which solves all difficulties.

The Fever of Life. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 381.
New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

"The Fever of Life" is a tragical, sensational English story, which has considerable plot and might while away a few hours without harm if we had nothing better to read. One feature of the book raises it above the commonplace level. The heroine's father is an English aristocrat, but her maternal ancestry is of the Maori blood of New Zealand; her mother appears on the scene, and her fierce, barbarous nature, her strange contrast with the English characters, her instinctive, almost animal love for her child and hatred for her husband, have given the author opportunity for some telling strokes.

The Last Touches, and Other Stories. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford is author of "Love-Letters of a Worldly Woman," "Aunt Anne," etc. "Last Touches, and Other Stories" includes nine tales varied in treatment, but all written with considerable imaginative and stylistic power. We wish Mrs. Clifford had replaced her cynical and sensational pieces by others of the good quality of "Wooden Tony, An Anyhow Story," which closes this volume and is really an artistic piece of writing. The scene of all the stories is in England or on the Continent.

The Princes of Peele. By William Westall. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. \$1.25.

There is a great deal of plot and counterplot in the Prince family, which is an English family of middle class, living in a small inland town. The above is a love story of much interest, which gives us some good views of English fox-hunting, etc., but which closes on this side of the water, with the events of the battle of Gettysburg and the marriage of the English hero with the American heroine in the Lutheran church at Gettysburg. It is clean and absorbing fiction.

A Princess of Fiji. By William Churchill. 22mo, pp. 351. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

"A Princess of Fiji" is a pleasant contribution to the romance literature of the South Pacific. The time of the story carries us back some fifty years to the simplicity and revolting savagery of the cannibals prior to evangelizing efforts. The story bears the semblance of truth in its essentials, the descriptions of the savage Fijian life on its good and bad sides are clear cut, as are the descriptions of scenery and the phenomena of nature. To us the style of the book seems remarkable for its clearness, its moderation and its purity, and in some places for its beauty also.

My Friend Pasquale, and Other Stories. By James Selwyn Tait. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

"My Friend Pasquale, and Other Stories" contains some half-dozen very readable stories of a somewhat sensational tendency, of which "Two Christmas Eves" introduces the element of hypnotism, and "My Friend Pasquale" that of double-consciousness. The "Pasquale" of the latter is a man who commits a number of murders of a peculiar type in London, while the "Pasquale sane" was at the same time acting as detective to ferret out the criminal. As a study in abnormal psychology it is ably written.

The Old Maids' Club. By I. Zangwill. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Another volume coming from the publishing house of Tait, Sons & Company is "The Old Maids' Club," by I. Zangwill, the author of "The Bachelors' Club" and other books. It is a humorous, anecdotal tale of a freakish London girl of the aristocracy who fancies she does not wish to marry and founds an "Old Maids' Club." The characterization of the candidates for this club forms a considerable portion of the work. It is a light love story, containing quite a quantity of amusing verse and humorous *apropos* illustrations by F. H. Townsend.

Pocahontas: A Story of Virginia. By John R. Musick. "The Columbian Historical Novels." 12mo, pp., 366. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

We have noticed favorably several numbers of the series of "Columbian Historical Novels," from the pen of Mr. John R. Musick and the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The fourth has just now appeared and treats of the period of the colonization of Virginia—"Pocahontas: A Story of Virginia"—in which the Indian maiden and Captain John Smith play principal parts. We recommend these books especially to the attention of teachers of American history. The fiction is good, but it is subordinate to the historical purpose.

Christmas Books. By Charles Dickens. A reprint of the first editions. 12mo, pp. 442. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Macmillan & Co. publish in one volume the five Christmas books of Charles Dickens, of which the two best known, perhaps, are "The Cricket on the Hearth" and the inimitable story which has brought unaffected tears to so many eyes at the Christmas season—"The Christmas Carol." The present volume is a reprint of the first editions, with their illustrations and with an explanation of the circumstances under which Dickens wrote the stories and notes on their history, in an introduction by the novelist's son, Charles Dickens the younger.

Kin-da-shon's Wife. An Alaskan Story. By Mrs. Eugene S. Willard. Octavo, pp. 281. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Writing of Mrs. Eugene S. Willard, the author of "Kin-da-shon's Wife," Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the well-known authority on Alaska, says: "Mrs. Willard has gained a more intelligent knowledge of the native character, [of the Alaska tribes] of its needs and hindrances than perhaps any other person." Mrs. Willard has been among these people for a great many years, and her book will prove of sound value in the line of information. Though not claiming any high fictional power, we find the story entertaining and the style excellent. It may well be read by those interested in new realms for fiction, as well as by those interested in Alaska and missions. There are several illustrations, and Mrs. Willard has been kind enough to keep her page free from an incumbrance of native words. The author is a missionary of the Presbyterian churches, and the volume has a religious purpose, but it is not made obtrusive.

The Diary of a Nobody. By George Grossmith and Weedon Grossmith. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

In somewhat the same style as "The Old Maids' Club" is a volume called "The Diary of a Nobody," by George Grossmith and Weedon Grossmith, whose portraits and signatures appear as a frontispiece. These sketches, in light but wholesome and entertaining vein, first appeared in *Punch* and are the records of a fictitious, good-hearted, rather unlucky London clerk of middle age, "Mr. Charles Pooter." The book is tastefully bound and the illustrations, by Weedon Grossmith, are sometimes as "ridiculously funny" as the amusing incidents they record.

In the Service of Rachel Lady Russell. A Story. By Emma Marshall. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Emma Marshall has been a voluminous writer, and her later works have taken the form of pictures of English life in past centuries. Macmillan & Co. have just brought out in a very neatly appearing volume her "In the Service of Rachel Lady Russell." The story is strong. Its scenes are laid in the aristocratic English life of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and give us reliable views of such historic figures as Lord and Lady Russell, Archbishop Tillotson, King Charles Second, and others. The many who delight in historical novels in which the history rather predominates over the fiction will enjoy this work. There are several good illustrations.

Aunt Liefy. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. 12mo, pp. 50. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 60 cents.

One interesting development of the "short story" is the publication of such stories as separate booklets. "Aunt Liefy" is a touching little account, autobiographically told, of the turning point in the life of a simple-hearted New England woman of the lower ranks, by Annie Trumbull Slosson, who wrote a successful story of the same type in "Fishin' Jimmy." There are several illustrations by G. F. Randolph.

Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.

We have heretofore noticed favorably quite a number of books which have taken their place in the "Fiction, Fact

and Fancy Series" of Charles L. Webster & Co.'s publishing house, which is being edited by Mr. Arthur Stedman. The editor has a pleasant little note in the tenth volume of the series, which is "Mr. Billy Downs and His Likes," from the genial Georgian pen of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston—the "dean of Southern men of letters," as he has been called. The characters and the speech of the Georgian types with which Colonel Johnston is so familiar stand out in truth, in distinctness and in attractiveness on his canvas, and "Billy Downs and His Likes" is a book which all lovers of Southern literature will wish to read and enjoy.

In Sunflower Land: Stories of God's Own Country. By Roswell Martin Field. 12mo, pp. 257. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.25.

"In Sunflower Land: Stories of God's Own Country" contains about fifteen short character sketches and stories of typical Western life in Missouri and Kansas, by Roswell Martin Field. This is comparatively an unoccupied territory in fiction, and those who are acquainted with Mississippi Valley life know that it is a field distinct from that farther north, which Hamlin Garland has so happily occupied, and well worthy of the attention of story writers. Mr. Field knows whereof he writes, writes in a way characteristic of the West, writes ably, whether his subject is humorous, pathetic or neutral. He is particularly happy in treating of the republican traditions of the Sunflower State—as deep-lying in Kansas history as is Puritanism in that of New England. Humorous studies predominate in this interesting volume.

"Vic": The Autobiography of a Fox Terrier. By Marie More Marsh. 12mo, pp. 184. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. \$1.

"Vic: The Autobiography of a Fox Terrier," by Marie More Marsh, is a pleasantly and clearly told account of a dog whose wanderings introduce us to several interesting families of various stations in life. We get glimpses of pathos and of love, of sacrifice and trouble, in a simple, natural way. The illustrations show us "Vic" in several of the important episodes of his career and he appears on the neat cover.

Christmas in Kentucky, 1862. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Octavo, pp. 24. Washington: Gibson Brothers. 50 cents.

Christmas in Kentucky, 1862, is a charming dialect story of thirty years ago, with the interest centering in the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by a master to his negro slaves. It will make an acceptable little holiday gift. The author is Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, now of Washington, D. C.

Roland's Squires. A Legend of the Time of Charlemagne. By Harriet Pinckney Huse. Square 4to, pp. 39. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

From the publishing house of Wm. R. Jenkins we receive a paper-cover booklet with the title in raised gilt letters—"Roland's Squires." It is a translation by Harriet Pinckney Huse of an episode of the Roland Cycle, from the German of Musaeus, and will prove pleasantly entertaining to all who love the old romances of chivalry and the enchanting legends which glorify Charlemagne and his companions.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. Edited by Albert A. Hopkins. Octavo, pp. 708. New York: Munn & Co. \$5.

For half a century the columns of the *Scientific American* have been the repository for multitudes of receipts, secrets and hints in regard to the technical arts of all kinds. These have been very varied, and, coming from specialists in the various branches of industry, have been very reliable. Mr. Albert A. Hopkins has now made a compilation called "The Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries," on the basis of the contributions to the periodical, with collateral matter added. The work is an immense mine of information

upon all such topics as photography, chemistry, taxidermy, electricity, simple medicines, work in metals, leather, paints, etc.—in a word upon all subjects connected with the practical mechanical and chemical arts and kindred realms of knowledge. The print is good and the binding strong and well appearing, and the work will soon make itself indispensable to a great many people.

English Compound Words and Phrases. A Reference List, with Statement of Principles and Rules. By F. Horace Teall. Octavo, pp. 311. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.50.

Mr. F. Horace Teall has for some time made a special study of that vexing element of the English language—the compounding principle. Questions as to the proper use of the hyphen have tormented the brain of every writer of English words. Mr. Teall's study has been based on thorough comparison and on scientific inductions, and results in a number of principles and rules for compounding, together with a practical list of some 40,000 English compound words and phrases. The list has had high recommendation from many prominent users of the language, and the book in which it is contained may well find a place on the desk of teachers, authors, proof-readers, business men and others.

Useful Tables for Business Men. By C. A. Millener. Pp. 155. Desoronto, Ont.: C. A. Millener. \$1.25.

The morroco-bound compilation by C. A. Millener called "Useful Tables for Business Men" will be appreciated. It gives a great deal of intelligent, reliable tabulation in regard to money matters, accounts, measures and the like, and is highly commended by those competent to judge.

JUVENILE.

Little Arthur's History of Rome, from the Golden Age to Constantine. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth is known far and wide as editor of the "Youths' Companion," author of the "Zigzag Series" of travels, etc. He has sensible ideas of what children need, together with appreciative ideas of what they will like. His new volume for young people is called "Little Arthur's History of Rome, from the Golden Age to Constantine." It is rather a series of stories than a history, quotes largely from the classic authors and has the particular object of "preparing the young reader for an interest and zest in his classical studies." The numerous illustrations are well chosen. The boy's library will hardly be complete without this addition to its shelves.

Scenes in Fairyland; or, Miss Mary's Visits to the Court of Fairy Realm. By Canon Atkinson. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Canon Atkinson has written and C. E. Brock has appropriately illustrated a book of merry and mysterious happenings among the elves, dwarfs and fairies—"Scenes in Fairyland, or Miss Mary's Visits to the Court of Fairy Realm." The style is, of course, fitted for children's reading, and little Miss Mary will be a good guide in the delightful region of fancy, which is so real to children until they finally lay down their fairy books regretfully, saying with Miss Mary: "Oh, mother, I am so sorry, there really are no fairies for me any longer!"

Cab and Caboose: The Story of a Railroad Boy. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Wide-awake boys are instinctively interested in anything and everything about a railroad. In the "Rail and Water" series of G. P. Putnam's Sons a new member is "Cab and Caboose: The Story of a Railroad Boy." With its suggestive cover, good, clear print, illustrations, and the exciting railroad adventures in which the young hero plays an important part, it may well go on the shelf of the boy's library along with Trowbridge and Oliver Optic.

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Methodism and Andover Theology. J. A. Faulkner.
The Divinity of Christ.—VI. The Early Church.
Must We Give Up the Pauline Areopagus? J. I. Manatt.

Antiquary.—London.

Notes on Archæology in Hereford Museum. (Illus.) John Ward
The Discovery of an Ancient Lake Village in Somersetshire. R. Munro.
The Roman Roads of Hampshire. T. W. Shore.

The Arena.—Boston.

Whittier and Tennyson. William J. Fowler.
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Compulsory Arbitration. Rev. Lyman Abbott.
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Why the World's Fair Should Be Opened on Sunday. Bishop Spaulding.
Eviction in New York's Tenement Houses. Wm. P. McLoughlin.
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Religious Thought in Colonial Days. B. O. Flower.
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Are We Socialists? Thomas B. Preston.
Religious Intolerance in the Republic. B. O. Flower.

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New Serial. "David Balfour," by Robert Louis Stevenson.
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"Good Genius:" a New Story of Sir Walter Scott. Mrs. Mayo.
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A Few of Lowell's Letters. W. J. Stillman.
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Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

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The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. J. Bell.
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Bankers' Magazine.—London.

The Depression of 1892.
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Agriculture: The Low Prices and Protection.
Is Silver Hopeless? W. R. Lawson.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Riviera.
The Long Parliament and Dr. Gardiner.
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Board of Trade Journal.—London. November.

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Shipping Facilities and Expenses at the Ports of Monte Video, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.
Foreign Competition with Great Britain in Trade with Uruguay.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

California Wild Flowers. Bertha F. Herrick.
Some Heads of Napoleon. P. C. Remondino.
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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

The Life and Inventions of Edison. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
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Century Magazine.—New York.

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Charities Review.—New York.

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The Sweating System. Joseph Lee.
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Chaperone.—St. Louis. November.

Boy Choirs in St. Louis. Frank Orff.
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Christian Thought.—New York.

Our "Modern Aristotle" and the Theistic Arguments.
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 The Mexican Home Mission Board. Hubert W. Brown.
 Some Thoughts of God about Syria. J. S. Dennis.

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 A Letter of General Burgoyne.

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 Divorce: From a French Point of View. M. Alfred Naquet.
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A Rogue Elephant. F. Fitz Roy Dixon.
 Goose Shooting in the South Platte Valley. J. N. Hall.
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The Science of Psychometry. Prof. J. R. Buchanan.
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 The Totality of the Individual Mind. B. F. Underwood.
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 What and Whence Is the Inspiration of Art? L. H. Stone.
 Experiment in Psychography. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
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 Cerebral Radiation. Prof. E. J. Houston.

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Some London Churchyards. Illustrated. E. H. Fitchew.
 The Bee's Way Home. Illustrated. Rev. B. G. Johns.

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 Archdeacon Farrar, Rev. H. R. Haweis and W. J. Dawson.
 The Effect of Disestablishment on the Irish Church. Professor Stokes.
 Thoughts on the Church Congress. With Portraits. Archdeacon Farrar.
 Ernest Rénan. With Portrait. H. R. Haweis.
 An Easter Pilgrimage to Rome. With Portraits. J. T. W. Perowne.

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Thistle of Scotland. Lizzie Deas.
 "The Story of a Penitent Soul," by Adeline Sergeant. Rev. Dr. W. Tulloch.
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Explorations in the Loangwa-Zambesi Basin. D. J. Rankin.
 A Recent Journey in Northern Korea. Map. C. W. Campbell.
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 The Decorations of the Exposition. F. D. Millet.
 The Nude in Art. Will H. Low and Kenyon Cox.
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 The Triumphal Entry into Berlin. Archibald Forbes.

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Obstacle Races. Illustrated. Frank Feller.
 The Camera Among the Sea Birds. Illustrated. B. Wyles.
 Gas. Illustrated. E. Salmon.
 Miss Ellen Terry. With Portrait and Illustrations. H. How.
 Types of English Beauty.
 Zig-Zags at the Zoo. Illustrated. A. Morrison.
 Portraits of Mme. Amy Sherwin, the Prince of Naples, Count Gleichen, Fred Terry, C. Coquelin, Sir J. Barnby.

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The Election: Its Economic Significance.
 War and Progress. Lewis G. James.
 Atkinson versus Atkinson. S. N. D. North.
 The Law (?) of Supply and Demand. Arthur B. Woodford.
 Defects in Our Bread. Lawrence Irwell and Emmet Densmore.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States. James Edmunds.
 The Woman Who Would Work. Delia Hall.

English Notes.

Law Stenographer's Department. H. W. Thorne.

Sunday at Home.—London.

New Serial: "The Family." By E. Everett Green.
 Life on Our Lightships. Illustrated. Rev. T. S. Treanor.
 Police Seaside Home at West Brighton. Illustrated.
 Monument to a Hero of the Police in Chicago. Illustrated.
 The First Voyage of "Rob Roy."

Sunday Magazine.—London.

The Vision of Eoves: Evesham Abbey. Illustrated. G. W. Wood.
 The Congo Training Institution, Colwyn Bay. Mrs. Brewer.
 Musical Sand. F. A. Fletcher.
 The Pioneer Missionary in Japan. Illustrated. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

Sydney Quarterly.—Sydney. September

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 Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands.
 The Black Races of Australia.
 Sidney Gilchrist Thomas.

Temple Bar.—London.

Constable and Sir W. Scott.
 In the Streets of St. Petersburg.
 Will's Coffee House.

Theatre.—London.

Some Eccentric Stage Costumes. A. J. Daniels.
 The Origin of Pantomime.
 Portraits of Clara Jecks and J. Nutcombe Gould.

Theosophist.—London. November.

Old Diary Leaves. W. S. Olcott.
 William Stanton Moses. H. S. Olcott.

The Treasury.—New York.

Heaven Without a Sea. M. D. Kneeland
 God Revealed in Christ. D. K. Tindall.
 Exegesis of the 23d Psalm. Prof. T. H. Rich.
 The Training for Citizens. Merrill E. Gates.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

A Plea for Seamanship. Charles H. Rockwell.
 Where did Columbus First Land in 1492? Henry A. Blake.
 Europe in 1890-91: Rome. S. B. Holabird.

United Service Magazine.—London.

The Coming War. From an Austrian Point of View.
 The "Great Line" of our Naval Policy.
 The Age and Physique of Our Recruits. F. P. Staples.
 Service in the "Bights," West Africa.—III.
 The Amenities of War. Major A. Griffiths
 The House of Commons and the United Service Club. Captain Gooch.
 The Triumph of the Twenty-Third: The Welsh Fusiliers in Wales. Richard John Lloyd Price.
 Marriages in the Army "Without Leave." Rev. S. P. H. Statham.
 Studies in Troop-Leading. Based on the Franco-German War of 1870-71. Gen. Von Verdy Du Vernois.
 Australia and the Empire. Major G. S. Clarke.
 Reminiscences of Africa. Dr. T. H. Parke.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. November.

The University Extension Seminary.
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 University Extension in College Classes.
 Economics.—VI. Consumption. Edward T. Devine.

The University Magazine.—New York. November.

The Study of Philosophy. Mattoon M. Curtis.
 Scylla and Charybdis. George G. Munger.
 The College of the City of New York. R. R. Bowker.

The Yale Review.—Boston. November.

The Character of Columbus. Thomas R. Bacon.
 The Ultimate Standard of Value. J. B. Clark.
 Chinese and Mediæval Gilds. Frederick W. Williams.
 The Farm Unrest in England. Clarence Deming.
 Ethics as a Political Science. Arthur T. Hadley.

Young Man.—London.

Money. W. J. Dawson.
 Tennyson's Ideal of Young Manhood: Gareth. Dora M. Jones.
 Notes and Sketches Abroad. Rev. C. A. Berry.
 Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler. With Portrait. Dr. Newman Hall.

Young Woman.—London.

Grace Darling. Illustrated. Florence Balgarnie.
Gardening. Hulda Friederichs.

Young Women of the Bible: Lydia. Dr. Thain Davidson.
A Woman's Work in South London: Interview with Miss H. Smith. Illustrated.
Skating. *F. Laura Cunnah.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einseideln.
Heft 3.

The History of the Church Bells. Dr. Dreibach.
Metz. Fr. Grimme.
Dr. Nansen at the North Pole. With Map and Portrait.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. November.

Italy. Concluded. R. Neumann.
Quessant Island, Brittany. Alex. Schütte.
Travel in Spain.
From Kimberley to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland. Concluded
H. Flügge.
Impressions of Travel in England. Dr. A. Wittstock.

Der Chorgesang.—Leipzig.
November 1.

Adolf Elsmann. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Mein Herz ist im Blühen." by W. Sturm; and "Hochzeitslied," by C. Weltig.

November 15.

Mary Krebs-Brenning. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Barden, auf!" by W. Kienzi and "In die Welt," by O. Neubner.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

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Fanny Moran-Olden. With Portrait.
Goethe's Lotte.
Art in the School. Dr. C. von Sallwürk.
"John the Baptist;" Oratorio by K. Mengewein.

November 5.

Types of Ships in the German Navy. Admiral D. R. Werner.
The Women of India. L. Thiele.

November 12.

The Long Distance Ride. With Map and Illustrations. H. von Zobeltitz.

November 19.

Mary Krebs-Brenning. With Portrait.
Castle Himmelskron, a Forgotten Home of the Zollerns. H. von Zobeltitz.
Tennyson. With Portrait. R. Koenig.

November 26.

The Dedication of the Church at Wittenberg. B. Rogge.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.

Fulda, the Home of St. Boniface. Dr. J. Rübsam.
The Great Plague at Athens in the Time of Thucydides. Dr. A. Schmid.
Courtesy and Manners in the Middle Ages. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.

To the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach: A Poem by Dr. Julius Rodenberg.
Leonore von Este in Goethe's "Tasso." H. Grimm.
Mont Blanc. Concluded. P. Güssfeldt.
Arthur Chuquet, an Objective Writer of History. L. Bamberger.
Florence and Dante. Concluded. O. Hartwig.
The Origin of the Müller Songs: A Reminiscence of Frau von Olfers. M. Friedländer.
David Grieve. A. E. Schönbach.
Political Correspondence.—The German Army Bill, the Valmy Celebrations, the Comte de Paris, the Savoy Festivals, the Political Situation in Italy, &c.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. November.

A New Way to Social Reform. Dr. A. Mühlberger.
Karl Marx. Continued. Dr. R. Ulbing.
The Most Important Tendencies of Modern Philosophy. Dr. T. Achelis.
Young Germany in the Social Democratic Party.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 12.

The Cholera Orphans.
The Police Service of Berlin. Illustrated. P. Lindenbergl.
Ancient American Civilization.—II. P. Schellhas.

The Festival at Weimar. Illustrated.
Electricity and Ballooning in the Wars of the Future. B. von Graberg.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. November.

Berlin, Vienna, Munich. M. G. Conrad.
The Condition of Labor: A Translation of An Open Letter to the Pope by Henry George.
Christendom. Karl Bleibtren.
Anna Nitschke. With Portrait. P. Barsch.
How the Actors of Shakespeare's Time Were Esteemed in Frankfurt. H. Becker.
The Cry of the Laborer for Bread and Amusement. H. Merian.
The Duel. H. Häfker.
Poems by Anna Nitschke, Ottokar Stauf von der March, etc.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. November.

Theologia Sancta. Otto Kraus.
The Danger and the Spread of the Siberian Cattle Plague. F. W. Gross.
Is England Becoming Catholic? Dr. Buddensieg.
The Ruins of Tyre. Dr. Van Oostetsee.
Leopold von Sacher-Masoch and His Works. Dr. G. Oertel.
England and Egypt. Lieut. R. von Bieberstein.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

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The Zarncke Goethe Collection.
Rénan's Philosophical Dramas.
Berthold Auerbach's Dramatic Impressions. Continued.

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Personal Recollections of Bernhard Windschied. F. Servaes.
Berthold Auerbach. Continued.

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Newspapers and Literature.—VI. A. Kerr.

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Friedrich Rohmer. R. M. Meyer.
Heinrich Heine.—I. E. Grenier.
Helene Böhlau. Alfred Kerr.
St. Columbus! Spectator.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

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A Letter of Wagner's.
The "Wolf's Glen." Victor Joos.

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"Die Rantzau," by Mascagni. C. Giordani.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

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The Australian Wool-Shearers. Max Schippel.
Industrial Associations.

No. 7.

State Socialism. G. von Vollmar and K. Kautsky.
The State of Labor in Australia.—III. M. Schippel.

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Buffalo and Tennessee. F. A. Sorge.
The State of Labor in Australia.—IV.
The Strike at Carmaux. P. Lafargue.

No. 9.

Buffalo and Tennessee. Concluded.
Militarism and the Military Situation.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

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Tannhäuser in Song and Legend. Erich Schmidt. With Portrait.
Morocco and the Morocco Question. G. Diercks.
Bjarni Thorarensen, an Icelandic Poet. J. C. Poestion.
Easter in Spain. T. Puschmann.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. November.

Christian Friedrich Schwan. J. Minor.
The New Dutch Tax on Property. Dr. G. König.
Berlin Municipal Reform. R. Eberstadt.
Julius Fröbel's Autobiography. Dr. H. Weber.
Political Correspondence.—The Army Bill, Tax Reform.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. November.

The Right to Work in Different Industries. E. Eckenstein.
Symbolism in German Home Life. Prof. G. Cohn.
Poems by Maurice von Stern and others.

Sphinx.—London. November.

Theosophy and Mysticism. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
The Yoga: the Practical Mysticism of the Hindus. W. von Saintgeorge.
The Ideal Naturalism of Richard Wagner. C. Bering.
Second Sight and Double Personality. Dr. C. du Prel.
Death. Helene von Stedern.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

In the Rheingau of the Alps. A. Achleitner.
The New Docks at Dusseldorf. E. Kraus.
Fishing on the Austrian Coast. T. Schlegel.
The Electric Underground Railway at Berlin. F. Bendt.
A Bacillus for Mice. Dr. K. Russ.
Otto Baisch. With Portrait. L. Thaden.
The Monument to the Empress Augusta at Baden-Baden. Illustrated. C. Beyer.
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The Long Distance Ride.

Universum.—Dresden.

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The Long Distance Ride Between Vienna and Berlin. Illustrated. B. Groller.
New Contributions to the Investigation of Snake Poison. C. Falkenhorst.

Association Catholique.—Paris, November.

Sketch for a Programme of Social Studies. R. P. de Pascal.
The Funeral Knell of Liberalism Sounded by the Liberals. Comte de Ségur-Lamoignon.
Liberty in the Middle Ages, etc. Continued. J. Roman.

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The Problem of Immortality. H. Narbel.

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Letter from Austria-Hungary. A. E. Horn.
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Witches' Herbs. J. Stinde.
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War at Sea. Illustrated. R. Blumenuau.
Ten New Found Poems, by Emanuel Geibel. K. T. Gaedertz.
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Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—Berlin. November.

On Etna During Its Last Eruption. R. Hartwich.
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Charlotte von Stein. With Portrait. J. E. Frhr. von Grotthuss.
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Italian Cemeteries. O. Justinus.
Some Things to be Noticed in Chicago. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.
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A Month in the Gulf of Mexico. H. Pichler.

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The Military Position. G. Björklund.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 11.

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Are Feuilletonists the Enemies of Viennese Literature? M. Brocines.
Dramas of Ideas and Dramas of Passion. Marie Herzfeld.

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Reminiscences of W. C. Bonaparte-Wyse. Marquis de Ville-neuve-Esclapon-Vence.
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The Jubilee at Weimar.

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Religious Equality. Sir Frederick Pollock.
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The Basis of Interest and Its Influences on Provident Institutions. E. Cheysson.
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Economic History in England. C. Jannet.

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Stage Mounting Among the Ancients. A. Lambert.
The Russian Theatrical Season, 1891-92. M. Deval.

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Racine and Novels. G. Timory.
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Ibsen and the Contemporary Drama. H. Block.

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Dynamite and Dynamiters in the United States. C. de Varigny.
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The Private Life of Michel Teissier. Concluded. Edouard
Rod.
The Agricultural Evolution of Prussia in the Nineteenth Cen-
tury. Godefroy Cavargnac.
True Hallucinations and Mental Suggestions. F. Paulhan.
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Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

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Revue de Famille.—Paris.

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Work. P. Villars.
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Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

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The Anglo-Russian Conflict in Central Asia. R. de Trévenenc.
Creole Memories of Bourbon or Reunion Island. With Map.
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The Hindu Immigration to the Mascarene Islands. A. A.
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Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. November.

The Psycho-Therapeutic Treatment of Morphinomania. Dr.
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Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. November.

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Revue Philosophique.—Paris. November.

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Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

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The History of the Employment of Photography in the Draw-
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Revue Socialiste.—Paris. November.

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The Present and Future of International Arbitration. A. Bruniatti.
The History of Herodotus. G. Fortebracci.
The Catholic Students' Social Science Congress. G. B. Volpe Landi.

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The Origin and Vicissitudes of the Temporal Power. Continued. G. Cassani.
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The Chief Laws of Human Intellectual Life. C. N. Starcke.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala. No. 15.

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The Norwegian Militia Clause. Rudolf Kjelbén.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
ChHA	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChMisI	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCL.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CaLM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.*
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EcorJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man
EngM	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

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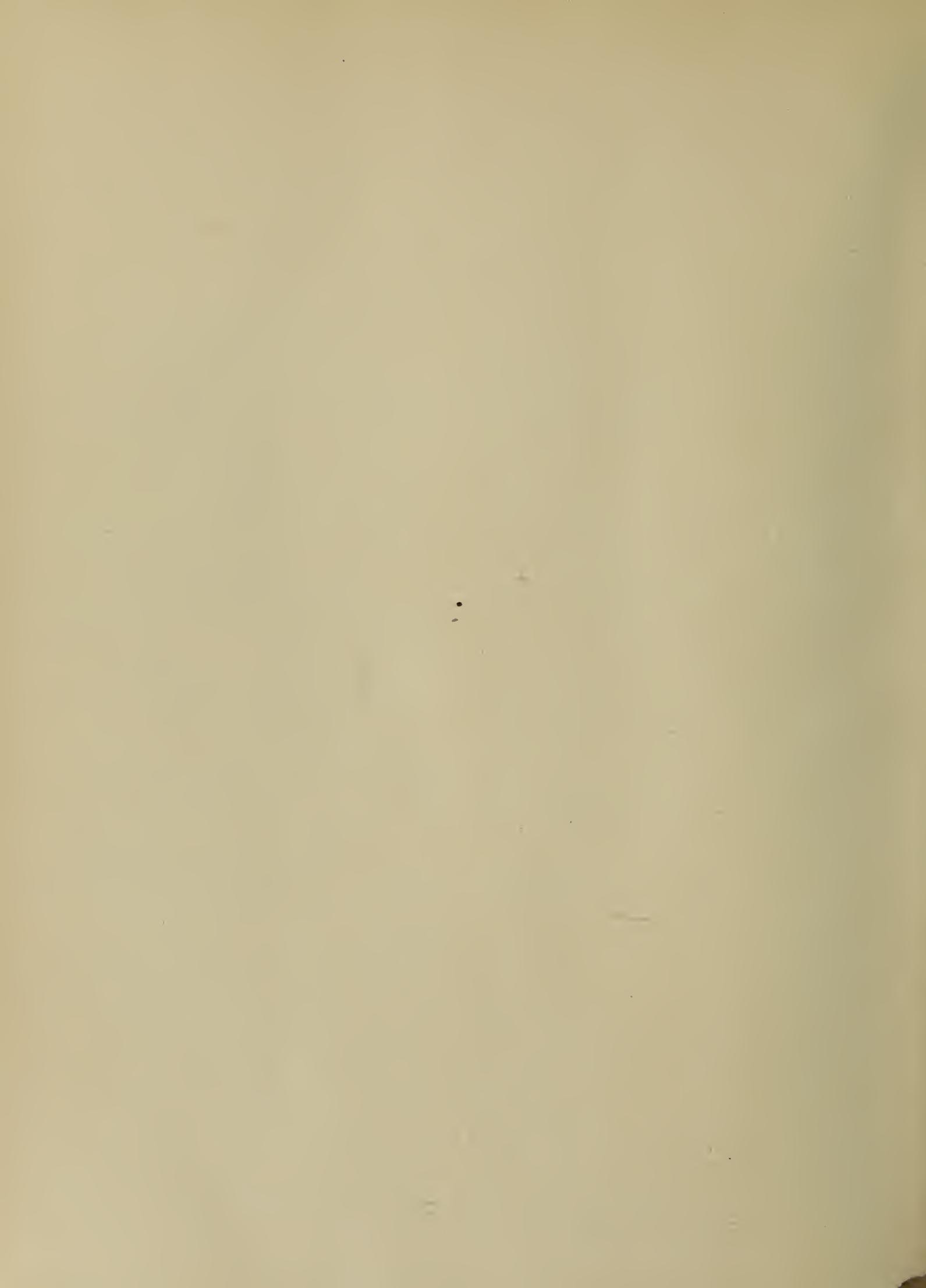
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 Wellesley, Physical Culture at, Albert Shaw, RR.
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 Reply to Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Picture of the Past," NC.
 Squandered Girlhood, Mrs. Lyttelton Gell, NC.
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 World's Fair:
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